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HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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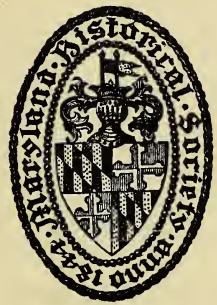

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BALTIMORE

1916

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Among the subjects of interest are the continued discussion between the Lord Proprietary in England and the Lower House of Assembly as to whether the statute law of England had the force of law in Maryland; a discussion which finally ended in a concession on the part of the Proprietary to the extent of agreeing that such laws as had always been recognized in the Province should be preserved.

The evils arising from the importation of convict labor continued to be a troublesome subject, but for the abatement of them no practical method was found. The old disputes over the fees to public officers, and over the allowances claimed by the members of the Council for their services were renewed with undiminished acrimony.

The session in July, 1726, was convened specially to devise means for improving the quality of the tobacco raised, which had fallen to a low state with corresponding decline in price. The session adjourned, however, with nothing accomplished, owing to diversities of opinion as to the means to be adopted for the desired end.

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MARYLAND

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THE FIRST SIXTY YEARS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN MARYLAND, 1632–1692.

LAWRENCE C. WROTH

The possibility of reading diverse meanings into a single apparently simple statement is so well recognized that it has been embodied in the proverbial wisdom of our race. If "Satan is able to quote Scripture to his own ends," it should not be a matter for astonishment that in Maryland historical writing, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Puritan and Quaker are each able to buttress their controversial arguments frequently with the same documentary record. The Roman Catholic historian boasts of Maryland as a Catholic colony where in the celebrated "Act Concerning Religion," toleration in religious worship was first formulated and proclaimed for the admiration and example of future generations. Certain Anglican writers scoff at this claim as presumptuous to a laughable degree. They assert most positively that Maryland was a Protestant settlement from the beginning, and by inference they attribute to its Protestant or Anglican character the wise and tolerant legislation in matters of religion which makes Lord Baltimore's colony remarkable for a display of enlightenment in an age of intellectual twilight. Puritan and Quaker also have contributed to this darkening of counsel, so that the reader of Maryland's

written history is sometimes forced in unaffected bewilderment to put to himself Pilate's ancient query as to the nature of Truth. The writer of this paper proposes, as far as circumstances will permit, to refrain from an unprofitable controversial treatment of his material, believing that the ends of history are better served in this particular case by the presentation of a plain narrative of events and a judicious deduction of their corollaries.

The Calverts and Their Toleration Policy.[1]

When George Calvert, afterwards the first Lord Baltimore, entered public life as secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, he found that the imagination of his associates was held captive by the fascinations of American exploration and colonization. He seems to have been burned deeply by the fire which many regarded justly as an *ignis fatuus,* for in 1609 his name appears in the list of adventurers in the Virginia Company; in 1620 he began his efforts for the colonization of Newfoundland; in 1621 he made plans for the settlement of his manor in County Longford, Ireland, and in 1622 he is named as one of the councillors of the New England Company. That his activities were not merely the result of the fashionable whim of the day, that he possessed in no small degree the qualifications of an empire builder is to be gathered from the persistence with which he continued his efforts at colonization when a weaker or a less earnest man would have given in under the ill fortune which beset him in several of his ventures. Writing to the King after the failure of his Newfoundland project in 1629, he asserts that his inclinations had always carried him naturally to "these kind of works," and almost in the same breath, he asks for "a precinct of land" in Virginia, where he may resume his schemes of settlement.[2]

[1] These biographical facts relating to the Calverts have been drawn mainly from Hall, *The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate,* and from Browne, *George and Cecilius Calvert.*

[2] Browne, *George and Cecilius Calvert,* p. 25.

There is no evidence that Calvert's interest in colonial enterprises, with the exception of the Avalon plantation in Newfoundland in 1627, was based upon any motive different from the frankly mercantile and imperialistic one which animated his associates, although from the moment of his change of creed it becomes apparent that in addition to his materialistic object he is filled with a sincere desire to aid his fellow Catholics by providing for their refuge an asylum where they should not be subject to the rigid penal laws which distressed them in England. He announced his recusancy in 1624, but as has been shown, he was interested in colonization projects long before this time. It is difficult on this account to maintain a belief in the Calvert whom the history books have portrayed, a man whose single aim in the settlement of Maryland was to establish in that place a 'city of refuge' for the English Catholic. He seems always to have been decently keen for material profit; he presents himself to us as the finest type of the 'gentleman adventurer' of his age, a combination of merchant, explorer and imperialist, with an added incentive in his later years of altruistic service. However pleasing it may be to the uncritical historian, to the romanticist and the sentimentalist to regard the first Lord Baltimore as a disinterested Moses, seeking out a promised land for his persecuted co-religionists, a closer study of his life teaches us to look upon him as a very human Englishman of the seventeenth century, a shrewd, courageous and kindly gentleman, philanthropic it is true, but a sharp man of business with his thoughts dwelling fondly upon the grapes of Eshcol or whatever there might be found in his overseas Canaan of milk and honey, or less figuratively speaking, of salt, fish, furs and precious metals. Like most of us in this imperfect world he was moved to action by a variety of motives. It was his good fortune that one of his motives was that of pure and unselfish devotion to his fellow men.

With the first Lord Baltimore's manly acknowledgment of his conversion to the Roman Catholic belief and with the vicissitudes of his Newfoundland colony we have nothing to do in this place, nor does he appear again in this narrative except

incidentally, for while his charter for the Maryland grant was awaiting final ratification, this good and great man died and was succeeded in his title and in his colonization designs by his son Cecilius. To the second Baron Baltimore, Charles finally confirmed the charter promised to his father, and on March 25, 1634, the expedition under Leonard Calvert, a younger brother of Cecilius, landed on St. Clement's Island, now Blackiston's Island, set up a great forest hewn cross, and celebrated a mass of thanksgiving according to the Roman ritual.

This service marks the beginning of Roman Catholicism in Maryland. It is of some interest, however, to recall that two or three years before, William Claiborne, a Virginia trader, had established a trading post on Kent Island on the opposite shore of the Chesapeake, and to this place in 1632 he had brought the Rev. Richard James, an Anglican divine who ministered for three years to the inhabitants of this unauthorized settlement on the Eastern Shore. There are charges in Claiborne's account books [3] for sums of money expended in 1632 for "bibles and bookes of prayers"; in March 1632-33, and in the same month in two succeeding years Richard James received 60£ sterling as his tithes for the year past, and in September 1633, the sum of three pounds, seven shillings was paid for "pewter dishes for the house of J[esus] C[hrist]," by which item there is understood to be meant a communion service. On March 24, 1635-36, there is an entry for the account of 5£, 16s, 8d, paid "to Mr. Cotten Mynyster for his paines with us this yeare past." Claiborne's salary for his own "unspeakable paines" as commander was only 100£, so that his payment of 60£ to Mr. James bespeaks him a generous patron. Mr. Cotten's name does not appear in the list of regular employees. It seems likely from this fact and from the small amount of his stipend that he ministered on Kent Island only occasionally, coming there for the purpose from the Virginia settlement. Those who find any flattering unction in the idea of mere prior-

[3] R. G. Marsden, *Transcript of Documents . . . . in the suits of Cloberry c. Cleborne*, etc. Mss. in possession of Maryland Historical Society.

ity may lay to their souls the reflection that after all that has been said, the Church of England was first on the ground in Maryland.

The charter which Cecilius Calvert received from Charles I invested him with a quasi-royal power such as was formerly held by the bishops of the diocese in the ancient county palatine of Durham. In most respects granting him an absolute sovereignty, it left open the way for the growth of a more democratic form of government by providing that the Proprietary should enact laws "of and with the advice, assent and approbation of the free men" of his province. While its references to religion are for the greater part merely formal, one section of the charter deserves a more extended notice, for by its provisions the Proprietary was granted "the *Patronages* and *Advowsons* of all churches which . . . hereafter shall happen to be built, together with license and faculty of erecting and founding churches, chapels and places of worship . . . and of causing the same to be dedicated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our kingdom of England." It has been remarked [4] that the charter of Avalon, so much like the Maryland document in every respect, is in this passage identical with it, except that in the latter instrument, granted after the first Lord Baltimore's recusancy there was added that clause of limitation which reads as follows: "and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our kingdom of England." Although it is possible by a species of word juggling to alter slightly the meaning of this clause, yet it is evident from the fact of its insertion in the charter granted to Calvert after his recusancy that it was intended to prevent the ultimate supremacy of the Roman Church, as well as in effect to establish the Anglican as the favored religious body in the colony. In later years the son of Cecilius was bitterly attacked for his own and for his father's failure to interpert this clause as mandatory.

[4] George Petrie, "Church and State in Early Maryland." *Johns Hopkins Studies in Hist. and Pol. Science,* Tenth Ser., No. 4, p. 8.

Cecilius Calvert, no less than his father, was a wise, kindly man, shrewd and firm, and a far seeing administrator. While colonization was perforce an incident in his father's busy life as Principal Secretary of State for England, with him it was everything. He seems to have taken no part whatever in English affairs except as these related to his beloved venture in far away Maryland. All of his thought and energy was concentrated upon the success of the colony which he and his friends had established at a cost of £40,000 sterling, and in which were centered his hopes, ambitions and aspirations. Always anxious to visit the settlement, he was compelled to remain throughout his long life in England fighting Virginians and Puritans and other jealous and discontented persons for the continued possession of his American domain, fighting courageously, devotedly and with surpassing skill and resource. He allowed nothing to stand in the way of the ultimate success of Maryland, and when the Jesuits made what he termed "demands of very extravagant privileges," he threatened them with ejection as determinedly as if they had been Brownists or Anabaptists, and when he saw that men and more men were needed to build up his colony, he invited settlers of all creeds to take up his vacant lands. His original expedition from England contained seventeen Catholic gentlemen and 300 laboring men [5] composed of both Catholics and Anglicans. One writer says that "the affair was surrounded with many and great difficulties, for in leading the colony to Maryland, by far the greater part were heretics," and Father White writes in 1641, "three parts of the people in four at least are heretics." [6] Under these conditions the principle of religious toleration which Baltimore immediately established was simply the foundation stone upon which he intended that his colony should build in peace and harmony.

Religious toleration did not take form in the mind of Cecilius Calvert as a lofty philosophical principle. He wished to pro-

[5] Letter from Baltimore in Strafford's *Letters and Dispatches*, vol. I.
[6] Johnson, *Foundations of Maryland*, p. 32.

vide a refuge for English Catholics, and he wished to create a fair domain for himself and his posterity, but he realized that in the age of suspicion and distrust in which his venture had its inception the Catholics alone would never be permitted, even if they had been able, to build a successful colony. He knew that he must have Protestants side by side with them, and in order to prevent discord between the factions, he determined upon an expedient likely to do away with all faction; that is, he proclaimed the principle of religious toleration and saw to its rigid enforcement. This plan of action was laid down in a letter of orders which he handed to his brother, Leonard Calvert, as the expedition set sail from England. As the basis of the later policy of the Maryland colony, his written instructions on the point of mutual forbearance in matters of religious differences are deemed to be of sufficient importance to be given here in full:

"Impri: His LoPP requires his said Gouernor & Commissioners th^t in their voyage to Mary Land they be very carefull to preserue vnity & peace amongst all the passengers on Shipp-board, and that they suffer no scandall nor offence to be giuen to any of the Protestants, whereby any iust complaint may hereafter be made, by them, in Virginia or in England, and that for that end, they cause all Acts of Romane Catholique Religion to be done as priuately as may be, and that they instruct all the Romane Catholiques to be silent vpon all occasions of discourse concerning matters of Religion; and that the said Gouernor & Commissioners treate the Protestants w^th as much mildness and fauor as Justice will permit. And this to be obserued at Land as well as at Sea." [7]

These instructions were written fifteen years before the Assembly of Maryland had passed the famous "Act Concerning Religion," and nine years afterwards Leonard Calvert is found writing to Puritan Massachusetts inviting settlers from that

[7] *Calvert Papers*, Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub., No. 28, p. 132.

place, promising them freedom of religion among other inducements of a more material nature. In 1649, the year that saw religious toleration fixed as the enduring policy of the province, Governor Stone invited from Virginia a large Puritan colony which was suffering persecution there at the hands of the zealous Church of England establishment, holding out to them an entire "liberty of conscience" as an important incentive to their immigration.

As far as can be judged from our knowledge of Cecilius Calvert, he was not an idealist, and as has been said, it is not likely that religious toleration appealed to him to any great extent as a philosophical or ethical conception. His greatness lies in the fact that almost alone among contemporary rulers he recognized in religious toleration a requisite of pleasant, wholesome and prosperous communal relations. Few communities are known in our happier day where this great social principle is not recognized, and so far have we left behind us the condition of barbarity inherent in a contrary state of things, that we have long forgotten to give any particular thanks to the wise and bold administrative faculty of the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, a ruler to whose determination that his colony should live and grow in peace and strength we owe the first practical demonstration of the principle of toleration as now everywhere taken for granted. Baltimore's actual establishment of toleration in Maryland was an anticipation of a principle of human relations enunciated by the philosopher Locke many years after this time, but with Locke toleration was a theory of social ethics, with Baltimore it seems to have been a matter of social expediency. It is equally foolish for Catholic or Protestant to claim for his church the establishment of religious toleration in Maryland, although credit for initiating it is gladly accorded by everyone to an individual Catholic, and for upholding it loyally to several Catholic gentlemen of Maryland who doubtless perceived its value in maintaining the peace of the community, but toleration was not then a Catholic principle, it was not an Anglican principle, and least of all perhaps was it a Puritan principle.

That Baltimore intended from the beginning to inculcate religious toleration in the very fabric of the Maryland constitution is apparent not only from the provisions of the later act of 1649, but as well from a perusal of the instructions quoted above, from the fact of a proclamation having been issued early in the life of the colony prohibiting religious disputes, and from the additional fact that in the early days at least two persons whom we know of were punished for contravening the spirit of this proclamation. One of these offenders, William Lewis, the steward of Thomas Cornwallis, a Catholic gentleman, seems to have acted contrary to the law upon provocation, for upon his entrance into a room where two of his fellow servants were engaged in reading from a volume of Smith's *Sermons,* these began to read aloud in a tone intended to reach the steward's ears certain passages reflecting upon the Pope and the Catholic faith. Upon hearing their words, Lewis lost control of himeslf and said, it was alleged, that all Protestant ministers were "ministers of the devil." He was brought to trial for his "offensive speeches and unseasonable disputations in point of religion, contrary to public proclamation to prohibit all such disputes." A Catholic governor and a Catholic court, who may or may not have been influenced by the threat of certain Protestants to carry the matter to the governor of Virginia, immediately fined him 500 pounds of tobacco and exacted from him a bond for good behavior lest he should "again offend the peace of this colony . . . by injurious & unnecessary arguments or disputations in matter of religion; . . . or use any ignominious words or speeches touching the books or ministers authorized by the State of England." [8]

Again in the year 1642, we find in the records an interesting judgment rendered against Dr. Thomas Gerrard, a prominent Catholic of the colony of whom we shall hear more later. The entry of this proceeding says, "Then was a petition presented by David Wickliff in the name of the Protestant Catholicks of Maryland respited till the next morning," and at the next day's session the following action took place: [9]

[8] *Archives of Maryland, Provincial Court,* 1637-1650, p. 35.
[9] *Ibid., Assembly,* 1637-1664, p. 119.

"The petition of the Protestants was read complaing agst Mr. Thomas Gerard for taking away the Key of the Chappel and carrying away the Books out of the Chappel and such proceedings desired against him for it as to Justice appertaineth.

"Mr. Gerard being charged to make answer the house upon hearing of the Prosecutors and his defense found that Mr. Gerard was Guilty of a misdemeanour and that he should bring the Books and Key taken away to the place where he had them and relinquish all title to them or the house and should pay for a fine 500 lbs. tobacco tow^{ds} the maintenance of the first minister as should arrive."

It is clear from the incidents which have been related that from the beginning of the colony, Baltimore had intended that religious toleration should be observed in deed as well as in word, and in spite of occasional friction, it is likely that Anglican and Catholic lived side by side in peace and fellowship and even made use of a common chapel for religious worship. It is ignoble to seek to make it appear that the "Act Concerning Religion" of 1649 was a hurried rush to cover occasioned by the increasing success of the Parliamentarians in the English Civil Wars. While it is quite probable that the embodiment of the policy of toleration in a statute at this particular time was occasioned by Baltimore's desire to assure the newly arrived Puritans of the 'liberty of conscience' which Stone had promised them, yet the principle expressed in the act was undoubtedly the long established and proclaimed custom of the province, and as this principle of toleration had its birth in the mind and heart of Calvert, so did the proposal to place it upon the statute book emanate from the Proprietary himself. It would be difficult to give a better summary of Baltimore's motives and intentions in regard to toleration than is contained in these words which a Maryland historian had written in a discussion of the "Act Concerning Religion:"

"We see in this the act, not of an apostle of truth or of one who stood as the exponent of a principle hitherto unthought of, but rather that of a man who was governed by a broad spirit

of fairness and liberality, by a far-sighted statesmanship and who, as the work of his life and his dealing with his Province amply show, having accepted and adopted a principle far in advance of the spirit of his age, adhered to it unswervingly, enforced it impartially." [10]

There has been a tedious controversy about the comparative strength of the religious bodies in the colony in 1649, and about the religious faith of the individual members of the Assembly which passed the act of toleration, but it seems scarcely worth while to enter these muddied waters of contention except to say that the most careful writers are well agreed that the Protestants resident in the colony in 1649 were numerically in a majority, while by reason of their wealth and position it is likely that the Catholics wielded much more influence than a minority is generally able to bring to bear. It is difficult to assert positively that of the individual assemblymen who passed the act the Catholics were a majority, but it seems reasonably certain that such was the case.[11] There is not much likelihood that this particular controversy will ever be settled definitely one way or the other. It would seem wise therefore to declare a truce in the petty war of words which has been waged in this contention, all uniting in praise of the wise nobleman who proposed the law and of those Catholic and Protestant assemblymen who placed it on the books, for it was a good law which brought blessing upon the province for forty years, except for a period when it was inoperative during the Puritan ascendancy from 1654 to 1657.

The Beginnings of Anglican Church Life

It has seemed proper to preface this narrative of the first sixty years of the Maryland Church with a description of the religious and political background against which the infant Church throughout its early struggles must be viewed. Recognizing the danger to the state of a possible Catholic ascendancy in the Calvert colony, Charles I had inserted in the charter a

[10] Hall, *The Lords Baltimore*, p. 90.

[11] Petrie, pp. 27, 28 and 29.

protective clause which must have reassured those Anglicans who went forth to Maryland in the first expedition of 1634, but although their faith was thus favored, nothing is recorded of church building or of missionary activity on their part for several years after their settlement. They were composed at first, with few exceptions, of the less influential portion of the settlers, although after a few years there was to be discerned no difference in the social and financial status of the two parties. They had no religious motive in their emigration, moreover, and it is likely that being without pastoral guidance, they made few serious efforts to nourish their church life until they found themselves well settled in temporal affairs. It is known, however, that they held services of some kind in the chapel at St. Mary's where the Catholics also worshipped, for on Sunday, the first of July, 1638, "William Lewis informed Capt: Cornwaleys that certaine of his servants had drawen a petition to Sr. John Harvey; & intended at the Chappell that morning to procure all the Protestants hands to it."[12] It is agreed by antiquarians that the "Chappel" which is frequently mentioned in the records was that one at St. Mary's which for some years after this date continued to be the only place of worship in the colony. The Anglicans were also occasionally visited by clergymen from Virginia who married them, and we gather by inference, buried, baptized and administered the Holy Communion to them. Doubtless, however, the lay reader was the chief dependance of the Anglicans in their church life during these first years in the wilderness.

It is generally believed that the chapel which Thomas Gerrard locked against the Protestants because of some claim which he had on the property was that one at St. Mary's which we have seen to have been the common possession of both Catholics and Anglicans, but it is asserted that Gerrard, whose wife, Susannah Snow, was an Anglican, sometime before the year 1642 built on his manor of St. Clement's a chapel for the use of the Protestants and endowed it with a glebe of 100 acres. It is more

[12] *Archives of Md.*, Provincial Court, 1637-1650, p. 35.

than likely that the chapel in question in that historic dispute was this which Gerrard erected on his own land at his own expense, but here arises one of those interesting but unprofitable questions the solution of which the historian must leave to the acumen of the antiquarian.[13] The fact of Gerrard's endowment is a matter of record;[14] his erection of the chapel at this date is a piece of traditional knowledge generally accepted as fact. His gift of one hundred acres of land is the first recorded Anglican endowment in Maryland; the second endowment took place in 1654 when one William Marshall gave the milk and one-half the male increase of three heifers for "the maintenance of a minister" in the neck of Wicocomoco.[15]

In addition to Gerrard's chapel on St. Clement's Manor, there is strong circumstantial evidence that there were also in the Maryland colony in 1642 two other chapels in more or less regular use by the Anglican settlers. Of these Trinity chapel,[16] the first Protestant place of worship in the colony, was erected on Trinity or Smith's Creek and afterwards moved to St. Mary's city. When in later years under Governor Sir Francis Nicholson the colonial capital was removed from this place to Annapolis, the ancient State House at St. Mary's was given to William and Mary Parish for use as a church. The building was remodeled by its new occupants, and there was constructed within it an arched ceiling such as had existed in the nearby chapel which they had just abandoned. The second church building erected for the Anglican colonists was the Poplar Hill church,[17] which in later years was known as St. George's, as its successor is today.

In all three of these churches which are said to have been built previous to 1642, that is, in Trinity, in Poplar Hill and in the church on St. Clement's Manor, it is likely, as has been

[13] Sioussat, Mrs. A. L., "The Church of William and Mary Parish," *Maryland Churchman*, Oct., 1906.

[14] Thomas, T. W., *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, p. 198.

[15] *Archives of Md.*, Provincial Court, 1649-1657, p. 392-3.

[16] Thomas, pp. 35-36.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 192.

said, that the services were generally conducted by lay readers with an infrequent celebration of the Holy Communion by a Virginia clergyman as an occasion to be looked forward to and long remembered by the devoted congregations. It cannot be said that there existed any organized parish life in the colony until the coming in 1650 of the Rev. William Wilkinson, who officiated alternately at Poplar Hill and in the church at St. Mary's. He continued his incumbency until his death in 1663, when the parish was without a rector until the coming of the Rev. Francis Sourton, who is credited with having officiated here for several years previous to his death in 1679.[18] This clergyman is found to be one of the witnesses to the will of Robert Cager, dated 1675, in which the testator devised his property to the maintenance of a Protestant ministry in Poplar Hill and St. George's hundreds. A part of this endowment, still known by its ancient name of "Itchcomb Freehold," is the present glebe of William and Mary Parish.[19]

Piecing together the bits of information which antiquarians have gleaned concerning the early Maryland churches, it is possible to surmise a fairly continuous record of church activity from the days of Richard James on Kent Island until the Establishment in 1692, a period of sixty years during which the adherents of the Church of England had many and grave difficulties to contend with in keeping alive the form of faith which they had brought with them from the mother country. In addition to the three churches the origins of which have been described, it should be noted that there existed also in Southern Maryland at an early date the Wicomico chapel,[20] a chapel on the Patuxent,[21] and Christ church in Calvert County.[22] There were probably others in this part of the province before the Establishment. On the Eastern Shore there are vestiges and traditions of a church on Kent Island [23] antedating the Estab-

[18] Thomas, p. 195.
[19] *Ibid.*, p. 194. *Archives of Md.*, Assembly, 1666-1676, p. 531.
[20] *Ante.*
[21] Murphy, H., *Maryland Churchman*, Oct., 1905.
[22] *Ibid.*
[23] Mss. Percy G. Skirven.

lishment by many years, while on the mainland near the abandoned town of New Yarmouth there have been discovered the remains of a church building which must have served the inhabitants of old Kent for some years during the same period.[24] In Baltimore County there was found a good churchman, Jeremiah Eaton, who in 1675 devised his estate of Stokely Manor, containing 550 acres, for the maintenance of the first Protestant minister who should settle in that county,[25] an opportunity which was quickly availed of by the Rev. John Yeo, a clergyman whose name as will be seen, is an important one in the history of the Maryland Church. Doubtless in the face of many difficulties there was a more or less intermittent church life in all of these churches and in others during the first sixty years of the Maryland settlement.

It is natural that during the first half century of its existence the eyes of the Roman Catholics in England should have been fastened upon the Maryland colony as the scene of an experiment of no little interest to their faith, and as a direct consequence of this solicitude, they were vigilant in keeping the missions there supplied with a regular priesthood. The Society of Jesus, with its admirable organization for missionary endeavor, saw to it that the Maryland Catholics were never without adequate priestly guidance. The Anglican settlers on the other hand were the object of no particular interest to the English hierarchy. In an age when the Church was not notably inspired by missionary zeal, the plight of a handful of its strayed children on the distant Chesapeake, deprived of pastoral ministrations, was not likely to bring tears to the eyes of those in authority. Few indeed were the ministers who were constrained to volunteer for such service as would be required of them, for the pioneer life was not easy and at this time there was not in Maryland as there was in Virginia any regular provision for the support of a ministry.[26] All through her colonial period

[24] Wroth, Peregrine, M. D., *Md. Hist. Magazine*, vol. 3, p. 275.

[25] Bacon, Thomas, *Laws of Maryland*, 1719, chap. 6.

[26] Hawks, F. R., *Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the U. S. of North America*, vol. I, Virginia, p. 35.

Maryland was poor even for a pioneer country, and small indeed were the inducements for the emigration of ministers. It has been cynically observed that several who were sent to Maryland betook themselves immediately to the more prosperous parishes of Virginia, while others disappointed the hopes of their congregations more sorely still by dying soon after their arrival. It is known, however, that at least forty-nine clergymen officiated at various times in Maryland previous to the year 1700; while of these, twenty-two are on record as having been on the ground before the Establishment of 1692, at which time of course a large accession of ministers occurred.[27]

The Coming of the Puritans.

Sometime in the year 1649, the Anglican establishment in Virginia began to bear so hard upon the Puritans in that place that about five hundred of them, upon Governor Stone's invitation and promise of "liberty of conscience," emigrated to Maryland and settled in what is now known as Anne Arundel County in the neighborhood of the present town of Annapolis, which they straightway founded and named Providence. The Proprietary had indeed been a providence to them, but their gratitude assumed the curious form of refusing the oaths of allegiance to their new overlord, although they had been informed of the nature of these oaths before their arrival in the 'land of sanctuary.' Such well understood terms as 'absolute lord and Proprietary' and 'royal jurisdiction' they "exceedingly scrupled," and they professed to fear that by swearing allegiance to a government administered by papists, upholders of Antichrist, they would be guilty of the sin of 'permission.'[28]

Through the vicissitudes of the period of the English Civil Wars, Baltimore's difficulties were rendered more vexatious than they need have been by the presence in his colony of these unruly children of the 'old dispensation.' Their leader Bennett was

[27] See article in *Maryland Churchman* for Oct., 1905, by the Rev. Messrs. R. Heber Murphy and Hobart Smith.

[28] Scharf, Thomas, *Hist. of Maryland*, vol. I, p. 198, and following.

an indefatigable Parliament man who later played into the hands of his fellow Virginian Claiborne, the ancient enemy of the province. It is not intended to intimate here that in this and other instances Bennett and his Puritan followers were animated by motives other than those which to their consciences seemed right and lofty, but it seems that in common decency they might have restrained the vindictiveness with which they treated the Proprietary and all his works. Whoever would study the manifestations of the Puritan conscience, must not overlook the early history of these Maryland sectarians. In later years their descendants became for the greater part Quakers and Churchmen and a virile force for good in the colony. At the time of the Protestant Revolution in 1689, it is to be observed that Anne Arundel County most notably of all stood out against the Associators who had laid violent hands upon the Proprietary's government.[29]

When in 1654, after several changes of government, the Puritan element secured control of the province, one of their first enactments passed in an assembly from which all Roman Catholics were excluded was an "Act Concerning Religion" which asserts that "Such as profess faith in God by Jesus Christ . . . shall be protected in the . . . exercise of their religion . . . Provided that this liberty be not extended to popery or prelacy." One's impatience at this action is somewhat tempered by the reflection that the injustice to the Roman Catholics of the Anglican Act of Establishment of 1702 was equally as great as that which was effected by the vindictive Puritan legislation of 1654. As a rather insufficient palliation of the offense of the Protestants, Anglican and Puritan, against the spirit of tolerance, one may offer only the conjecture that if the Catholics ever had held a control of affairs unrestrained by fear of Protestant Virginia and Protestant England, their legislation would have been as severe and as ungenerous as were these acts of the dominant religious and political faction. It

[29] Steiner, B. C., "The Protestant Revolution in Maryland," in the *Annual Report of the Amer. Hist. Assoc.*, 1897, p. 308.

is not on record that there occurred any actual persecution of Anglicans under the provision against prelacy, but thanks to the self-righteous Puritan the spirit of religious intolerance in all its ugliness had now entered the land where it should last have been seen. The Toleration Act of 1649 was rewritten upon the books soon after the restoration of the Proprietary in 1657, and although the dominion of the Catholic Calverts was now complete and unassailed until the loss of the colony in 1689, except for a short period under Fendall's administration, yet from this time there is always to be discerned in the political annals of Maryland the undercurrent of discontent which culminated in the revolution of that year.

Early Attempts to Secure a Church of England Establishment.

Supported in a moral sense at least by the prestige of the Church in England, the Anglicans in Maryland several times attempted to promote an establishment there, or at least to provide for the maintenance of a settled ministry. Most of these attempts seem to have been unattended by any purpose of selfishness or venality, the sole design of the promoters being to improve the moral tone of the colony and to secure for themselves the church life to which they had been accustomed in England. In 1661, there was introduced in the Assembly an act, doubtless with Anglican backing, entitled "An Act for the Mayntenance of Ministers," which was rather contemptously dismissed as being "altogether insufficient and short of the thing aymed att." And again in 1666, there is evidence that a similar motion was made in the Assembly of that year, for the record says that "Mr. Bretton Clerk of the Assembly did revyle Mr. Robt. Burle calling him ffactious fellow. Uppon a motion wch the said Burle made in this howse, Concerning the settling of ministers in every County of this Province." Beyond the fact that on the next day Mr. Bretton made his "humble submission to the howse," disclaimed "abusive intent" and plead a "distemper" as the reason for his testiness, nothing is known

of the fortunes of Mr. Burle's motion, and it was not until ten years later that another attempt was made to secure the desired establishment. Doubtless Mr. Bretton found the dish of 'crow' which he was obliged to eat less distasteful because it was seasoned with the consciousness of victory over that "ffactious fellow" Burle.

The documents pertaining to the history of the next effort to establish a ministry are of particular interest in that they form what may be regarded as the earliest existing "report on the state of the church" in Maryland. The first of these, which is given in full, is in the form of a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Rev. John Yeo, a clergyman then resident on the Patuxent River in Southern Maryland, in a neighborhood where the Church of England spirit was strong. This letter, from which extracts have often been made, reads as follows:

"Most Reverend Father,[30]

Pleased to pardon this presumption of mine in presenting to y^or^ serious view these Rude & indigested lines, w^ch^ (with humble Submission) are to acquaint y^or^ Grace with y^e^ deplorable estate & condition of the Province of Maryland for want of an established Ministry here are in this Province tenn or twelve Countys & in them at least twenty thousand Soules & but three Protestant ministers of us y^t^ are Conformable to y^e^ Doctrine & discipline of y^e^ Church of England others there are (I must confess) y^t^ Runn before they are Sent & pretend they are Ministers of the Gospell y^t^ never had a Legall call or Ordination to such an holy office neither (indeed) are they qualified for it being for the most part such as never understood any thing of learning & yet take upon them to be Dispencers of y^e^ word & to Administer Sacrament of Baptisme & sow seeds of divission amongst y^e^ people, & noe law Provided for y^e^ Suppression of such in this Province soe th^t^ here is a great Necessitie of able & learned men to confut the gaine sayer espetially having soe many Profest

[30] *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 130.

enemies as the Popish Priests & Jesuits are, who are incoraged & Provided for & y^e^ Quaker takes care and provides for those y^t^ are speakers in their conventicles, but noe care is taken or Provision made for the building up Christians in the Protestant Religion by means whereof not only many Dayly fall away either to Popery, Quakerisme, or Phanaticisme, but alsoe the lord's day is prophaned, Religion despised, & all notorious vices committed soe th^t^ it is become a Sodom of uncleaness & Pest house of iniquity, I doubt not but y^or^ Grace will take into consideration & do y^or^ utmost for our Eternall welfaire, & now is y^e^ time y^t^ Y^or^ Grace may be an instrument of a universall reformation amongst us with greatest facility Caecilius Lord barron Baltemore, & absolute Proprietor of Maryland being dead & Charles Lord Barron Baltemore & our Governour being bound for England this year (as I am informed) to Receive a farther confirmation of y^t^ Province from his Majestie at w^ch^ time, I Doubt but y^or^ Grace may soe prevaile with him as y^t^ a maintenance for a Protestant ministry may be established as well in this Province as in Virginia, Barbados & all other His Majestie's plantations in west indies & then there will be incoragement for able men to come amongst us, & y^t^ some Person may have power to examine all such Ministers as shall be admitted into any county or parish in w^t^ Diocis & by w^t^ Bishop they were ordained, & to Exhibit their lrs of Orders to testify the same, as yet (I think y^e^ Generallitie of the people may be brought by Degrees to a uniformitie) Provided we have more ministers y^t^ were truly Conformable to our mother y^e^ Church, and non but such Suffer to preach amongst us, as for my own part (God is my witness) I have done my utmost indeavour in order there unto, & shall, (by God's assistance) whiles I have a being here give manifest Proof of my faithfull Obedience to the Canons & Constitutions of our Sacred Mother. Yet one thing cannot be obtained here (viz) Consecration of Churches & Church Yards to y^e^ end y^t^ Christians might be Decently buried together, whereas now they bury in the several Plantations where they live, unless Y^or^ Grace thought it Sufficient to give a Dispensation to some Pious minister (together with their

manner & form) to doe y^e^ same, & Confident I am y^t^ you will not be wanting in any thing y^t^ may tend most to God's Glorie & the goods of the Church by w^ch^ you will engage thousands of Soules to pray for Y^or^ Grace's everlasting happiness, but especially

Y^or^ Most Obedient Son Servant,
John Yeo

Pesuxant River in Maryland,
25th day of May, 1676."

The Archbishop turned over Yeo's letter to the Bishop of London, who brought it to the attention of the Committee of Plantations, before whom it was read in July 1677.[31] Baltimore was called into the meeting and put upon a strict defensive in this matter of providing a Protestant ministry for his colony. A part of his reply is of interest as supplementing Yeo's letter. He recites the main causes which had led to the establishment of toleration as a principle of conduct in the province, and continues:

" And for these many years this toleration & liberty has been known & continued in the Government of that Province.

" That those Persons of the Church of England there who at any time have encouraged any Ministers to came over into that Province have had several sent unto them as at this time there are residing there foure that the Ld Baltemore knows of who have Plantations & settled beings of their owne and those that have not any such beings are maintained by a voluntary contribution of those of theire own persuasion, as others of the Presbiterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, & Romish Church are.

" That in every County in the Province of Maryland there are a sufficient number of Churches and Houses called Meeting Houses for the people there and these have been built and are still kept in good repaire by a free and voluntary contribution of all such as frequent the said Churches and Meeting Houses.

[31] *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 132.

" That the lawes of that Province have been ever made by the advice and consent of the Freemen by their Delegates assembled as well as by the Proprietor and his Council and without the consent of all these no Law there has beene made.

" The greatest part of the Inhabitants of that Province (three of foure at least) doe consist of Proesbiterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers, those of the Church of England as well as those of Romish being the fewest, so that it will be a most difficult task to draw such persons to consent unto a Law, which shall compel them to maintain Ministers of a contrary persuasion to themselves, they having already an assurance by that Act for Religion that they shall have all freedom in point of Religion and Divine Worship and noe penalties or payments imposed upon them in that particular. That in Carolina, New Jersey and Roade Island, the Inhabitants for the peopling of those places have had and still have the same toleration that those in Maryland have." [32]

The Committee of Plantations which heard Yeo's complaint and Baltimore's reply paid little attention to the latter's protest against the establishment of a ministry in Maryland. They required or recommended the Proprietary to take a census of the Protestants in his colony and to report on the most desirable means of providing a maintenance for the Anglican clergy. The taxation by means of which they recommended the accomplishment of this end was to be voluntary upon all, except that after the amount of it had been determined voluntarily by the Anglican congregations, it was to be established and made obligatory upon them by law.[33] For the Church's sake it is to be regretted that Baltimore, acting as he believed for the peace of the colony, paid no attention to the behest of the Committee, for if he had done so, an establishment formed under such conditions would have been a far more equitable one than that which took place later when the situation was complicated by

[32] *Ibid.*, p. 133.

[33] *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 253.

bitter political and religious feeling at home and abroad. There was not wanting interest in the affairs of the Church in Maryland on the part of its adherents, and it is a pleasant speculation as to what would have been its future under a limited establishment of the kind suggested by the Committee of Plantations.

It was nearly ten years after these events that another attempt was made to procure an establishment of a sort in Maryland, and this time the promoter of the plan was a good woman of Calvert County, one Mary Taney, the wife of Sheriff Michael Taney and the ancestress of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. It seems that some years previous to this time, Mistress Taney had made a similar appeal with a small measure of success, and her zeal had not been diminished in the least by the meager results which she had then obtained. Her petition is given here in full:

"To the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Rest of the Right Reverend the Bishops

"The humble Petition of Mary Taney, on the behalf of herself and others his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the Province of Maryland.

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioner in her Petition to the king's Majesty, setting forth, That the said Province being without a church or any settled ministry, to the great grief of all his Majesty's loyal subjects there, his late Majesty King Charles the Second (of blessed memory) was graciously pleased to send over thither a minister, and a parcel of Bibles, and other church books of considerable value, in order to the settlement of a church and ministry there.

"That the said Minister dying, and the Inhabitants (who have no other Trade but in Tobacco) being so very poor that they are not able to maintain a Minister, chiefly by reason of his Majesty's Customs here upon Tobacco are so very great, which causes the Inhabitants (who are not able to send it

hither) to sell it there to the merchants at their own rates. By means whereof so good a work as was intended by his said late Majesty is like to miscarry, to the utter ruin of many poor souls, unless supplied by his Majesty. Praying his Majesty that a certain parcel of Tobacco (of one hundred hogsheads or thereabouts) of the growth or product of the said Province may be custom free, for and towards the maintenance of an orthodox Divine at Colvert Town, in the said province, or otherwise allow maintenance for a Minister there.

" Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that your Lordships will be pleased, not only to mediate with his Majesty, and in your petitioner's behalf to request Him to grant her her desire in the said Petition, But likewise that your Lordships will vouchsafe to contribute towards the Building of a Church at Colvert Town aforesaid, as your Lordships in Charity and Goodness shall think meet.

" And your Petitioner (as in duty bound) shall ever pray."[34]

The personal letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury with which Mistress Taney accompanied her petition has in it certain sentences of interest.[35] She assures the primate that " We are seized with extreme horror when we think that for want of the Gospel our Children and Posterity are in danger to be condemned to infidelity or to apostacy. We do not question God's care of us, but think your Grace and the right Reverend your Bishops the proper instruments of so great a blessing to us. We are not, I hope, so foreign to your Jurisdiction but we may be owned your stray flock; however the commission to go and baptize and teach all nations is large enough." . . . " I question not but that your Grace is sensible that without a temple it will be impracticable, neither can we expect a minister to hold out to ride ten miles in a morning, and before he can dine ten more, and from house to house in hot weather will dishearten a minister, if not kill him . . . £500 or £600 for a church,

[34] Strickland, Agnes, *The Lives of the Seven Bishops,* pp. 51-52.
[35] *Md. Hist. Mag.* 2: 225.

with some small encouragement for a minister will be extremely less charge than honor to his majesty; and if I may in this case mention his Majesty's Interest, one church settled according to the Church of England, which is the sum of our request, will prove a nursery of Religion and Loyalty through the whole Province."

Surely Mistress Taney was a zealous churchwoman to whose memory the Church in Maryland owes devotion. Whether it was in response to her appeal it is difficult to assert, but in the year 1685 two clergymen, the Rev. Messrs. Bertrand and Willymot, the first probably a Huguenot, were sent to the province by the King's bounty, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London.

The Constitutional and Anti-Catholic Movements

This narrative has finally reached the point at which it is necessary to consider that important event in the history of Maryland known as the Protestant Revolution. When this upheaval occurred in 1689, Puritanism here and elsewhere was dead as a political force, but in Maryland its seeds of discontent had been well planted, and one perceives in the constitutional history of the province from the day of the restoration of the Proprietary in 1657 a series of movements in the Assembly, alternately of revolt and submission, which betoken the coming of a day of adjustment. Indeed during almost the whole course of Maryland politics, there is to be observed a slow revolt of the people from their rulers, a deadly sure revolution along the lines of anti-Catholicism and of resistance to the chartered privileges of the Proprietaries, of the latter of which nepotism in the government was a significant example of the extent to which a privilege may become an abuse. The parallel lines formed by these movements converged in the Protestant Revolution, and the results of that upheaval were that the Calverts were compelled to surrender to the Crown their governmental rights, Maryland became a royal colony and the Church of England was established as the state church of the land.

With the constitutional struggle against the overgenerous charter, this narrative is only incidentally concerned, but it will be of interest to examine certain events which indicate the growth of feeling against the Catholicism of the rulers. To begin with, in 1645, Richard Ingle, in command of a ship bearing letters of marque from the Parliament, came to Maryland and having joined to himself Claiborne, now a Parliament man, attacked the settlement, drove away its lawful government, maintained a sort of semi-piratical control of the colony for many months and finally sailed away leaving it in a state of anarchy. He seems to have been abetted in his action by certain Protestants of the colony whose disaffection to the Proprietary was the result not only of a difference in religion but as well of a political estrangement, for the success of the Parliamentary movement in England was beginning to gain adherents for it in the distant colonies of America, and Lord Baltimore in this struggle was loyal to the King, his benefactor. Ingle plundered the Catholics and royalists of the colony to his heart's content, and on many counts he seems to have deserved the appellation of 'pirate' by which he has been known ever since in Maryland, although in fairness to him it should be said that there are some who have seen in his action that which has caused them to strive to erase this stigma from his name.[36] In this year of unrest the House of Lords received "The Peticon of diverse the Inhabitants of Maryland . . . setting forth the Tyranicall Government of that Province, ever since its first settling, by Recusants; who have seduced, & forced many of his Maty. Subjects, from their Religion: And humbly praying, the assistance, & protection of the Parliament, by appointing such a Govnment. as they shall think fitt." As was to be expected, the Lords and Commons a short time afterwards ordered that all offices in the colony should be placed in the hands of Protestants well affected to the Parliament. Baltimore succeeded in avoiding the performance of the order, but influenced by the trend

[36] Notably Edward Ingle, Esq., of Baltimore, in *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. 19, and in a later paper read before the Society.

of events, he appointed in 1648 William Stone, a Protestant, to the governorship, and changed the aspect of the Council by giving it a Protestant majority. It is unlikely that there would have been sufficient dissatisfaction among the Maryland colonists at this time to have led even a few of them to join with Ingle and Claiborne in their raid upon the colony if there had not been transfused into the situation elements of the political unrest which was agitating the mother country. The petition which these disaffected Protestants addressed to Parliament brings the first accusation against Baltimore of unfairness towards and oppression of the faith of the signers, and in view of the attendant circumstances one is inclined to believe that the charge was false.

Another evidence of the growing disaffection of a certain element in the colony is found in an attack upon the Proprietary contained in an address to the King entitled a "Complaint from Heaven with a Huy and crye and a petition out of Virginia and Maryland." [37] The petitioners overstate their grievances extravagantly; they accuse Baltimore of an incredible array of political crimes, but allowing for their evident malice there is still to be read between the hatred breathing lines of the "Huy and crye" the evidence of certain wrongs in the government which the Proprietary should have been wise enough to correct. One of its demands was that Maryland should be removed from Baltimore's hands and be made a royal colony; another was that "Protestant ministers and free schools and glebe lands may be erected and established in every county." This petition was brought to the attention of the Committee of Plantations at about the same time that Yeo's letter was presented to that body and although its accusations were clearly not given full credence, yet undoubtedly it had its share of influence in the deliberations of the King's advisers. It is important in this narrative in that it presents additional evidence of an increasing spirit of dissatisfaction in the Maryland colony.

The anti-Catholic animus of the Puritans during their as-

[37] *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 134.

cendancy in the affairs of the colony in 1654 has already been commented upon, and that as the years went on there was an increasing dislike of the religion of the Proprietary and his chief officers is readily inferred from the fact that there occurred during this period a steady numerical increase of Protestants of various sects. It will be remembered in this connection that in 1677, Baltimore declared before the Committee of Plantations that " The greatest part of the inhabitants of that Province (three of four at least) doe consist of Presbiterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers, those of the Church of England as well as those of the Romish being the fewest." Documentary evidence of the truth of this inference is found in the fact that in 1681, following a disturbance raised by the malcontents Fendall and Coode, Baltimore received a communication from the Committee of Plantations saying that information had been laid before them showing that " there are very few of his Matties. Protestant Subjects admitted to be of the Councill of the colony of Maryland, and that there is partiality and favour shewed on all occasions towards those of the Popish Religion to the discouragement of his Majties. Protestant subjects." [38] Baltimore replied to this admonition by drawing up a complete denial of the charges, showing their untruth and injustice in detail, and this declaration was signed by a number of the most prominent Anglicans in the colony.[39]

Enough evidence has been adduced to show that beginning in the second decade of the life of the colony, there existed a marked anti-Catholic feeling among the people, who as the years went on numbered more and more Protestant sectarians among them. It is to be remembered, however, that despite the attempts of individual Anglicans to secure an established ministry in Maryland, there was no concerted effort on the part of the Church of England adherents in the colony to upset his Lordship's government or to attain by violence and disloyalty the advancement of their church's interests. Indeed in the actual revolution as one result

[38] *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 300.
[39] *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 353.

of which that church was established, the Anglicans in a great measure supported the authority of the Proprietary.

The Protestant Revolution.[40]

After a governorship in person in Maryland of twenty years, Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary, returned to England on the business of his province, arriving there in 1684 shortly before the accession of James II. The design of this monarch in regard to his colonial dominions was to place them all in the category of royal provinces, and the fact that Baltimore was like himself a Roman Catholic in no wise caused an alteration of his plans in regard to Maryland. Indeed his friendship for William Penn, who in 1681 had begun that agitation against Baltimore's colony which he and his descendants were to carry on for nearly a hundred years, seemed as time went on to add a peculiar bitterness to the monarch's attack upon the Maryland charter. In 1687 he caused a writ *quo warranto* to be instituted against the charter, and while the legal proceedings were still in progress occurred the revolution in which the House of Stuart was finally removed from the throne of England. The necessity of defending his colony against this attack and others which threatened it kept Baltimore in England longer than he had originally intended to stay, and historians have agreed that if he had been present in Maryland in his own strong-minded and competent person during these years the insurrection which occurred there would have proven as abortive as others which he had put down by the exercise of firmness and intelligence. His representative was a curiously tactless and weak-kneed person who on all occasions did more harm than good to the cause of his Lordship.

[40] The Protestant Revolution may be studied thoroughly and from diverse viewpoints in the monograph in the *Johns Hopkins Studies:* Sparks, F. E., "Causes of the Maryland Revolution of 1689, and in Steiner, B. C., *The Protestant Revolution in Maryland.* The former writer takes a position decidedly unfriendly to the Proprietary; Dr. Steiner, more moderate and impartial, inclines to a defense of the Proprietary.

It is needless to undertake here an analysis of that anti-Catholic frenzy which had obsessed all England during the reign of James II. Partly hysterical in its nature as it was, nevertheless it was sufficiently real to have caused in 1688 the downfall of James and the joyous acceptance of the foreign prince, William of Orange. In view of the intimate relations between England and the colonies, it is no cause for wonder that the 'no popery' cry should have carried to the American wilderness, nor is it strange that in none of the colonies was this slogan more heartily enunciated than in Maryland where Catholicism was strongly intrenched in wealth and in social and political influence, if not in numbers. The unnecessarily fervid rejoicings which the Council caused to be held upon the birth of James's son, who in the natural course would continue a Catholic dynasty in England, did not allay in the least the bad feeling which was beginning to show itself at about the time when this event occurred. This was in 1688, and from now on events moved rapidly to the conclusion which has been anticipated several times in this narrative.

It may be asserted that the basic causes of the successful revolution of 1689 were the rabid fear and dread of Catholic domination on the part of a large Protestant majority, the always growing opposition of the people to the Proprietary government with its too large privileges, and the existence in that government of certain abuses not serious in nature but none the less vexatious and irritating. The causes of its immediate and unchecked success were the absence of the strong hand in the person of the Proprietary, the weakness of his representative, and an unfortunate accident which gave a semblance of right to even the most radical measures of the agitators. The unlucky event here referred to was nothing less than the death at Plymouth of the messenger by whose hand Baltimore had sent an order to his government to proclaim William and Mary as the lawful sovereigns of the kingdom. The anxiously awaiting Council in Maryland, as the result of this delay, became more and more bewildered, fearing to act one way or another without word from the Proprietary, and while the colony was in a state

of suspense from this cause, the agitators raised what was quickly shown to have been an absurd and wicked alarm as to a joint uprising by Indian and Catholic for the subjugation of the colony. The fear of an Indian attack did its part in further disquieting a people who had been told that the Council, under orders from Baltimore, were delaying to proclaim William and Mary until it could be seen whether France would help James to regain his forfeited throne. While things were in this state, but not before the Indian alarm had been proved false, John Coode, a man of evil character, bearing a longstanding grudge against Baltimore, put himself at the head of about 250 men, marched upon St. Mary's and in spite of an attempted defense by William Digges, a Churchman, took possession of the government and in the name of the Protestant Association proceeded to conduct the affairs of state and to draw up for their majesties in London lengthy petitions loaded with cant and spiteful accusations against the absent Proprietary.

It is not intended by this writer to depreciate the importance in a political sense or even the basic justice of the Protestant Revolution. Undoubtedly the spirit of opposition to the chartered rights of the Proprietary which existed throughout the history of the province forms the Maryland parallel to that long struggle for political independence which is to be observed in the constitutional history of the American colonies, the struggle which culminated in Philadelphia on the 4th day of July, 1776. It is this aspect of colonial history which makes it a fascinating study to Americans of each recurring generation, and viewing it in such a light, the Protestant Revolution in Maryland must claim the interest and to some extent the sympathy of all of those who believe in American political institutions. But the immediate occasions of the insurrection were unworthy of the high purpose which it served, the methods employed by those who fomented it were despicable, hypocritical and dishonest, and the people as a whole were by no means heart and soul committed either to the principles which it stood for or to the actual injustice to Baltimore involved in the outcome.

In the Assembly of 1688, the regular Committee of Griev-

ances had reported certain existing conditions as undesirable and asked relief therefrom. The Protestant Association in its "Declaration of Motives" does not repeat any of these grievances specifically, but brings instead a blanket accusation against the Proprietary charging him with a variety of offenses against the people of Maryland and the realm of England. The Associators, however, weakened their case for the historian of the future by accusing him of acts and intentions of which he was most certainly innocent. It is true that nepotism had become a serious offense in the Maryland government, and it is true that in their long years of undisturbed authority the Calverts had gradually arrogated to themselves certain prerogatives in the exercise of which their rule to some extent seems to have partaken of the nature of a benevolent tyranny, but that Baltimore was permitting the Catholics to oppress the colony, that the Catholics were in conspiracy with the French and Indians, that the Proprietary in opposing the king's customs collectors was acting otherwise than in a conscientious defence of his chartered rights, that he was cruel and a murderer, that the government was collecting arms for the subjugation of the Protestants or that it was playing into the hands of James and Catholic France by delaying the proclamation of the new sovereigns are all accusations too absurd to be taken seriously. Nor can it be denied that in the long run the rule of Charles Calvert had been kindly and intelligent; in protecting himself against the royal collectors of customs, he had protected the colony, and in postponing the establishment of an Anglican ministry, he may be given credit for thinking that he was acting for the best interests of his people with their various creeds and beliefs. One feels in view of the later history of the colony that the Marylanders, in the old saying, "swapped the devil for a witch" when they removed the colony from the hands of the Proprietary and caused it to be established as a royal province, for as such, it was to be governed by strangers whose interest in it was purely mercenary, it was to be taxed for the support of an episcopal ministry and it was to have restrictions placed upon its commerce and

industries from which they had been protected by my Lord's charter and the sane administrative policy of the Calverts.

An interesting feature of the Revolution is the fact that in every county of the province there were many persons of consequence who were outspokenly opposed to the movement. When in each county the Associators issued a memorial to their majesties setting forth the reasons for their support of the revolt, at the same time a counter memorial was issued by others, generally members of the Church of England, or as they styled it "the ancient Protestant faith of the Province," defending the Proprietary and declaring abhorrence of the methods which had been practised to injure him in estate and in reputation.[41] It is well to emphasize the fact that much of the opposition to the Revolution was by Anglicans, for enemies of the Church of England often have implied in their assertions that the Protestant Revolution was promoted by that church in order that it might profit from its establishment as the favored religious body of the province, whereas, as has been shown, whatever religious element was contained in the movement was of a negative nature; in other words the underlying religious motive of the Revolution was anti-papalism and not pro-Anglicanism. That the Church of England should have been established afterwards was inevitable, but that there was no intention to bring this about on the part of its adherents in the colony is evident from the contents of and signatures to the counter memorials, and from the fact that several of those who most vigorously opposed the movement were Anglicans of the first importance. The only opposition to the capture of St. Mary's by Coode was attempted by William Digges, an Anglican gentleman of the Council. The sheriff of Calvert County, Michael Taney, whose wife has been singled out in this narrative as a conspicuously

[41] The signatures of these prominent Anglicans have especial significance in view of the complaint of the Associators that Baltimore had neglected to cause places of worship to be consecrated according to the "Ecclesiastical Laws of our kingdom of England," as provided for in the Charter. It is by no means certain that this clause of the Charter was mandatory. It permits of various interpretations.

zealous churchwoman, was so strong in his opposition to the Associators that it was necessary for them to imprison him as the only means of stopping his indignant protests. It would be easy to select the names of a score of eminent and entirely disinterested Anglican gentlemen who were outspoken in their detestation of Coode and his machinations, of Coode the one time minister of the Gospel whom the Assembly was constrained to bring to trial for atheism and blasphemy.

In whatever guise these considerations may have presented themselves to those in authority in England, it is no cause for astonishment that as a matter of policy, William, a Protestant king who owed his throne to the national distrust of papalism, should have accepted the tenders of a body of men who in the name of Protestantism had revolted successfully from a Roman Catholic overlord. Accordingly in 1692 the province was definitely removed from the governmental authority of Baltimore, and Sir Lionel Copley was sent over as governor by William of Orange. No attempt was made to deprive Baltimore of the property rights secured to him under the terms of his charter.

The Establishment of the Church.[42]

It was inevitable that one of the first acts of the royal government should have been to place the Protestant faith upon a firmer basis than it had formerly occupied, and in that day men knew of only one means of accomplishing this end, and this was to establish it as a state supported church. Under the circumstances the Church of England was the only body which could occupy that position, and it was not long before machinery was set in motion to bring about its establishment. Those who have vilified the Church because of its

[42] In Thomas, J. W., *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, is to be found a chapter treating the establishment of the Church in the most comprehensive manner. The investigator is also referred to Ingle, Edward, *Parish Institutions of Maryland* (Johns Hopkins Studies). The several acts are to be found in Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*. Nor must Hawkes's *Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States*, vol. 2, Maryland, be overlooked.

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establishment in Maryland, accusing it of a venal purpose entirely unrelieved by any noble ideal of service, have generally overlooked the fact that the moral condition of the province at this time was notably bad. Drunkenness and the grosser vices were the besetting sins, while such more serious crimes as incestuous marriage, the peril of thinly settled communities, were not uncommon. Here as in all pioneer countries the innate decency of the people was the only safeguard to morals, and it was thought that the life of every community would be improved by the existence within it of a church with a 'table of prohibited degrees' in the vestibule, the Ten Commandments in the chancel and a minister on the glebe supported by a vestry with prescribed duties in certain cases of infraction of the moral code. In other words it was believed that the presence of a recognized moral standard and an official guardian of public morals was the best police force which a community might possess. Under the voluntary system, the priest, the minister and the elder, few and widely scattered, were without authority even when they were in evidence. Under the act of establishment, it was proposed that the Anglican ministers should be as much as possible in evidence and in possession of sufficient authority to rebuke and punish those whose manner of living was an offense to the community. The plan on paper was thoroughly good. That in many parishes at frequent periods, and in all parishes occasionally, it operated well is a fact generally lost sight of by its detractors. The reasons for its lack of uniform operation and for the general unpopularity which befell it will be discussed later.

The first act of the Maryland Assembly under the royal government, with Sir Lionel Copley as governor, was an "Act of Recognition" of their majesties William and Mary; the second was "An Act for the Service of Almighty God, and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province." This 'act of establishment,' as it is always called, provided that the county justices should meet at the court houses, having given notice to the principal freeholders to attend them, and there with the advice of the latter to lay out the several counties

into parishes. The freeholders were then to meet and make choice of six vestrymen who with the first proceeds of the tax thereinafter specified were to erect one church in each parish, except of course in those parishes where Anglican churches should be found already in being.[43] A yearly tax of forty pounds of tobacco upon each taxable person, the celebrated 'forty per poll,' was to be collected by the sheriff and after a church had been built from the proceeds of the tax, the yearly income from it was to be applied to the use and benefit of the minister. The Vestry were empowered to act as trustees for any gifts or bequests for pious or charitable purposes, and further to prosecute and maintain actions for the recovery of these bequests and gifts as amply as a body politic or corporate. Vacancies in the vestry caused by death or removal from the parish were to be filled by persons of the vestry's choice until the next parochial election.

Finding that more specific provisions than this act contained were required to strengthen the Church's position, the Assembly passed in each of the years 1694 and 1695 "An Additional Act to the Act for Religion," the one of the latter year repealing that of the former as well as a less important act of 1692 which provided for the keeping of a register of births, marriages and burials in each county. The act of 1695 was in turn supplanted on the statute book by one of 1696 which specifically rescinded the original act of 1692. To the act passed in 1696 the King dissented on a legal technicality, and a later act of 1700 met with a similar fate, so that the Church of England in Maryland was temporarily disestablished from 1696 until the passage of an act of 1702, to which his majesty gave assent. Under this last instrument, with the addition of various modifications from time to time, the colony lived until by the War of the Revolution the Church in Maryland was disestablished for once and all.

The act of 1702, entitled "An Act for the Establishment of

[43] Allen, Ethan, MSS. in Md. Dioc. Library. Dr. Allen designates seven parishes in which he had discovered evidences of the existence of a church before 1692.

Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England; and for the Maintainance of Ministers," contained many amplifications of the original act of 1692, some of which are of interest to the student of American church organization. The Book of Common Prayer was to be read in " every church which now is, or hereafter shall be established in this Province," a provision of law by which the Roman Catholic churches were effectually closed. The Protestant dissenters on the other hand were protected from its operation by the " Bill of Indulgence to Dissenters " which the English Parliament had passed in 1689. The minister was to be inducted by the governor; marriages forbidden by the Table of Marriages of the Church of England were not to be performed; no marriage could be performed by a lay magistrate, a provision which remains law to this day in Maryland where a marriage is illegal unless performed by a religious rite; two new vestrymen were to be elected annually under the specific rules laid down for such election; the vestry were to meet once a month, under penalty for non-performance, and each vestry was to appoint a register to keep a record of vestry proceedings, births, marriages and burials, also under penalty for neglect of performance; the vestry elections were to be held annually on Easter Monday, the date still adhered to in Maryland; two church wardens were to be elected annually; no incumbent was to hold more than two parishes and these only by consent of the vestry of each; and finally the vestries were to be allowed to appoint lay readers under certain circumstances.

It is not to be supposed that the several acts enumerated above were passed without opposition from the Catholic and dissenting citizens of the province. The Roman Catholics and the Quakers, strange bedfellows, formed an alliance against the establishment of the Church of England, and to their opposition is to be attributed to some extent the many vicissitudes of the act during the decade from 1692 to 1702. The Quakers, represented by a delegation before the Committee of Plantations in London, protested against the injustice of the 'forty per poll,' and there are evidences of as vigorous if less effective fighting

on the part of the Roman Catholics. But the legislation was enacted without coercion in a freely elected assembly, and the Crown was nice in its determination that the statute as finally passed should be strictly legal. Unquestionably the Anglicans were in a minority as compared with the whole of the non-Anglican and unaffiliated portion of the population, but it must be remembered that the non-Anglicans were divided into Roman Catholics, Quakers, Presbyterians, Anabaptists and numerous smaller sects. There is no religious census of that period, but it is probable that the Anglicans outnumbered any single one of these bodies, and it may have been that the Protestants, except the Quakers, united to support the legislation of establishment, knowing as they did the impossibility of securing official standing for their own sects, and recognizing the need in the province of such a moral force as the Establishment promised to provide.

A Maryland church historian has summed up the Establishment and the conditions before and after it took place in these words: "They (the people of Maryland) met their difficulties in the only possible way, they provided a maintenance for the clergy of the Church of England. For that was all that was done. It was not a state church they set up. No church functionary, clerical or lay, had any part in the administration of the colony, saving in the matter of suppressing immorality . . . The system certainly had its defects, as all systems have; and society afterward outgrew it . . . but in its earlier day, and through much of the colonial period, it was an unspeakable blessing and accomplished high purposes. It is notable, too, that though at any time down to the Revolution, it could have been abrogated, or could have been rendered inoperative by the rescinding of the provision for the annual tax, yet it was not only continued to the Revolution, but it was shown very marked favor when the necessity arose for its repeal."[44] Now although the propriety may be questioned of the use of the phrase "unspeakable blessing" in connection with an institution which

[44] Gambrall, T. C., *Early Maryland, Civil, Social and Ecclesiastical*, pp. 131-132.

aroused hatred in the hearts of many throughout the province, yet on the whole the truth of this judgment cannot be denied.

The Church After Its Establishment.

Properly speaking this narrative should end with the establishment of the Church in 1692, but in order to round off the relation of the first sixty years of the Church in Maryland, it is necessary first to discuss the means by which it was established in fact as well as in law. This will be done briefly, and with little or no attempt to specify particulars.

In the years immediately following the act of 1692, the province was divided into thirty parishes, the several parishes of a county at first being included within the lines of that county. In seven of these parishes at least there were standing church buildings at the time of the enactment,[45] but it was not for two years, until the coming of Governor Nicholson in 1694, that the business of building churches according to the provisions of the act was taken up in earnest. This sturdy churchman saw to it that the overdue taxes were collected and applied together with contributions from his own purse to the erection of church buildings. He is said to have led into the province eight clergymen, who added to the five already there in 1692 [46] brought the number nearly to the seventeen whom Dr. Bray found in the possession of livings in the year 1700.

As is easily to be comprehended the machinery of the parochial system was slow in starting, but once under way, for ill or good, the parishes were the social framework of the colony for nearly a century. The vital statistics of the communities were kept by the vestries; the penal laws of the colony were read from the chancels four times a year; the vestries, under an act for restricting the planting of tobacco, were authorized to appoint the counters of the plants; they were charged with the duty of preventing the smuggling of the staple from the province, and at one period they nominated the provincial tobacco inspectors. As numerous records of vestry proceedings

[45] Allen, Ethan, MSS. in Md. Diocesan Library. [46] *Ibid.*

show, the rectors and vestries accepted seriously the duty of calling before them and examining persons living in sexual immorality, a duty laid upon them by a later act of the assembly.[47] The table of consanguinity was set up, as were the Ten Commandments; the Holy Communion was celebrated regularly; the sick were visited; the poor succored; sermons were preached and homilies read, and the catechism was taught to the children and in some places to the slaves. In these and a variety of ways the Established Church through its parochial organization and its ministers served the people, setting before them certain social, moral and religious standards, forming a nucleus of influence in each parish, a radiating center for the pioneer communities about them. Historians have attributed the preservation and growth of the spirit of liberty in America to the New England town meetings and the Maryland and Virginia vestries, but whether or not such an assumption may be taken at face value, it is clear that in Maryland, even when through ministerial profligacy the religious influence of the system was nullified, the social influence of the vestry during the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century was powerful and continuous.

This is the fair side of the picture. The Establishment had defects which prevented it from becoming popular with the people. The most important of these was the inherent injustice by which the Quaker, the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian were taxed for the support of a religious foundation which they loathed. Another and scarcely less grave defect was the lack of discipline which was to be looked for in a clerical body living three thousand miles from ecclesiastical authority, especially in an age when the standard of morality among the clergy of that church even in England was much the same as that of the people about them. Generally too the least desirable of the English clergy came to America, and they came not from any missionary motive, but because for various reasons there were to be found no livings for them at home. It is easy to instance particular ones of the Maryland colonial clergy whose daily

[47] Bacon, 1715, Chapter 27.

lives were a scandal in communities not especially fastidious in matters of living, men from a recital of whose misdeeds we turn in disgust.

Unfortunately there were so many of these reprobate clergymen that the memory of them has persisted, leaving no place for more kindly memories of others whose lives were self-sacrificing and noble. The historical fact that in nearly all of these first parishes the religious life of the Church was maintained for nearly a hundred years, day after day, one year with another, would be sufficient proof, however, even if there were no other, that all of the shepherds of these flocks were not unworthy. In such case and in such a length of time the hearts of even the most devoted would have turned away from a church served in her holy places by the brutish oafs whom careless and unfriendly writers have described as the typical clergymen of the Establishment. There are records remaining of the lives of some of the clergy which show them to have been earnest, godly and philanthropic men, beloved of all, who devoted their lives to the service of church and people, and it is not likely that of the hundreds of clergymen who served the Maryland parishes all were wicked and rapacious save these few. The law of probabilities forbids any such assumption. It is perhaps nearer the truth to say that between the sinners and the saints, there was the usual average of plain workaday parish priests who lived out their days in honor and useful service.

The limits prescribed in the title of this paper have been reached and indeed somewhat overpassed. The history of the Maryland Church during the governorship of John Hart and afterwards under the Protestant Lords Baltimore forms a long, complex and interesting story, and the readjustment necessitated by the War of the Revolution provides matter for a separate treatise in itself. It is enough for this time that, beginning with the ministrations of Richard James on Kent Island in 1632, the story of the Church of England in the Catholic colony of Maryland has been traced in some detail and brought down to the time when by the statute of 1692 it was legally established as the favored religious body of the Province of Maryland.

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 369.)

24th of the Mo. & 4th of the week. Pursuant to adjournment, Enters into the Land office and finds the 40000 Acres on the records directly as represented in the plat & the grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia; & Also finds John Hall's Entry (dated 3rd of March 1796) for 40,000 Acres in favor of Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook, I am now satisfied as to John Halls Deed To Howard & Brook for the 40,000 Acres. I Demands a Copy of this, for which I paid as marked on the back $2.17 of the said Copy his fee, & for Divers searches in his office: next I made search for the 960 Acres, pr Deed from D: Keeth to Howard & Maulsby found it on the records; demands a Copy for which I paid $0.50 as marked at the bottom of the same. The Courses & Distances on this Copy is to be depended on, & not the Courses & Distances as given in the Deed from D: Keeth to Howard & Maulsby: Now request of the Senior Major to walk with me to his sons the Junior Major Thomas Haymond A Deputy Surveyor & in the best report of any of the Surveyors as to being a real honest Man, as well as his Occupation; when we came there I requested the young Major to let me see his Extensive Map of the Different Entry and Surveys that he had collected & Made on the Waters of the Little Kenhawa & Big Steer Creek he produced the Map: with the 40,000 Acres staring me in the face & shewing as many shapes & forms, as the Cameleon shews Colours. After viewing this Map attentively requests the young Major to give me a Copy of such part of it as relates in any wise to the 40,000 Acres which he promises to do & bring to his fathers next Day. The Senior Major & myself went home; made some searches farther he gives me a Copy of the Plat of 598 Acres held by Brook & Simonson with a Copy of 2 Plats of two additional Surveys in the name of Jack Beeson adjoining the same, which

he said would enable me to find the Land on Heigh's River as Beeson's Land was well known there, his Charge for this $0.00 as not marked on the back of the same.

7th Mo. 25th & 5th. According to promise the Junior Major brought me the Copy of such part of his Map as I wanted for which I paid him as marked on the back $2.00. Now it appears that a very Extensive Survey was made while Monongalia County reached to Green Brier County & before Harrison was a County in the years 1783 & 1784 by the direction of a Certain John Vanderen from the City of Philadelphia on the Little Kenhawa River & Extending high upon the Waters of the same, and it appears that about 25,000 Acres of the 40,000 Acres lays on Vanderens Survey; next it appears that there is but about 15,000 Acres of the above 25,000 Lays in Harrison County; & the remainder of the 40,000 which would be about 25,000 acres Lays in Kenhawa County & on that 25,000 acres laying in Kenhawa County which is part of the 40,000 Acres. John McKenny lays a warrant & Survey of 41,700 acres, leavering the principal part of the said 25,000 Acres & Extending Elsewhere for its quantity; McKennys Survey was made in Kenhawa County on the 25th of January, 1796, which survey is older than the Survey on the 40,000 Acres; Also Henry Banks survey of 7,000 Acres of August 8th, 1785, lays on about 2,000 Acres of that part of the 40,000 Acres laying in Kenhawa County. And it further appears that George Arnold, Esqr now nearly a Vagabond did Enter on the 11th April, 1796, for Eli Beers 25,000 Acres, of a Land office Warrant & the said Vagabond, was a Deputy Surveyor at that time & knowingly & Wilfully & Wickedly Laying that warrant on the 15,000 thousand Acres that lay in Harrison County which is part of the 40,000 & the remaining part of the said Beers Warrant was laid until satisfyed on the 40,000 reaching into the Kenhawa County, this Survey was made for Beers by George in his own House 60 miles from the Land & Dated same date as the Survey of his Brother James Arnold on the 40,000 Acres, which he also made in his Own house 50 Miles from the Land

& he says that John Hall has not yet paid his fee for surveying the same.

I demanded a Copy of George Arnold's Entry for 25,000 In the name of Beer for which I paid $0.17 as marked at the bottom of said Entry, & also paid $0.50 for a Copy of the plat & Description of the Land, as marked and paid for keeping Cumberland & myself while here $1.41 thence 12 Miles a Circuitous rout through a tolerable good Country to Clarks Burgh in the night.

26th of the Mo. & 6th of the week. This Morning repairs to Lawyer Pindall shews him how the 40,000 Acres was torn to Atoms asked him how he would get it together again, he minutely examines the same & began to Brace up in the following Manner; said it was the opinion of Divers that Vanderens Surveys Could not be Established for want of better marking than they got many of them made & never on the ground nor even Within Miles of it & all that Could not be Established would be of no Account, next Ascertain by Actual Survey where the Line between Harrison County & Kenhawa County Lies & runs then Make a resurvey & if we find 15 or 20 thousand Acres, in Harrison which we Expect; reach over into Kenhawa County so far as to Bind on John McKennys Survey of 51,700 & if his Pattent should be younger than the Pattent of the 40,000 Acres each on that so far as will make 25,000 Acres to Clement Brook & be satisfyed with that much; the Law is if you Enter & makes a Survey in a County you may run over into the next County if the Land be Vacant, so as to have the greater part of the Survey in the County the return & Survey is made in, he writes to richmond to the Land office there to know the date of John McKennys Pattent for 41,700 the date of Henry Banks Pattent for 7,000 Acres & the date of Eli Beers Pattent for the 25,000 Acres laying on the 40,000 and the date of John Steels two Pattents for 20,000 Acres each the Establishment of their Courts in those Western Countys is that the oldest Pattent holds the Land & in this kind of Way puts the 40,000 Acres together or at least 25,000 of the same, & also is of the opinion

that Eli Beers Pattent may be repealed as it appears that Beers 25,000 is not laid where the Entrys points out the same to be made, now Summoned to Dinner. paid postage on the above Letter to Richmond $0.18¾.

This afternoon Meets with James Arnold walks with him to the office of the County where we found George Arnold & Lawyer Pindall, a Meeting unexpected to the Whole, this afternoon killed with the Examination of papers relating to the 40,000 Acres & found the foregoing Statements confirmed.

27th of the Mo. & 7th of the week. The 25th Instant on examining the Junior Majors Map Discovers the 598 Acres on Hugh's River to be in Wood County; Lands were sold in Wood County For the Taxes on the 1st Monday in August Last & is redeemable until the 1st Monday in August next; I must proceed hither to see the Situation of this 598 Acres: I wrote a Letter & paid postage on the same $0.18¾ to Thomas McGiffin Esqr at Washington, Pennsylvania, to know if he would pay half the Expense of Surveying the 598 Acres if it should be done: also to Examine the papers of C. Brooke that was left in the hands of John Simonson Esqr for a Deed from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brooke for Howards one half of 40,000 Acres in Harrison: Also for a Deed of 960 Acres in Harrison from Maulsby & Howard to said Brook. And also if there be a Conveyance from any person to Clement Brook for 472 Acres in Harrison County. This morning John Gillingham of Baltimore arrived in Clarks Burgh whose agreeable company I was favoured with through the Course of the day at Intervals; from 5 this Evening 'till 10 o'clock at night in Consultation with Lawyer Pindall. He advises a suit against the rights of Vanderen which he thinks may be set aside as the surveys is not regularly marked at the same time Petition the Court for a resurvey on the 40,000 Acres & reach over so far into Kenhawa County as to make from 15,000 to 25 or 29,000 Acres, this quantity would depend on where the line of the two Counties would run through the 40,000 Acres & at the same time set on to repeal the Pattent of Eli Beer's 25,000 Acres, as not being

laid in Conformity with the Entry made for the same; & at the commencement of the next Legislature petition that Honorable Body to pass a Law to submit the right & rectitude of that Enormous taxatition bill on the 40,000 to the Commissioners & Clerk of the County of Harrison. Several hours of this day spent with James & George Arnold on the Subject of the 40,000 Acres & am still confirmed in the belief that neither James nor George ever made Actual Surveys on the 40,000 Acres either for Howard & Brook or the 25,000 Acres for Eli Beer.

This Evening took Tea with Lawyer Pindall, he write me a Letter of introduction to Major Jacob Beeson, Attorney at Law, in Parkers-Burgh. This Lawyer Beeson is the son of good old Jacob of Union or Beeson Town. Colonel Pindall also procured me a Letter of introduction from the Clerk of this County to James H. Neal Esq^{r} & Clerk of Wood County Virginia.

1st of the week & 28th of the Mo. This Day bringing forward my Journal, & Wrote a Letter to my family; & observes that harvest will be over in the Woods about the first of next month.

2nd of the week & 29th of the Mo. This Day wrote a Letter to John Trimble giving him a Summary of the Information Gain'd since I came to Clarks Burgh; had one other interview with James Arnold; & one more spell with Lawyer Pindall. made arrangements to get off, wrote thus far & paid my Bill in this place which was $4.86.

7th Mo. 30th & 3rd of the week. This morning Clear'd out from Clarks-burgh to the West, thence 1 Mile to the West fork of the Monongahela River & ferryed over on Cumberland, thence 13 Miles to Salem a wooden Town with 3 or 4 houses thence 1 Mile to W^{m} Tates breakfasted & fed $0.50, thence 13 Miles to Newels fed & refresh'd $0.37½. my Bridle broke all to pieces a Mean Tavern; thence 5 miles into Tyler County Virginia, then 1 Mile into Wood County Virginia thence 6 Miles to Martins stone Tavern & Handsome farm put up for the night $0.87½. From Clarksburgh to this place very thinly

setled, one half the way Excellent Timber, but the ground then another half way poor ground & destroyed by firing the woods some of the Waters entirely Dry & all nearly so this Country will not suit my fancy no Doubt there is land here well adapted to plaster; very bad farming in General.

31st of the Mo. & 4th of the week. This morning 6 Miles to Hushers, took Breakfast fed, & Cumberland Shod $0.62½ Thence 9 Miles to Clines and fed $0.12½ (this is where I saw the Velvet Bucks Horns) thence 10 Miles to Rolstons Dined on Bears meet & Wild Turkey & fed $0.37½ thence 20 Miles to Parkers Burgh: & put up at Caleb Bayly's a very good Brick House, next Door to the Bank a Brick house.

This Day passed a Wild Turkey Hen with about Dozen young ones as large as half grown Chickens they did not appear to be the Least Disturbed; this afternoon Ten Miles a path, a Coper snake laying in the path struck at Cumberland on the Hoof, fortunately did him no Injury. Benjamin D. Reader who I fell in with Sixteen Miles West of Clarksburgh a friendly kind man Came on with me to this place first rode over this snake, which prepared him for me, the notice I had was so short I was forced to ride over him. Benjamin Wright who I fell in with 6 Miles West of Clarks Burgh a friendly kind man came on with me to this place where I gave the Alarm. He Immediately stoped his horse, dismounted and killed the snake he making Considerable Battle: this days Journey the settlements from 2 to 8 Miles apart; the last 12 Miles to Parkers Burgh a path down & in Worthingtons Creek a place for a stream as large as Joneses Falls but no water in it except what stood in Puddles. The description of the Land & Country this day as to quality very much as yesterdays ride; Stone Coal & Lime stone very scarce from Clarks-burgh to this place; But I think there is Iron Oar in Many places.

Parkers-burgh the County Town for Wood County is situated on a Beautiful plane immediately on the Banks of the River Ohio & the Little Kenhawa River; directly on the point which is formed by the Kenhawa emptying into the Ohio River;

Blanerhasets Island Laying in full view with its improvements which was Lately Consumed by fire, about One mile down the Ohio or Big River. This is the same Island where Aron Burr & Blanerhasset fitted out their Expedition against the United States both of them geting their Trial for Treason; there are several Brick houses in this Town, a Handsome Brick Court House & Handsome small stone Prison.

This Town must & will become a flourishing place for business, those Rivers & rich surrounding Country will force it, & that Rapidly, & from the very bold Water that the Ohio River affords at this place & forces up the River Little Kenhawa for five Miles & from its very safe Harbor it must & will become a City as well as a safe & Extensive Harbor & Sea-port in the Course of one Generation from this time; & is now an Extraordinary place for Ship Building, the Water in the Little Kenhawa at Lowest Ebb is sufficiently Deep & bold to Launch a Vessel that will draw from 10 to 15 feet Water, the Waters of the Little Kenhawa is sufficiently Competent to furnish timber for Ship building of any Size Length or Description whatever as well as Iron inexhaustable, Stone Coal & Lime Stone in abundance on said Waters, Also Salt & Sugar so Long as the Water Runs & Trees grow.

8th Mo. 5th of the week & 1st of the Month. This morning went to the office to see the situation of the 598 Acres on Hugh's River as represented in the Schedule the Clerk made Search but could not find that it was sold; James Neil Clerk of the County of Wood advised me to Come into the office for the County of Wood in the afternoon as he expected the Commissioners of the Tax in Town, & they would examine their books: Afternoon, according to appointment attended at the office, One of the Commissioners came in & on Examining his books did not find any Land in Wood County Taxed in the name of Brook or Simonson. I had it entred in the Commissioners books for taxes, in the name of Clement Brook & John Simonson.

6th of the week & 2nd of the Month. This Morning took a

ride 6 Miles up the Little Kenhawa River, the Water Deep & Bold Enough for any common use, the Bottoms Rich but very narrow & Tumbling in, the Banks so very high the river gets wider. Land a short distance from the river flat thin poor white-oak Land & not to be improved without Manure or Lime this neighborhood nearly scorched up for want of rain & the Crops of Corn must be & in exceeding short on the rich Bottoms: This afternoon wrote a Letter to John Trimble informing of the 598 Acres being yet Safe &c. &c. &c.

7th of the week and 3rd of the Month. This morning wrote a Letter to my Wife & family, at Breakfast turned in to rain a very pleasing prospect here, Continued on 'till four o'Clock in the Afternoon Called my Bill $5.18¾ Paid for shoeing of Cumberland $0.62½ Paid for repairing my Bridle $0.18¾ thence 10 Miles up the River Ohio, & on the Banks of the same to what the people here Call a Drain I would Call it a Gully 20 or 25 feet Deep the bridge broken down was obliged to pay $0.06¼ cents for ferry over on the back Water forced into said Gully by the River: thence 2 Miles up the Ohio to the ferry house in the Dark, a Drunken set of fellows here would rather take the River than stay all night, paid for my ferryage $0.18¾ River half a Mile wide, was Landed Several Hundred yards below the proper place. I was here in the Dark & mud banks of the river from 20 to 30 feet high was forced to give a negro 12½ cts to Carry Cumberland out & followed after myself & Enough to do, put up at Squire Mcfarlin's a good house in the Town of Marietta. The Bottoms on the Ohio River from Parkersburgh to the before mentioned ferry house is possitively superb; the ground Exceedingly rich & strong those bottoms are from ½ to 1 Mile in Wedth; but is subject to over flowing and has been under water from 6 to 8 feet, people here Every man obliged to keep his own Canal & in time of high water take to the hills with Wife & Children; the Banks of this River from 20 to 30 feet high Continually tumbling in will in time make those fine bottoms considerable narrower.

(To be Continued)

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

(*Continued from Vol.* x, p. 321).

29 Nov^{r} 1775. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Rolls of the following Companies of Militia in this district were returned to the Committee, Viz^{t}.

Capt. Christopher Stull's Company.

Christopher Stull, Cap^{t}.; William Hedge, 1st Lieut.; Jacob Trout, 2^{d} Lieut.; Conrad Crickbone, Ens^{n}.; Henry Staly, 1st Serg^{t}.; Joseph Hedges, 2^{d} Serg^{t}.; Jacob Ramsburgh, 3^{d} Serg^{t}.; Philip Christ, 4th Serg^{t}.; Adam Lacy, 1st Corp^{l}.; Jacob Freshor, 2^{d} Corp^{l}.; Godliff Kist, 3^{d} Corp^{l}.; Peter Dick, 4th Corp^{l}.; John Heffner, Drummer; John Tuttro, Fifer, & 66 Privates.

Capt. Philip Thomas's Company.

Philip Thomas, Cap^{t}.; Jacob Miller, 1st L^{t}.; John Usher Charlton, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Lewis Bush, Ens^{n}.; John Goff, 1st Serg^{t}.; Jacob Mattard, 2^{d} Serg^{t}.; Jacob Klein, 3^{d} Serg^{t}.; Jon^{a} Morris, 4th Serg^{t}.; Anthony Stoke, 1st Corp^{l}.; Charles Boly, 2^{d} Corp^{l}.; George Rosensteel, 3^{d} Corp^{l}.; Christ: Schneider, 4th Corp^{l}.; 1 Drummer & Fifer and 56 Privates.

Capt. Peter Mantz's Company.

Peter Mantz, Cap^{t}.; Adam Grosh, 1st L^{t}.; Peter Adams, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Nicholas White, Ens^{n}.; Christopher Collenberger, John Waggoner, Leonard Lartz, Baltzer Martz, Sergeants; Jacob Snider, Peter Tertesebaugh, Godfrey Hollar, Casper Missell, Corporals; John Row, Drummer; Jacob Yost, Fifer, and 68 Privates.

Capt. Michael Troutman's Company.

Michael Troutman, Capt.; James Fleming, 1st Lt.; Joseph Johnson, 2d Lt.; Joseph Hedge, Ensign; John Burton, Henry Stealy, Thomas Castle, Philip Miller, Sergeants; Henry Delawter, Val: Summers, Adam Horine, Henry Sigler, Corporals; Jacob Sigler, Drummer; John Miller, Fifer, and 51 Privates.

Capt. Samuel Shaw's Company.

Samuel Shaw, Capt.; Benjamin Cornall, 1st Lt.; Patt. Watson, 2d Lt.; Abraham White, Ensign; Matthias Neice, Victor Shaw, Michael Null, Jacob Fletser, Sergeants; Andrew Shearer, Matthias Shrayer, Francis Iodon, James Ellis, Corporals, and 76 Privates.

Capt. Jacob Good's Company.

Jacob Good, Capt.; John Kleinhoff, 1st Lt.; Samuel Wilson, 2d Lt.; Hugh Kerr, Ensign; William Williams, William Pebble, John Jones, Jesse Jacobs, Sergeants; Malchor Wickout, Charles Fare, Isaac Runion, John Crawford, Corporals; Richard Slack, Fifer; George Rice, Drummer, and 68 Privates.

Capt. Charles Beatty's Company.

Charles Beatty, Capt.; Baker Johnson, 1st Lt.; John Adlum, 2d Lt.; John Ferguson, Ensign; Nicholas Tom Long, Nicholas Hisler, Henry Hoofstadler, Christian Weaver, Sergeants; John Bokius, Philip Shate, Jacob Reaser, Jacob Rhoar, Corporals; William Tucker, Drummer, Timothy Swain, Fifer, and 68 Privates.

Capt. Philip Rodenbieler's Company.

Philip Rodenbieler, Capt.; Daniel Gabert, 1st Lt.; Godfrey Leatherman, 2d Lt.; George Mucker, Ensign; David Geringer, Jacob Balsell, John Gebert, Matthias Smithly, Sergeants; Christopher Beltzer, Philip Smith, Conrad Weaver, William Kasebier, Corporals, and 57 Privates.

Capt. Basil Dorsey's Company.

Basil Dorsey, Cap^{t}.; Joseph Hobbs, 1st L^{t}.; Nicholas Hobbs, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Nathan Maynard, Ensign; Amos Wright, Jacob Koontz, John Makelfrish, Thomas Whealer, Sergeants; William Begole, Philip Davis, Thomas Maynard, Greenbury Hobbs, Corporals, and 63 Privates.

Capt. Ludowick Kemp's Company.

Ludowick Kemp, Cap^{t}.; Richard Haff, 1st L^{t}.; Adam Shaver, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Francis Hoffman, Ens^{n}.; Paul Lashorn, John Zimmerman, Joseph McLean, Jacob Dunkle, Sergeants; George Zimmerman, Henry Helderband, George Ramsberg, John Leather, Corporals, and 56 Privates.

Capt. James Johnson's Company.

James Johnson, Cap^{t}.; Charles Balsell, 1st L^{t}.; John Martin Dor, 2^{d} L^{t}.; John Shytacre, Ensign; Christian Lefever, Henry Willhyde, Jacob Zen, John Shook, Sergeants; John Ridenhouse, George Hecketon, Adam Thrush, Rudolph Musrulph, Corporals; Jacob Housman, Drummer; Christopher Wheelan, Fifer, and 50 Privates.

Capt. Abraham Hayter's Company.

Abraham Hayter, Cap^{t}.; Abraham Hill, 1st L^{t}.; Thomas McCune, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Elijah Baldwin, Ensign; Zephaniah Stack, William Fream, Abraham Crapster, George Fisher, Sergeants; Val: Null, Samuel McCune, James Kerr, Robert Kerr, Corporals; Val. Crouse, Fifer, and 72 Privates.

Capt. Herman Yost's Company.

Herman Yost, Cap^{t}.; Westal Ridgely, 1st L^{t}.; Adam Mensh, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Philip Yudi, Ensign; William Cofferot, Martin Cephlniger, Adam Iseminger, Richard Ridgely, Sergeants; Daniel Biser, Daniel Ortner, Henry Galman, Peter Doubeman, Corporals, and 55 Privates.

Capt. John Haass's Company.

John Haass, Cap$^{t.}$; Jacob Schley, 1st L$^{t.}$; Michael Grosh, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; Elias Bruner, Ensign; Nicholas Hildbrand, George Wise, Jacob Michael, Joseph Doll, Sergeants; Jacob Madiera, James Gheen, George Hoover, John Hoover, Corporals, and 78 Privates.

N. B.—This Company was the eighth returned, but omitted in its proper place.

Capt. Joseph Wood, Jun^{r}'s Company.

Joseph Wood, Jun$^{r.}$, Cap$^{t.}$; Will^{m} Smith, Jun$^{r.}$, 1st L$^{t.}$; Charles Springer, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; William Carmack, Jun$^{r.}$, Ensign; John Kennedy, John Parkinson, Levy Carmack, Solomon Bentley, Sergeants; Peter Baird, John Hide, Robert Sellers, Laurence Stull, Corporals; John Fogle, Drummer; Christian Smith, Fifer, and 71 private men.

Capt. Robert Wood's Company.

Robert Wood, Cap$^{t.}$; Mordecai Beall, 1st L$^{t.}$; Will^{m} Beckwith Head, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; Biggan Head, Ensign; Isaac Miller, Edward Mcfading, William Ridge, Adam Keller, Sergeants; James Beall, Oliver Lindsey, Peter Troutman, Nicholas Koonce, Corporals; Thomas Davis, Drummer; John Loag, Fifer, and 57 Privates.

Capt. Valentine Creager's Company.

Valentine Creager, Cap$^{t.}$; Peter Barrick, 1st L$^{t.}$; Philip Barrick, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; Adam Creager, Ensign; John Barrick, John Barrick, Jun$^{r.}$, Josiah Hedges, William Smith, Sergeants; Jacob Barrick, Jacob Barrick, son of Jn^{a}, Adam Hower, John Barcker, Corporals; Henry Barrick, Drummer; Philip Albough, Fifer.

Capt. Benjamin Ogle, Jun$^{r.}$ Company.

Benjamin Ogle, Jun$^{r.}$, Cap$^{t.}$; Henry Matthews, 1st L$^{t.}$; George Nett, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; James Ogle, Ensign; John Syphers, Lawrence Protzman, Peter Leonard, Conrad Matthews, Sergeants;

Jacob Valentine, Adam Lanauff, Daniel Protzman, William Elder, son of Guy, Corporals; John Roche, Drummer; Daniel Leinbaugh, Fifer, and 60 Privates.

Capt. William Duvall's Company.

William Duvall, Cap^{t}.; William Purday, 1st L^{t}.; Edward Wilson, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Peter Burckhart, Ensign; Peter Woolf, Adjutant; Henrick Hendrickson, Samuel Linton, Jerem. Plummer, Richard Scaggs, Sergeants; Robert Hammitt, Henry Busey, Baltis Fouts, William Standard, Corporals, and 52 Privates.

Capt. Jacob Ambrose's Company.

Jacob Ambrose, Cap^{t}.; Peter Shover, 1st L^{t}.; Henry Bilsel, 2^{d} L^{t}.; John Wetler, Ensign; Martin Bentz, Frederick Shultz, John Gump, Gasper Young, Sergeants; John Tucman, George Kunes, Dominick Bradley, Lawrence Keriguen, Corporals; John Shaver, Drummer; Philip Weller, Fifer, and 50 Privates.

Capt. Samuel Plummer's Company.

Samuel Plummer, Cap^{t}.; Ralph Hillary, 1st L^{t}.; Elisha Beall, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Thomas Kirk, Ensign; Charles Busey, Elisha Griffith, Levi Davis, John Hinton, Sergeants; Zadock Griffith, Isaac Burton, James Ball, Nathan Chapman, Corporals; William Chandler, Fifer, and 53 Privates.

Capt. Henry Baker's Company.

Henry Baker, Cap^{t}.; John Norris, 1st L^{t}.; Abraham More, 2^{d} L^{t}.; John Hinckel, Ensign; Isaac Braselton, John Davis, John Lindsay, William Peterson, Sergeants; Philip Greenwald, John Billow, George Kiler, Thomas Manahan, Corporals, and 52 Privates.

Capt. Normand Bruce's Company.

Normand Bruce, Cap^{t}.; William Edw^{d} Thad, 1st L^{t}.; Thomas Wilson, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Martin Adams, Ensign; Samuel McPherson, Jun^{r}., Andrew Weir, William Otto, Thomas Dickson, Ser-

geants; Blaney Alison, Frederick Clabaugh, John McIlvain, John Lancy, Corporals; Patrick Conner, Drummer, and 69 Privates.

Capt. William Beatty's Company.

William Beatty, Cap$^{t.}$; Abraham Haff, 1st L$^{t.}$; James Beatty, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; John Link, Ensign; Henry Hintz, James Hooper, James Simmons, William Rice, Sergeants; Abraham Castle, Ridolf Hintz, William Witnell, James McDonell, Corporals; Robert Haff, Drummer; Frederick Shitenhelm, Fifer, and 73 Privates.

Capt. Robert Beatty's Company.

Robert Beatty, Cap$^{t.}$; John Welty, 1st L$^{t.}$; Peter Oler, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; William Patterson, Ensign; John Martel, Valentine Sharer, Hugh Donnell, John Lemon, Sergeants; Frederick Black, Jeremy Bishop, Ludowick Caslerings, John Bower, Corporals; John Nowell, Drummer, and 51 Privates.

Capt. William Luckett, Jun$^{r.}$ Company.

William Luckett, Jun$^{r.}$, Cap$^{t.}$; Thomas Frazer, 1st L$^{t.}$; Basil Beall, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; John Thrasher, Ensign; Conrad Ricker, Jacob Ridgly, George Stockman, Richard Sargent, Sergeants; Alexander Ireland, John Linch, John Slagal, Conrad Woolford, Corporals, and 69 Privates.

Capt. William Blair's Company.

William Blair, Cap$^{t.}$; George Hockersmith, 1st L$^{t.}$; Henry Williams, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; Jacob Hockersmith, Ensign; William Currens, Jun$^{r.}$, George Kelly, John Smith, Christian Crabs, Sergeants; John Crabs, George Matthews, Arthur Row, James Park, Corporals; Daniel McLoan, Drummer, and 54 Privates.

Capt. William Shields's Company.

William Shields, Cap$^{t.}$; John Phares, 1st L$^{t.}$; Michael Hockersmith, 2^{d} L$^{t.}$; John Shields, Ensign; Charles Robinson,

James Shields, Sen^{r}., Patrick Haney, Robert Brown, Sergeants; Moses Kennedy, John Hawk, John Long, Francis Baud, Corporals, and 52 Privates.

Capt. David Moore's Company.

David Moore, Cap^{t}.; Ephraim Howard, 1st L^{t}.; Upton Sheredine, 2^{d} L^{t}.; George Beckwith, Ensign; John Lawrence, Clerk; Daniel Janus, Benjamin Wood, John Campbell, Basil Wood, Sergeants; Benjamin Warfield, James Wood, Henry Dorsey, William Brightwell, Corporals; Richard Orput, Drummer; John Aiston, Fifer, and 52 Privates.

Capt. John Stoner's Company.

John Stoner, Cap^{t}.; Peter Stelly, 1st L^{t}.; Baltis Ketzendanner, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Christian Ramsburgh, Ensign; William Miller, Lucas Flack, John Walling, Christian Shaver, Sergeants; Baltis Bowman, Ludowick Kemp, Simon Ropp, Conrad Gedultigh, Corporals, and 54 Privates.

Capt. Jacob Snowdenberger's Company.

Jacob Snowdenberger, Cap^{t}.; John Cox, 1st L^{t}.; Philip Sower, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Peter Snider, Ensign; Peter Pryer, Jacob Mikesell, George Mikesell, Thomas Kennedy, Sergeants; Adam Herter, Adam Bilgingr, George Hospelhorn, John Peirr, Corporals, and 51 Privates.

Capt. John Carmack's Company.

John Carmack, Cap^{t}.; Daniel Shelor, 1st L^{t}.; John Mefford, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Joshua Delaplain, Ensign; John Cleabaugh, John Beuyer, Christian Smith, Frederick Cleabaugh, Sergeants; Adam Russ, Hugh Tomlinson, Jacob Capple, John Stitley, Corporals; John Young, Drummer; Abraham Horman, Fifer, and 50 Privates.

Capt. Michael McGuire's Company.

Michael McGuire, Capt.; Rudolph Bruboi, 1st L^{t}.; Thomas Rice, 2^{d} L^{t}.; Lawrence Aubock, Ensign; Michael Isgreeg, An-

drew Speelman, Ludowick Miller, George Martin, Sergeants; James Hares, Nicholas Baile, Benj^{n}. Farlme, Martin Hance, Corporals; Alex^{r}. McDonald, Drummer; Conrad Routsong, Fifer, and 51 Privates.

Resolved, that the said Companies be divided into Battalions as conveniently as may be to be exercised at such times and places as the field Officers to each Battalion shall appoint and that the Battalions consist of the several Companies following:

First Battalion—Cap^{t}. Cha^{s}. Beatty, William Beatty, Herman Yost, John Haas, Christ: Stull, Samuel Plummer, John Stoner, Peter Mantz.

Second Battalion—Cap^{t}. Robert Wood, Valentine Creager, John Carmack, Jacob Snowdenberger, Benjamin Ogle, Joseph Wood, James Johnson, Jacob Ambrose.

Third Battalion—Cap^{t}. William Blair, William Shields, Normand Bruce, Abraham Hayter, Samuel Shaw, Robert Beatty, Michael McGuire, Ludowick Kemp.

Fourth Battalion—Cap^{t}. Philip Thomas, William Duvall, Philip Rodenbieler, William Luckett, Jun^{r}., Michael Troutman, Ludowick Kemp, George Stricker, Jacob Young.

By Consent of Cap^{ts} George Stricker and Jacob Young their two minute Companies are added to the fourth Battalion to act until two companies of Militia now enrolling are compleated who are then to be of this Battalion.

It being apprehended that many members of the Honorable Convention are altogether unacquainted with the People of this District—The Committee therefore beg Leave to recommend the following Gentlemen as persons proper to be appointed Field Officers to the several Battalions aforesaid.

To the first Battalion, Charles Beatty, Col^{l}.; W^{m}. Beatty, L^{t}. Col^{l}.; John Haass, 1st Major; Jacob Miller, 2^{d} Major, and Benj^{n} Johnson, Quarter Master.

To the second Battalion, James Johnson, Col^{l}.; Jos. Wood, Sr., L^{t}. Col^{l}.; Benj^{n} Ogle, 1st Major; Roger Johnson, 2^{d} Major, & Azel Waters, Q^{r} Master.

To the third Battalion, Normand Bruce, Col^{l}.; Will^{m}. Blair, L^{t}. Col^{l}.; William Shields, 1st Major; Samuel Shaw, 2^{d} Major, and Joseph McKilliss, Quarter Master.

To the fourth Battalion, Philip Thomas, Col^{l}.; William Luckett, L^{t}. Col^{l}.; Ludowick Weltner, 1st Major; Lud^{k}. Kemp, 2^{d} Major, and Nicholas Tice, Quarter Master.

Resolved, that a constant Guard be kept over the prisoners John Connelly, Allen Cameron, and John Smith, now in the Custody of the committee, by the Militia and Minute men (in and about Town) each Guard to be composed of a commissioned Officer, a Sergeant, or Corporal, and six privates to be relieved at 5 o'clock every evening, till the Committee receive Intelligence from the Congress or Convention what they propose having further done, and that it be recommended to the Convention to make provision for said Guard.

Resolved, that no person be permitted to have any Communication with the said prisoners, or either of them, unless by Permission and in the presence of one or more of this Committee, the necessary duties of Servants excepted, provided the Officer of the Guard is present.

Resolved, that the prisoners be kept from the use of Pen, Ink and Paper, except in the presence of one or more of the Committee, and anything that is wrote by either of them must undergo the Examination of one or more of the Committee of Correspondence.

Ordered, that the Cap^{t}. of the Guard be immediately furnished with 6 Muskets, and Bayonets & 24 Rounds of Cartridges for the Use of the Guard, who is to take a receipt from his Successor for said Articles, and so in rotation, whereby Abuse of the Arms and Waste of Ammunition may be prevented.

Resolved, That each of the prisoners be permitted to walk half an Hour every day on Cap^{t}. Beatty's Balcony in the Presence of the Officer of the Guard and two Centeries.

Resolved, That each of the Captains in Town be immediately

furnished with Six pounds powder from Peter Dofler and a proportionable Quantity of Lead from the Magazine and that Messrs. Christopher Edelen & John Adlum be a Committee to deliver out said Ammunition who are requested to take Receipts for the same, which are to be deposited in the Hands of the Clerk.

Resolved, That Cap^{t}. Mackall make his Report to the Committee, this day fortnight, what progress he has made in enrolling a Minute Company.

Resolved, That if Cap^{t}. McKall's Company is not completed or nearly so, by the above mentioned day, that Cap^{t}. Samuel Shaw will be appointed to enrol a minute Company in his Stead.

The Committee having received a Letter from the Council of Safety—Order, that Messrs. Charles Beatty & Baker Johnson or either of them deliver the Arms now in their Possession, which have been repaired for the Use of the province equally between Cap^{ts}. George Stricker & Jacob Young for the Use of their Minute Companies.

Ordered, that Mess^{rs}. Charles Beatty, George Stricker and Adam Fisher do inspect the public Arms lately repaired here for this province (Col^{s}. Josh^{a} Beall & Baker Johnson being absent) and report their Opinion to this Committee.

Resolved, that Messrs. John Hanson, Christopher Edelen and Philip Thomas be a Committee to revise and correct the whole proceedings of this Committee, and the Clerk is hereby directed to enter them in order against the next meeting.

Ordered, that the Clerk purchase a Book for the Committee to enter their proceedings in.

At a meeting of the Committee 6th December, 1775. Present John Hanson, Jun^{r}., Geo. Murdoch, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Adlum, Adam Fisher and Philip Thomas.

An Account of Arms and Ammunition purchased in Fred^{k} County, an Inventory of the Arms and Ammunition now in the Magazine, and an Account of the money expended in the purchase also were laid before the Committee by Philip Thomas agreeably to a former Resolve.

Ordered, that the same be immediately transmitted to the Western Shore Branch of the Council of Safety by the Chairman together with a Request that the money be sent up by Capt. Thomas Price or any other safe Hand under cover and directed to John Hanson, Junr., Esqr., who is desired to receive and retain the same in his Possession till further Orders of the Committee.

Magazine in Frederick Town Dr.

To Inventory of Arms and Ammunition purchased in Fredk County.

1775	Powder of David Mitchell	℔	200	
	Ditto of John Ferguson & Co		200	
	Ditto of Collin Dunlop & Co		56	
	Ditto of Thos Richardson & Co—8 Qr Casks		200	
	Ditto of Casper Mantz		15½	
	Ditto of John Ferguson & Co		79½	
	Ditto of Valentine Black		20	
	Ditto of James Smith		44	
	Ditto of Robert Peter		20½	
	Ditto of the Vandalia Compy. 128 Qr Casks		3200	

Cr.

By Powder delivered to Capt. Price for his Compy. of Riflemen as pr Receipt	℔	100	
Ditto to Capt. Cressap for his Compy. p. Rect		106	
Ditto to Major Trent, 1 Qr Cask p. Rect		25	
Ditto to Jos. Woodsill by Order Council Safety p. Rect		50	
By Powder retained by the Committee of Geo. Town		276½	
Dr. To Powder sent from Annapolis		1200	
		5235½	557½

Now in Magazine 4678 pounds.

Dr.	Same for Flints bought of Peter Hoffman	3000	
Cr.	For ditto delivered to follg. Persons as p. Rec^{ts}.		
	Cap^{t}. Price for his Company..		240
	Cap^{t}. Cresap for his Company.		300
		3000	540

Now in the Magazine 2460.

Dr.	Same for Lead		
	Of Collin Dunlop & Co.....	1117	
	Stephen West.....	356	
	Peter Hoffman.....	563	
	Ludwick Weltner.....	563	
	Archibald Boyd.....	477	
	John Ferguson & Co.....	275	
	Valentine Black.....	25	
	Samson Lazarus.....	215	
	Nicholas Hower.....	152	
	James Smith.....	219	
	Robert Peter.....	256	
	Vandalia Company.....	5600	
Cr.	Same for Lead delivered to the following p'sons		
	Cap^{t}. Price for his Company...		325
	Cap^{t}. Cressap for his Company..		300
	Major Trent.....		75
	Joseph Wood by Order of the Council of Safety.....		100
	Lead retained by the Committee at Geo: Town.....		1729
		9818	2529

Lead now in Frederick Town purchased by the County 7289 pounds.

Sent from Annapolis 13 Casks, Weight, 46 cwt. 1 q^{r}. 18lbs.

Dr. The Magazine of Frederick Town

	Powder	Lead	Flints
To the several Ballances	4678	7289	2460
		13 casks.	
Arms bo't of Collin Dunlop & Co the whole now in the Neighbourhood of George Town		N 14	

An Account of Money received in Frederick County for Arms and Ammunition from the several persons appointed to take in Subscriptions

George Stricker	5	15	4
Richard Davis	3	13	9
Thomas Noland		15	
Benjamin Eastburn		18	4
Joseph Flint	2	5	
Samuel Mcfarling	2	16	
Jonathan Wilson	9	3	4
Francis Deakins	6	12	8
Alexander Whittaker	1	17	6
Jacob Good	8	17	6
John McAlister	6	15	4
Thomas Crampton	3	15	
Gasper Smith	2	12	1
Ezekiel Cox	12	3	4
Charles Swearingan	4	1	9
Jacob Funk	9	7	6
Joseph Chapline	5		
William Baley	5	5	11
Thomas Cramplin	3	3	4
Richard Smith	7	5	
Roger Johnson	11	4	9
Richard Butler	5	11	9
Thos Sprigg Wooton received by him from several collectors	33	10	4
Philip Thomas	44	14	7

William Blair	4	18	9
Peter Bambridge	10	10	
Captain Price	15	12	7
Van Swearingan		15	
George Murdoch received by him from several Collectors	76	5	3
Zadock Magruder	4	5	
Allen Bowie	1		
Archibald Orme	14	0	6
James Smith	5	5	
Edward Burgess	4		
Thomas Crampton	6	10	1
William Duvall	1	15	
Henry Griffith, Jun^{r}	19	13	4
John Luckett	7	2	6
William Baley	26	7	2
Sam. W. Magruder	17	8	9
John Stull	19	19	4
Christopher Orndorf	3		
George Swingley	1	14	1
Henry Funk	6	15	10
William Deakins for subscriptions in George Town Hundred	52	4	4
Philip Thomas for subscriptions in Frederick Town	20	18	9
Ludwick Weltner for subscriptions in Frederick Town	27	13	6
ditto of several Collectors	21	7	9
Baker Johnson for subscription in Frederick Town and of several Collectors	36	16	7½
Peter Hoffman for subscription in Frederick Town	12	19	3
	£616	3	5½

The Province of Maryland to Frederick County Dr

1775

May 13.	To Cash paid Peter Hoffman for 563lb Lead (per account)	12	13	4
18.	To ditto paid Sampson Lazarus for 215lb do per account	5	7	6
Mar. 28.	To ditto paid David Mitchell for 200lb powder pr Rect	25		
	ditto pd John Ferguson & Co. for 200 do pr do	25		
May 10.	ditto pd Godfrey Leatherman for carriage of 1200 powder as p. acct	1	10	
12.	To ditto paid Casper Mantz for 15½lb Powder p. acct	2	14	3
	Paid Archibald Boyd for 477 Lead p. acct	10	2	8
	Paid Collin Dunlop & Co. p. acct for Arms & Ammunition	62	12	1
	Paid Thos Richardson for 8 casks of Powder p. acct	32	14	
	Paid Stephen West for Bar Lead p. ditto	7	12	
13.	Paid Ludwick Weltner for 563lb Lead p. ditto	12	13	4
	Paid John Ferguson & Co. for 79½lb powder and 210lb Lead p. acct	17	3	1½
13.	Paid Valentine Black for 20lb powder and Carriage of do & 25lb Lead p. account	4	4	6
19.	Paid Martin Bilinger for carriage of 3 chests of provl Arms p. receipt	1	6	
	Paid Henry Staley for do of 7 chests do	3	10	

	Paid William Allison for do of 5 chests do	1	11	
June 22.	Paid Nicholas Hower for 152lb Lead p. acct	3	16	
	Paid James Smith for 44lb Powder & 219lb Lead p. do	13	3	6
	Paid Ludk Weltner for Paper for Cartridges &c. p. do		3	2
24.	Paid John High & James Reed for carriage of 13 casks of Bullets as p. receipt	4	6	
May 2.	Paid Robert Peter for powder p. acct	7	14	7
	Paid Vandalia Company for 128 Qr Casks of Powder and 10 Casks Barr Lead p. acct	417	5	6½
	Paid Wagonage of Powder & Lead from Geo: Town to Frederick	6		
	Paid for weighing the Lead		3	
	Paid for Express from George Town to Frederick about the Ammunition	1	7	6
23.	Paid Peter Hoffman for 3000 Gun Flints p. acct	4	17	6
		£684	10	7
	Cr.			
	By 75lb Lead & 25lb powder sold Major Trent 4.16.7½			
	By 100 do & 2 Qr Casks powder delivered Joseph Woodsill for Compy at Redstone by Order Council Safety 7.10	12	6	7½
	Balance	672	3	11½

At a Meeting of the Committee 12 December 1775. Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair; Messrs. George Murdock, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, John Adlum, Wm. Luckett Jun^{r}, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Hass, Joseph Wood Jun^{r}.

Hugh Larkin and Valentine Black attending according to an order of a former Committee and it appearing that said Valentine Black having not received his Invoice did through Mistake sell a sifter to the said Hugh Larkin for more than he ought. Ordered that the (said) Valentine Black repay to the said Hugh Larkin the sum of 6^{d} Currency and be discharged.

This was immediately complied with.

Mr. Mackall appearing and informing the Committee that he could not raise a Minute Company.—Ordered, that Mr. Samuel Shaw be appointed to raise one in his stead.

The Committee adjourns to the 26 Instant.

(*To be Continued*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 344.)

May 15th 1761 [66]

D^{r} Papa.

You are indebted to M^{r} Macnemara for this letter: who informed me of an opportunity of writing by Capt Creamer. Since my last letters by the fleet little or nothing has occurred worth y^{r} notice. Joseph Gallot indeed has proved himself honester than I thought him: he has paid me the money he owed you: I wish Maccarty may have as much honour as Gallot has honesty: My Lord Arundel is expected over every day: his Lordship has been so obliging as to charge himself with my Atlass and the royal Almenack for 6/.

Before this comes to hand you will, I hope, have had the pleasure of seeing Mr Plater: he lived in the temple & pretty near he: we were acquainted tho' little together: tho' I valued & esteemed Mr Plater I disliked his company: sed digito compesee labellum. My Cousin Antony Carroll was lately in town: he is now at Lincoln, till further orders that place is to be his sejour.

A life so uniform so retired as mine Can afford nothing enteresting: scarce subject for chit chat. The books I read are so dry that they seem to have communicated their setieresse even to the reader. The premises, the habendum tenendum of a deed, writts of Attorney, fines sur cognisance &c are certainly very entertaining. The barbarous language most our Law books are wrote in, is in my opinion a great disadvantage to the Laws: terms of art are necessary to every science: but why cannot good sense & knowledge be delivered in good language: Law must be wrote in an unintelligible Jargon: the Judge condemned to ware a full buttoned wig: affectation of wisdom implies the want of it.

Our new Monarch seems to please all parties: There have indeed been some complaints of his countenancing the Scots: My Lord Bates favour may create Jealousies at Court: Courtiers will grumble if he is prudent, if modest in prosperity, if he abuses not the confidence of his Sovereign these heart burnings will be confined to the court & to the dependents of Courtiers.

Tis not as yet known when the coronation is to be: single front seats, I am told, will let for 12 guineas each. Some friends have advised me to throw away so much money to gratify my curiosity: but you are the best adviser what is yr advice? pray let me know it by the 1st opportunity: That I may act accordingly.

I propose taking a Jant for 3 or 4 weeks time as soon as next Hilary term is ended: Mr Bird's son will favour me with his company: Our plan is not yet settled. In all probability we shall go into the northern counties & return home thro the eastern ones: but this is only guess work.

I hope my Mama enjoys her health and has recovered her spirits: I long to see you both, to see Maryland. I have more reasons than one for returning home. I sincerely wish you health & happiness: I am Dr Papa

Yr dutiful & affectionate son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S. No news from Bellisle, I wrote you yesterday a letter from Mr Perkins house: tis the substance of this: he told Cpt Creamer was to set off that very evening.

June 10th 1761 [67]

Dr Papa.

I received yesterday the afflicting news of my dear Mama's death. Yr Letter, if any thing cou'd, wou'd have given some comfort: but what comfort can there be for so great a loss. I loved my Mama most tenderly: how strong how cogent were the motives of my love! how affectionate, how tender, how loving a mother was she to me! What fond delusive hopes have I entertained of seeing her again! I was too credulous: all my imaginary Joys are vanished in an instant: they are succeeded by the bitter cruel thoughts of never seeing more my loved lost mother: the greatest blessing I wished for in this life was to see to enjoy my Parents after so long a separation to comfort to support them in advanced age: one is for ever snatched from me! May God Almighty Dr Papa preserve yr health & grant you a long life: Were you to leave me too, oh then I shou'd be completely miserable indeed: death wou'd then be the only comforter of a sad, distressed, unhappy son. Pray let not yr loss affect you too deeply: it may impair yr health: remember you are now my only consolation in this world. You do not mention in yr letter my Mama's speaking of me in her last sickness: I must certainly often have been the object of her thoughts & subject of her conversation: did she not frequently wish to see me? did she not so much as say remember me to my dr absent son? how little does he now think of his dying mother! what grief what affliction will my death give

him! oh had I been here in her last moments to take a last farewell that had been some sad relief: even this was denied me. But I must no longer dwell upon this melancholy subject: yet tho I leave off writing I can not leave off thinking of her: now all the little occurrences of my infancy, those happy days spent at Elk-ridge in her sweet company, our lonely retirement and mutual fondness pass in remembrance before me. I shall never see such days again. I wish you wou'd permit me to return to Maryland in the next fleet. I am only doing here what I cou'd do as well at home. I am persuaded I can apply as closely to the Law in y^{r} house as in the temple: what more distractions shall I meet with in Annapolis than in London? There are certainly more amusements more avocations here: but I am not so fond of these amusements as many young men are: I do not like much company: I love to live retired: 12 or 13 years spent in application has Given me a relish for retirement and study. M^{r} Maire, M^{r} Hutten are even married yet they carry on a great deal of business. Besides y^{r} company & instructions wou'd be more serviceable to me than all the Law & Lawers put together. I am utterly unacquainted with business you might form me to it. I may now and then have a Law suit to maintain or carry on: tho' ever so great a Lawyer myself I must be at the mercy of another. The intelligence & proper management of my own affairs is of an indispensable & absolute necessity & not to be acquired without help, time, & experience: If I shou'd Lose you too, which God forbid, who is there to help me? What experience have I? none: time? that depends on God. Consider how short & uncertain life is: alive today & dead to-morrow: we have before us a most afflicting instance of its precariousness: I wish these reasons may prevail upon you to send for me over: I ardently long to be with you. Pray write to me by every oppertunity: you cannot conceive what pleasure it gives me to hear from you. I am D^{r} Papa

Y^{r} most dutiful & affectionate Son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S. this goes by Mr Athawes a young gentleman of my acquaintance whom I beg you will treat with civility. Pray let me know my Mama's age & my own.

July 15th 1761 [68]

Dr Papa.

This answers yours of the 16th April: I will endeavor to be as full & circumstancial as possible: I am intimate with nobody. The Persons whose company I most frequent are as follow Mr Bird and his family worthy good people. Mr Will Perkins his Brother & Mr Eure a most amiable gentleman: I used to be pretty often at Mr Russel's: but my visits there are not so frequent as they formerly were. not from disgust or any dislike to the family I am always civilly received & made welcome: but a too great intimacy in a family where there are young [women] may give room to idle reports & familiarity with the sex is immediately construed into love: I must not forget Mr Ludwell in this list, a Virginia gentleman & one of the council in that Province: his company & friendship is desirable; his esteem wou'd redound to my praise; tis glorious to be esteemed by men of worth: amongst these Mr Ludwell ought to be ranked if true politeness, solid sense, a virtuous mind & good heart deserve this appellation. These are they whose company I most frequent, to, whom I may add Mr Maire & Hutton R C conveyancers: I intend to cultivate my acquaintance with the Latter; his advice may be serviceable to me: But these gentlemen have little time to spare from business. The company I keep, you may perceive, is neither low nor great: the genteelest company is confined to the upper end of the town at a great distance from the temple independent of this inconveniency that sort of company is not the most suitable to a student of the Law, the expence & dissipation attending it quite opposite to close application and to my inclinations: I never was fond of great companies. I am naturally timid & bashful: this timidity may occasion my dislike to company; my forbearance may have confirmed this timidity & propensity

to silence & retirement. Innocuos amo delicias doctam que quietem. Rural amusements such as farming & other country occupations united to Philosophy (its best allies) form that plan of life wh to me appears of all others the most eligible: The Laws of my country exclude me from acting in any public capacity I must endeavour then to be esteemed in private life. I own I am too stiff & reserved I can only be free and open with an intimate friend; yet I know how necessary a seeming openness & affability are towards conciliating the good will of mankind: something more substantial is required to procure their esteem: yet the one leads to the other, or their esteem is rested from them by violence & great very great merit. I have not been so lucky as to find out a proper person (nor is such a one easily to be found) to instruct me in the Law: undoubtedly there are many very capable; but such persons can scarce find time for their own business and are above such an employment & a pecuniary reward: There are Law lectures in Gray's Inn to persue (& wh all young gentlemen, who study the Law, follow) is to attend the courts at Westm: a regular & diligent attendance, I am told will let me into the practice of the Law & imprint in mind what I learn by private reading: My Lord Coke recommends this method to all who study the Law & are desirous of being proficient in that useful science. I hope you have received before now my letter of the 13th Febry & that you find it a full & satisfactory answer to yours relating to Mr Darnall: but for fear of miscarriage I here send you a copy of it. The newspaper have been regularly filed & sent from the time I began to send them: I sent you "the Letter to two great men" & "the way to keep to him" a comedy wrote by Mr Murphey, whose reputation as an author has suffered by some Latter productions. The Letter to 2 great men & the Consideration &c are the only Pamplets I have seen and thought worth yr perusal. Yours of Febry 13th is Just come to hand. I know of no memorial published by the Jesuits: The troubles in Portugal so far as they relate to the Jesuits are as much a secret here as with you. Some Italian letters have been

published, written, as is said, by the Pope's nephew in vindication of that order. But this I am told by Mr Jenison to whom I sent them is a general vindication & does not unfold the mysteries of Lisbon & of course is far from being satisfactory. I shall transcribe his (Jenison's) words. The Italian apologies do not lay open the mysteries of Lisbon, but sets the Character of the sufferers in a favourable light, vindicates them from the imputation of trade, ambition & rebellion: do you not think that a short essay on the subject wou'd be favourably received or prove serviceable to yr friends? I have such a one by me from a good hand & wish you had a sight of it and yr sentiments of an edition. I intend to write to Mr Jenison soon & shall desire him to send me the copy of the essay he mentions: I beg you wou'd not communicate this part of my letter to any one) My Lord Baltimore is seldom to be seen: he now & then entirely disappears. I visit Mr Calvert now and then; he returns my visits & we converse amicably & freely together. I am looking out for a master to instruct me in Arithmetic, book-keeping, & surveying: I know how necessary tis to be master of them: you may depend upon my application: I propose setting off the 1st week in August for Yorck. I may be absent from London about 6 or 7 weeks: when I return I shall begin immediately to learn Arithmetic &c. In my last of the 10th June I desired you to call me home: you say you have pressing reasons for so doing: I gave you mine in the above mentioned letter: I am still of the same way of thinking: I wish my arguments may have influence enough to prevail upon you to recall me. The loss of my dear mother still sets heavy on my heart: but as my grief is unavailing and prejudicial to myself I endeavour to get the better of it: (the money you ordered has been paid: and Masses said for her in our Chappels: at some I assisted: I always remember her in my prayers but I hope she does not stand in need of them): did she die in her senses? Did she recommend anything particular to me before her death? She certainly must have often thought of me during her illness. When Mr Dulany arrives in town

I shall wait upon him as you advise me. I hear from Mr Macnamara, & he from Mr Calvert, that you have lost £1000 Sterling by Mr Darnall by being his security: I think that gentleman's behaviour unaccountable if what is reported of him be true, that he has converted to his own use the public money. But I suspend my Judgement till I am well informed of the truth of this report. I hear Mr Darnall is confined to a prison: if his misfortune can be imputed to chance & unforseen accidents he is to be pitied: but if he has brought upon himself this calamity by his imprudence or extravagance tis his own fault & he scarce deserves compassion. Money given to the industrious & good, tho' indigent man is well bestowed: but to an idle extravagant man, merely thrown away. I never knew an idle man that was good for any thing unless to entertain company at a feast: he may be a Joyous merry companion but no more. Witt without vertue and judgement is dangerous to the witty man & to his acquaintance. I must conclude this letter wch I hope you will find satisfactory. I am Dr Papa

Yr most dutiful & Loving Son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S: 16th I called upon Mr Calvert this morning: he read to me the Governor's Letter to Mr Bordley, his answer, & some other letters relative to Mr Darnall whereby I see you have been obliged to pay £1000.

(*To be Continued*)

THE FOUNDER OF TANEYTOWN.

In the *History of Western Maryland,* Scharf states that Taneytown was laid out about 1750 by one Frederick Taney, who came from Calvert County. But I am convinced that both the date and the person are wrongly given, while the only Frederick Taney living at this time, of whom I find traces, spent most of his life and died in Frederick County. Among the land records of Frederick County, liber H, folio 151, under date 1st May, 1762,* is an agreement between Raphael Taney (of St. Mary's County) and the Province of Maryland, according to which the former "has laid out a parcill of lotts of ground to the number of Forty-Six Lots containing half an acre to each Lott on his part of a Tract of Land Commonly known by the name of the Resurvey on Brothers' Agreement." He obligates himself to make over to each purchaser (or lessee) his lot or lots by deeds of conveyance by 1st May, 1765, or else forfeit £500 to each purchaser, provided the purchaser improves his lot by that date with a good dwelling house well "duftailed" and shingled, in size at least 24 ft. by 20 ft. and possessing a stone or brick chimney. The purchaser, moreover, is to pay a yearly ground rent of two shillings six pence. Raphael Taney of St. Mary's County gives bond in the sum of £1000 for the faithful discharge of his obligations under the agreement. This became Taney's Town.

In liber H and liber J are records of the sales of these lots (or leases) "in Taneytown . . . on the main road that leads from Frederick to York," (but the place is also referred to as Taney's Town). By the next year the number of lots had increased from 46 to 76; Raphael Taney was charging a bonus of 35 shillings on each lot leased; and the ground rent had

*This date is engraved on a stone beneath a second-story window of the Elliott Hotel in Taneytown, where it is visible from the street (1762).

increased to three shillings and six pence per annum on each lot. Some of the persons to whom these lots were leased were Jacob Koontz, George Seagler, Joseph Groves, George Hockersmith, Christian Bowers, Thomas Kenard, Abraham King, Christian Hemper, Henry Brothers, Ulrich Hoover, John Hoover, Augustus Sharer, John Weaver, Emrick Potts, Richard Vandeker, John Oliver, Michael Kuner, George Clarke, John H. Rosenpelt, Conrad Hockensmith, William Mumford, Jacob Richards, John Shrier and N. Huber, John Weiner, Francis Hammon, Michael Lavely, Michael Taner, Philip Smith, Samuel Emmett, Stiffle Lewis, Andrew Sharron, Conrod Bonner, Jacob Good, Simon Slyder, Peter Hoffman, George Sexton, George Sigler, John Stevenson, Archibald Crawford, John Fletcher, Mark Alexander, Henry Obleman, Caleb Wilson, and Catherine Toms. In several instances more than one lot was disposed of at once to a single party, while several persons bought more than once.

This Raphael Taney, who died 1791, married Eleanor, the sister of William Digges. To the brothers-in-law was patented in 1754 the tract of land embracing some 7900 acres and known as Brothers' Agreement. The Michael Taney, who died 1743 and was the great-grandfather of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, was the brother of the Thomas Taney who was the father of Raphael. This Michael and Thomas were grandsons of the Michael Taney who died 1692 after being sheriff of Calvert County during the stormy period of 1687-89.

If further evidence were needed to determine who laid out Taneytown and gave the place its name, there is in the land records of Carroll County at Westminster a plan of the town described, "Raphael Taney to Joseph Good. Received May 12, 1762, to be recorded and the same day recorded in Liber N, folios 83, one of the Land Records of St. Mary's County and Examined per Timothy Bowes, Clerk."

G. A. Tawney.

University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENEALOGIES OF FOUR FAMILIES OF DORCHESTER COUNTY: HARRISON, HASKINS, CAILE, LOOCKERMAN.

(Continued from Vol. x, p. 384.)

JOSEPH S. AMES.

THE HASKINS FAMILY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

1. Thomas Haskins [1], the first of the family in Maryland, is said to have been born in Ireland. His will, written Sept. 21, 1735, and proved March 5, 1735(6), is on record in Annapolis. His wife was Mary Loockerman, daughter of Govert Loockerman 2d and his wife, Sarah Woolford. They both and their two sons, William and Joseph, are mentioned in the will of Jacob Loockerman, Jr., written June 28, 1730. They were married between 1724 and 1729. (See Loockerman Family.)

   After Thomas Haskins' death she married Joseph Ennalls, son of Henry Ennalls and Mary Hooper. Her will was written May 27, 1767 and proved January 20, 1772.

   Thomas Haskins in his will appoints his wife his executrix and his brothers-in-law Jacob and Govert Loockerman guardians of his children.

   Issue (family records) :—

   2. i. William Haskins,[2] b. 1729 May 10; d. 1779 May 23, m. 1759 Mar. 11 Sarah Airey.
   3. ii. Joseph Haskins, b. 1731 Feb. 22, d. 1788; m. 1579 Apr. 15 Sarah Ennalls.
   iii. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1733 May 25; d. 1805 Nov. 3, m. 1754 June 2 Hall Caile.
   For their descendants see Caile Family.

2. William Haskins,[2] (Thomas [1]), son of Thomas Haskins and his wife Mary Loockerman, was born May 10, 1729, and died May 23, 1779. On Mar. 11, 1759 he married Sarah Airey (d. 1786 Dec. 13) daughter of the Rev. Thomas Airey and his wife Elizabeth Pitt.

   He was a Justice of Dorchester Co. in 1764, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence from Caroline Co. (*Gaz.* 1774, June 30.)

Issue:—

i. Mary Haskins,[3] b. 1760, d. 1818.
4. ii. Joseph Haskins, b. 1762 Feb 28, d. 1826 Mar. 23, m. 1788 Oct. 23 Sarah Barclay.
iii. Thomas Haskins, b. 1763, d. 1777.
iv. William Haskins, b. 1765 d. 1822 Dec. unm. of Easton.
v. Sarah Haskins, d. before 1780 Sept. 5 (date of mother's will).
5. vi. Govert Haskins, b. 1769, d. 1829, m. 1800 Leah Eccleston.
vii. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1767 d. 1806 May, at Easton, unm.

3. Joseph Haskins [2], (Thomas [1]), son of Thomas Haskins and his wife Mary Loockerman, was born Feb. 22, 1731 and is said to have died in 1788. On Apr. 15, 1759 he married Sarah Ennalls (b. d.), daughter of Thomas Ennalls and his wife Ann Skinner.

He was a sea-captain; and once on a visit to England he became a Master Mason, 3d degree, of Dundee Arms Lodge, London (Oct. 9, 1759).

Issue:—

6. i. Thomas Haskins [3] (Rev.) b. 1760 Nov. 7, d. 1816 June 29; m. (1) 1785 Aug. 25 Martha Potts (2) 1799 Apr. 4 Elizabeth Richards.
ii. Sarah Haskins, b. 1769, d. 1803.
7. iii. Henry Haskins, b. 1772, m. Sarah Austin.
iv. Joseph Haskins, b. 1775 d. 1806 Oct.-Nov.; m. 1802 Oct. 10 Henrietta Sulivane, daughter of Maj. James and Mary (Ennalls) Sulivane. They had but one child who died at birth and was buried Nov. 14, 1804. (St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Records). In his will he calls himself "Joseph Haskins, Jr. Coppersmith of Baltimore."

4. Joseph Haskins [3], (William [2] Thomas [1]) son of William Haskins and his wife Sarah Airey, was born Feb. 28, 1762 and died Mar. 23, 1826. On Oct. 23, 1788 he married Sarah Barclay (b. 1771 Aug. 1, d. 1820), daughter of Rev. John and Rachel (Goldsborough) Barclay.

At the time of his death he was the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton, Md.

Issue (as given in records of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co.):—

i. John Barclay Haskins,* b. 1789 Oct. 3, d. 1790 Aug.
8. ii. Anna Maria Barclay Haskins, b. 1791 Aug. 12, d. 1825 Sept. m. —— James Bowie.
iii. William Haskins, b. 1793 July 31, d. 1795 Oct. 4.
iv. Elizabeth Haskins,* b. 1794 Sept. 28, d. unm.
v. Robert Barclay Haskins, b. 1796 Oct. 15, d. s. p. m. (1) Elizabeth Robins Hayward (d. 1845) (2) Mary Trippe.
vi. Louisa Airey Haskins, b. 1798 Oct. 12, d. 1814 Aug 12.
vii. Joseph Haskins, d. 1823, a student at law.

* She is called "Louisa" in her baptismal record.

5. Govert Haskins [3], (William [2], Thomas [1]), the son of William Haskins and his wife Sarah Airey, was born in 1769 and died in 1829. In the year 1800 he married Leah Eccleston (d. 1803 Sept. 30), daughter of Thomas Firmin Eccleston and his wife Milcah Airey.

For some years he was a merchant in Baltimore, where he was in partnership with his kinsman Hall Harrison.

i. Leah Haskins.[4]
ii. Emily Haskins.

6. The Rev. Thomas Haskins [3] (Joseph [2], Thomas [1]), son of Capt. Joseph Haskins and his wife Sarah Ennalls, was born in Dorchester Co. Nov. 7, 1760 and died in Philadelphia June 29, 1816. He was twice married, first on Aug. 25, 1785 to Martha Potts of Coventry, Chester Co., Penn. (b. 1764 Jan. 25, d. 1797 July 20), daughter of Thomas and Ann (Nutt) Potts; second, on Apr. 4, 1799 to Elizabeth Richards (b. 1771, Aug. 26, d. 1857, Sept. 24), daughter of William and Mary (Patrick) Richards.

He was educated at William and Mary College; and after graduating studied law with Gustavus Scott, Esq. of Cambridge, Md. and later with the Hon. Richard Bassett of Dover, Del. He was, however, about this time converted to Methodism and became a preacher in this church. A full account of his life is given in " The Dupuy Family."

Issue—first wife:—

i. Sarah Ennalls Haskins,[4] b. 1788 Dec. 19, d. 1868 Oct. 14, m. 1810 Sept. 20 Jesse Richards.

Second wife:—

ii. Mary Richards Haskins, b. 1800 June 1, d. 1858 June 3, m. 1820 May 18 John Dupuy.
iii. Martha Haskins b. 1805 Aug. 30, d. 1871; m. 1829 Dec. 10 John Wurts.
iv. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1807 Dec. 1, d. 1828 Oct. 14 unm.

7. Henry Haskins [3] (Joseph [2], Thomas [1]), son of Joseph Haskins and Sarah Ennalls, was born in the year 1772 and died On he married Sarah Austin.

He was a Justice of Dorchester Co. in the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812.

Issue (as given in will of Joseph Haskins, Jr., 1806 Oct. 22):—

i. Mary Ann Haskins.[4]
ii. Eliza Haskins.
iii. Emmala Haskins.

8. Anna Maria Barclay Haskins [4], (Joseph [3], William [2], Thomas [1]), daughter of Joseph Haskins and Sarah Barclay, was born Aug. 12, 1791 and died in Sept. 1825. She married James Bowie (b. 1779 Mar. 29, d. 1845 Mar. 7), son of Rev. John and Margaret (Dallas) Bowie. (See "The Bowies and their Kindred," pp. 100 and 153.)

Issue:—

i. Joseph Haskins Bowie,[5] b. 1816 Jan. 15, d. 1879 Jan 5 m. (1) Catherine Elizabeth Rau (2) Harriet Godfrey. Issue.
ii. Louisa Emily Haskins Bowie, b. 1817 Dec. 26, d. ——, m. 1837 Nov. 28 Charles P. Craig. Issue.
iii. Isabella Dallas Bowie, b. 1820 July 11, d. 1893 Apr. 16, unm.
iv. Josephine Haskins Bowie, b. 1823 Aug. 17, d. ——, m. 1854 Jan. 24 Thomas Smythe Hayward. Issue.

Unplaced Haskins

1. Thomas Haskins is called "kinsman" in the will of Col. William Holland (1724); and reference is also made in it to "my sister Mary Haskins," "each of her children," and "my nephew Thomas Haskins."

This Thomas Haskins, then, apparently had married Mary Holland, and had at least one child, a son Thomas.

Query: Is this Thomas the father of Thomas, No. 1, in the genealogy, or is he the same, and was Mary Loockerman his second wife?

2. There was a Henry Haskins, Capt. of a merchant-ship plying from Oxford, Md., to Boston, Mass., in 1756, as appears from a letter dated Dec. 11 of that year from John Walker of Boston to Henry Callister of Oxford. (Miss D.)

THE CAILE FAMILY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

1. John Caile [1], the father of the two brothers who came to Maryland, lived and died in Westmoreland, England. Of himself and his family nothing is known beyond what is told by his will which is on record in Carlisle. In this he calls himself "John Caile of Howgate Foot, Co. Westmoreland, Gent." It was written Sept. 27, 1746 and was proved in May, 1747. He mentions his wife Margaret, his sister

Ann Caile, spinster, and a second sister Jane deceased, his son-in-law Christopher Harrison, and the children whose names follow. Only one of his daughters, Mary, was married at this time.

Issue—order of birth unknown:—

i. Mary Caile,[2] b. 1716 Oct. 7, d. 1782 Aug. 2, m. 1739 Feb. 7 Christopher Harrison. (See Harrison Family.)
ii. Ann Caile* m. —— Crompton.
2. iii. John Caile, b. 1720, d. 1767 Apr. 27, m. Rebecca Ennalls.
iv. Thomas Caile.
3. v. Hall Caile, b. 1733 May 28, d. 1761 Jan. 30, m. 1754 June 2 Elizabeth Haskins.
vi. Jane Caile,* m. James Harner.
vii. Margaret Caile.
viii. Elizabeth Caile.
ix. Hannah Caile,† m. (Moses?) Allen.

His widow, Mrs. Margaret Caile, survived him only a short time, as her will was written on Mar. 17, 1746/7 and was proved on May 27, 1747. She names the same children as did her husband and also two Harrison grandchildren. Her maiden name, according to family tradition, supported by some documentary evidence, was Margaret Hall.

2. John Caile, Jr.,[2] (John [1]), son of John Caile and Margaret Hall, came to Oxford, Talbot Co., Maryland, in or before 1741; but about 1744 he moved to Dorchester Co.

He was a merchant in Cambridge and Clerk of Court from 1745 till 1766, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law Richard Sprigg. According to the record on his tombstone he died Apr. 27, 1767, aged 47.

His wife was Rebecca Ennalls (b. 1717 July 26, d. 1750 Aug. 28), daughter of Henry Ennalls and his wife Mary Hooper. (See *inter al* "Baltimore Sun" May 6, 1906.)

Issue:—

4. i. Margaret Caile, d. 1796 July 13, m. 1765 Aug. 1 Richard Sprigg.

3. Hall Caile [2], (John [1]), son of John and Margaret Caile, was born May 28, 1733 and died Jan. 30, 1761. On June, 2, 1754 he married Elizabeth Haskins (b. 1733 May 25,

* Named as married in the will of her brother Hall Caile, Jan. 28, 1761.
† Named as Hannah Allen in will of her brother John Caile, Apr. 16, 1767, who gives her a negro slave. Moses Allen was a witness to the will of Hall Caile, and was appointed Sheriff to complete his unexpired term. For other Allen references see Loockerman Family 6.

d. 1805 Nov. 3), daughter of Thomas Haskins and Mary Loockerman. He came to Dorchester Co., Md. about 1750 and on Oct. 27, 1758 was appointed to the office of High Sheriff, a position which he held until his death.

His wife survived him for many years; and at her death was buried in White Marsh Church yard, Talbot Co.

Issue:—

5. i. Mary Caile,[3] b. 1756 Sept. 10, d. 1812 Feb. 24, m. (1) 1773 Nov. 18 John Caile Harrison (2) 1789 Dec. 22 Thomas James Bullitt.
6. ii. Margaret Hall Caile, b. 1759 Mar. 15, d. 1826 July 2, m. 1777 Feb. 16 Gustavus Scott.
iii. John Hall Caile, b. 1761 Aug. 14, d. 1783 Feb. 14.

4. Margaret Caile [3], (John [2], John [1]) only child of John Caile and Rebecca Ennalls, died July 13, 1796. She married Aug. 1, 1765 Richard Sprigg (b. 1739 Dec. 16, d. 1798 Nov. 24), of "Cedar Park," Anne Arundel Co., son of Thomas Sprigg of "Longmeadow" and his wife Elizabeth Galloway. (See Baltimore *Sun* Feb. 11, 18, 1906, and *Md. Hist. Mag.*, viii, p. 82.)

Richard Sprigg was Clerk of Dorchester Co. from 1766 to 1777, succeeding his father-in-law.

Issue:—

i. Sophia Sprigg,[4] b. 1766 Apr. 21, d. 1812, m. 1785 Feb. 3 Col. John Francis Mercer (b. 1759 May 17, d. 1821 Aug. 30), Member of Congress from Virginia, Governor of Maryland 1801, etc.

Issue:

i. Richard Mercer, b. 1785 Nov. 19, d. young.
ii. John Mercer, b. 1788 June 24; d. 1848 May 22, m. 1818 June 15 Mary Scott Swann.
iii. Anna Mercer, b. 1789 Nov. 12, d. 1790 June 2.
iv. Margaret Mercer, b. 1791 July 1, d. 1846 Sept. 17 unm.
v. Thomas Mercer, b. 1792 Sept. 4, d. 1810 at sea.

ii. Rebecca Sprigg, b. 1767 d. 1806 m. 1787 Dr. James Steuart, son of Dr. George and Ann (Digges) Steuart.

Issue:

i. George Hume Steuart (Gen.), b. 1790 Nov. 1, d. 1867 m. Ann Jane Edmondson.
ii. Margaret Steuart, b. 1795 d. 1832 m. John H. B. Latrobe.
iii. Sophia Steuart, b. 1796 d. ——, m. John C. Delprat.
iv. Richard Sprigg Steuart (Dr.), b. 1797, Nov. 1, d. 1876 July 13, m. 1824 Jan. 27 Maria Louisa de Bernabeu.
v. James Steuart, b. 1798 d. 1804.
vi. Henry Steuart, b. 1799 d. 1804.
vii. Elizabeth Steuart, b. 1801 d. —— m. Augustus Thorndike.
viii. Elizabeth Steuart, b. 1802 d. —— m. George H. Calvert.

iii. Elizabeth Sprigg, b. 1770, d. 1813, m. 1795 Hugh Thompson. No issue.
iv. Henrietta Sprigg, b. 1775 d. 1791.
v. Margaret Sprigg, b. 1790, d. 1864 unm.

5. Mary Caile [3], (Hall [2], John [1]), daughter of Hall Caile and Elizabeth Haskins, was born Sept. 10, 1756 and died Feb. 24, 1812. She was twice married, first on Nov. 18, 1773 to John Caile Harrison (b. 1747 Sept 3, d. 1780 Nov. 8), son of Christopher Harrison and Mary Caile; second, on Dec. 22, 1789 to Thomas James Bullitt (b. 1763 July 1, d. 1840 Nov. 25), son of the Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt and Helen Scott (See Hayden "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 597 et seq.)

For John Caile Harrison and his descendants, see Harrison family.

Thomas James Bullitt was one of the Judges of Talbot Co., Md.; and of him it was said "he was one of the most elegant grandees of his day, he always appearing in top-boots with knee buckles."

Issue—first husband:—

i. Hall Harrison.[4] See Harrison Family.
ii. Hannah Harrison d. young.
iii. William Harrison.

Second husband:—

iv. Elizabeth Haskins Bullitt, b. 1790 Sept. 11, d. 1851 Oct. 10, m. 1809 Dec. 19, William Hayward, Jr. (b. 1787, d. 1836 Oct. 19) son of William and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Hayward.)

Issue:

i. Mary Bullitt Hayward,[5] b. 1811 Aug. 17, d. 1847 Jan. 5, m. 1837 Jan. 31 Joseph Richardson Price. Issue.
ii. William Hayward, b. 1814 June 8, d. 1889 Oct. 7 unm.
iii. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine Hayward, b. 1817 Mar. 5, d. 1884 Apr., m. 1838 Nov. 22 Dr. Samuel Wickes Spencer. Issue.
iv. Helen Elizabeth Hayward, b. 1819, Dec. 5, d. 1820 July 27.
v. Sally Hayward, b. 1822 Feb. 25, d. 1825 Oct. 15.
vi. Thomas Scott Bullitt Hayward, b. 1825 May 23, d. 1842 Feb. 3.
vii. Hall Harrison Hayward, b. 1828 Oct. 24, d. 1858 July 14 unm.
viii. Elizabeth Bullitt Hayward, b. 1831 Jan. 14, d. 1861 Mar. 2, m. 1851 Jan. 14 Dr. Joseph Ennalls Muse Chamberlaine. Issue.
ix. Margaret Robins Hayward, b. 1835 June 15, d. 1849 Aug. 8.

v. Cuthbert Bullitt, b. 1793 Feb. 2, d. 1793 Sept. 19.
vi. Alexander Caile Bullitt, b. 1795 Sept. 10, d. 1847 Mar. 21, m. Mary Dennison. No issue.
vii. Thomas Scott Bullitt, b. 1798 Dec. 6, d. s. p. 1821 Oct. 11 unm.

6. Margaret Hall Caile [3], (Hall [2], John [1]), daughter of Hall Caile and Elizabeth Haskins, was born Mar. 15, 1759 and died July 2, 1826. On Feb. 16, 1777 she married Gus-

tavus Scott (b. 1753, d. 1801), son of Rev. James Scott and Sarah Brown. A full account of his distinguished services to Maryland is given in Hayden "Virginia Genealogies" p. 623.

Issue:—

i. Robert Caile Scott,[4] b. 1778 Mar. 22, d. in infancy.
ii. Elizabeth Scott, b. 1799 July 28, d. 1847 Mar., m. 1810 Dec. 10 Capt. Robert Rankin.
iii. John Caile Scott, b. 1781 Dec. 10, d. 1840 Mar. 14, m. 1802 Nov. 21 Anne Love.
iv. Mary Caile Scott, b. 1784 Mar. 22, d. 1806 Apr. 4.
v. Hall Gustavus Scott, b. 1786 Apr. 2, d. ——, m. 1806 July 1 Elizabeth Douglas Marshall.
vi. Christiana Scott, b. 1788 Sept. 14.
vii. William Bushrod Scott, b. 1791 July 28, d. ——, m. Anne Halton.
viii. Juliana Scott, b. ——, d. ——, m. Captain Robert DeWar Wainwright.
ix. Robert James Scott, b. 1798, d. 1834, m. 1818 Mary Ann Lewis.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

In 1813, Hon. James McHenry prepared an Address of the Bible Society of Baltimore to the Citizens of the State of Maryland which was reprinted from the original manuscript in the report of the Maryland Bible Society for 1903. Another interesting proof of the Society's activity has recently come to light, in the shape of a letter addressed to the Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, who had just been appointed United States Senator from Maryland. The letter is as follows:

Balto., Feby. 2nd., 1816.

Sir,

The undersigned appointed by the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Baltimore a Committee to Petition the Honble The Congress of the United States for a remission of the Dutie, accruing on a set of Stereotype Plates imported by the Board for the Purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, for gratuitous Distribution beg leave to solicit your Attention & Patronage in behalf of the Views, and the Memorial Expressing them

which has been forwarded to Mr. Pinkney to be presented to the House of Representatives.

We are Sir
Very respectfully
Yr obt servts
Daniel Kurtz
J. A. Kemp
John Glendy
Alex Fridge
Saml I. Donaldson.

R. G. Harper Esq.

Hon. William Pinkney was a member of the House of Representatives but Harper appears to have taken the more active interest in the matter; for on March 20, the Committee of the Senate on Finance and a Uniform National Currency, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the relief of the Baltimore and Massachusetts Bible Societies, which latter society desired a drawback for duties on Bibles which they had recently exported on the Brigantine *Panther*. The bill was read a second time on March 21, ordered to a third reading on March 22, and passed on March 25. In the House, the bill was read twice on March 26 and committed to a Committee of the whole. On April 15, the bill was discussed in the Committee of the whole and reported without amendment. It was passed on April 16 and signed by the President on April 20. The portion of the act relating to the local Society reads thus:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all the duties due and payable to the United States, on a set of stereotype plates, owned by the Baltimore Bible Society, imported from London to Philadelphia, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, on board the ship *Electra;* and from London to Baltimore in the same year, on board the ship *Joseph,* be, and the same are hereby remitted."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 47, p. 1, contains an illustration of Jeremiah Dixon's theodolite, together with a brief outline of the Mason and Dixon Survey. The theodolite has been presented to the Royal Geographical Society.

A number of papers of local interest have recently been received at the Library of Congress, among various transcripts from the Public Record Office at London.

Where are the Journals of the Committees of Observation? Peter Force printed the journal of the Baltimore County Committee in the American Archives (original in Library of Congress); and Dr. G. W. Archer printed the Harford County Journal in the Bel Air papers (original in possession of Harford County Historical Society); where are the others?

In the *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* Vol. x, No. 3, at page 485, may be found the Pedigree of André, with notes, which include the monumental inscription in Westminster Abbey to Major John André of the English branch of that family.

Merryman Family.—Maryland Historical Magazine, x, pp. 291-292. From additional data just discovered in an old Frisby family Bible: Nicholas Merryman (1751-1832), married (2) Nancy Merryman, who died 5 March, 1832, aged 76 years. They had a daughter, Eleanor Merryman: b. 1813; d. 7 June, 1838; married 11 March, 1834, James Edwards Frisby (1813-1838). (Eleanor Merryman, daughter of Nicholas Merryman by his first wife, Deborah Ensor, was baptized 16 August, 1790, and died *unmarried.*) F. B. C.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Meeting of December 13th, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of December was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

Upon request of Judge Stockbridge, who was obliged to leave the meeting very early, President Warfield postponed the usual order of business in order to take up the matter of the Baltimore Medal. Judge Stockbridge thereupon made the following statement:

"BALTIMORE, *December 11th*, 1915.

"Through the generosity of several gentlemen connected with the Society, there is now to be added to the collections of the Society another Baltimore Medal. There are three so-called Baltimore Medals, of which the Society has for a number of years possessed one with which the members are doubtless familiar. This medal in silver was cast and chased in low relief, bearing upon the obverse the head of Cecilius Calvert and on the reverse that of his wife, Anne Arundel. A second medal, of which so far as I have knowledge, there is no specimen at present on this side of the Atlantic, nor indeed so far as I am aware is there but a single copy in existence, bears upon the obverse six Indian Arrows, caught across the middle by a streamer. The center of the reverse is entirely blank, as though intended to have engraved upon it the name of the recipient. The third medal, and that a copy of which is now added to the Society's collections, bears upon the obverse the head of Cecilius Calvert, showing the bust clad in armor, and is a profile looking to the left. The reverse of this medal shows a map of Maryland, with the shield of Calvert on it. This, like the other two, is in silver, cast and chased. To all of these medals the date of 1632 is ascribed. It is undoubtedly true that some of them

were made prior to the sending out of the Colony under Leonard Calvert, and a number of references to them, though without any description of the medals, appear in the published volumes of the *Archives,* references to which are hereto appended. An inspection of the medal now presented to the Society will tend, however, to throw a little doubt upon the date of 1632, because of the striking similarity between the map as shown on the reverse, and the map with which we are all familiar under the name of Augustin Hermann's Map. This did not appear until a few years later than 1632, and it is for that reason that the close similarity suggests a question as to the actual date of this medal, though it is of course entirely possible, that for the purposes of this medal, information was available identical with that in the possession of Hermann, and from which his map was drawn. Appended to this brief statement also is a photostat from Hawkins' work on *Medals and Medallions,* showing the medal in question and with his description of it, obtained through the kind efforts of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, executive Secretary of the Peabody Institute and a member of this Society."

Memorandum Concerning Cecilius Calvert Medal and Indian Tokens.

Description from Betts' "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," Page 20, No. 35.

1632. *Obv.* (Greek Cross). Caecilius; Baltemoreus. (Greek Cross and rosette mint mark) Bust of Lord Baltimore to left in armor with scarf. *Rev.* (Greek Cross) VT: SOL: LVCEBIS: AMERICAE (As the sun thou shalt illumine America) TERAMARIAE (Maryland) Map of Maryland, showing the Chesapeake and Potomac and trees upon the land; the sun above; the arms of Calvert crowned above the center of the map.

Silver, cast and chased. Elliptical, size 21 x 24. Med. Ill., Chas. I, 53.

See the following for references as to use and purpose of medal:

Council Proceedings; *Md. Archives,* vol. 3, p. 277-8.
Assembly Proceedings, May 16, 1676, *Archives,* vol. 2, 476-7.
Assembly Proceedings, *Archives,* vol. 2, p. 481-2.

President Warfield, on behalf of the Society, accepted the gift of the Baltimore Medal, stating that it would be one of the most highly prized and that it was undoubtedly one of the most valuable relics in the possession of the Society. President Warfield referred to the great interest which the late Mr. Cohen had taken in this medal and in plans for securing it for the Society. President Warfield also expressed to Judge Stockbridge the appreciation of the Society for the valuable investigations which he had made in regard to the medal and also for the highly successful manner in which he brought to a termination the negotiations for the purchase of the medal at a much reduced price for the Society.

The Recording Secretary stated that two members of the Society had died since the last meeting, namely:

Dr. George Reuling on November 25th, 1915.
Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott on December 5, 1915.

President Warfield referred to the close and helpful interest which Judge Elliott had taken in the affairs of the Society for many years and expressed his regrets that so valuable a member had been lost to the Society.

The balloting upon the names of the candidates for membership submitted at the last meeting of the Society resulted in the following being elected:

George W. Stevenson—Associate
Wilbur W. Hubbard—Active
E. B. Owens—Active
Robert E. Tubman—Active
Wilson Miles Cary—Active
Wm. P. Breen—Active
Herbert St. John Pitt—Active

President Warfield called attention to the fact that last year the Society had spent $1200 in repairing and renovating the home of the Society. Such an expense had proved to be too heavy a drain upon the current revenues of that year. Therefore it had been necessary for the Society to borrow money for the purpose of paying bills incurred for these repairs and improvements. This loan had been re-paid last January from the receipts of 1915. However, the Society had not been able to meet the current expenses of the year with the balance of the current revenue. Therefore, another temporary loan seemed advisable. President Warfield stated that although authority was asked to make a loan for an amount not exceeding $1,000, yet it was not anticipated that a loan of more than $750 would be necessary. Thereupon the following resolution was presented, as having been passed by the Council and was adopted:

> "*Resolved,* that the Council report to the Society that it has been constrained, for the preservation of the property of the Society, to incur indebtedness which it is not, at the moment, in funds to discharge, and that the Council therefore, requests the authority of the Society to make its promissory note, by its President, or a Vice-President and its Treasurer, for an amount not exceeding One Thousand Dollars for one year or less, to meet this unavoidable emergency."

The President then recognized Major Pegram, who dwelt upon the rare privilege which it gave him to introduce as the speaker of the evening Mrs. Austin Gallagher. "Mrs. Gallagher," said Major Pegram, "had made a most minute and exhaustive study of the life of Robert Mills, especially in so far as his activities were concerned with the designing and construction of Washington's Monument in Baltimore." With a true prophetic insight, Major Pegram in words of eloquence dwelt upon the pleasure which the evening had in store. Major Pegram then escorted Mrs. Gallagher to the stand. The address by Mrs. Gallagher was one of the most interesting ever

delivered in the Society. Her paper disclosed the fact that she had made a tireless search for facts, and the energy and zeal of her pursuit found eloquent expression in the language of the paper. Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Gallagher's address, General Trippe paid a warm and forcible tribute to the paper and its author. Mr. Spencer stated that he had never been so pleasantly entertained by an address. Dr. Bibbins expressed his appreciation. Judge Harlan also spoke in praise of the address and expressed the hope that the Municipal Art Society would have the pleasure of hearing the paper and of putting into effect some of its recommendations in regard to perpetuating in more tangible form the memory of Robert Mills.

President Warfield stated that it was his impulse to dwell at length upon the pleasure which the paper had given him and his admiration for the work which Mrs. Gallagher had done. He would attempt, however, to sum up his ideas by saying that he had found the paper most brilliant, interesting and instructive.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of January 10th, 1916. The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of January was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

The following were elected to membership in the Society:

W. J. Chapman,
C. Hobart Strickland,
Herman Bealmear,
Thomas M. Myers,
Edward J. Warrell Revell,
W. Carroll Hunter,
Wm. B. Hurst.

The Recording Secretary reported the following deaths: Roger T. Gill, on December 19th, 1915; Michael I. Weller, Washington, D. C., on March 4th, 1915; Arthur W. Machen, on December 15th, 1915.

General Trippe referred to his long and intimate association with Mr. Machen and the personal loss and bereavement which the death of Mr. Machen had brought to him. He touched upon

the broad extent of the fields of investigation and learning which Mr. Machen had covered. These had included, he said, not only those of his chosen profession, law, but also of history, Belles Lettres and of many others. Governor Warfield expressed his sincerest regrets that so valuable a member of the Society and so useful a citizen of Maryland had passed away.

On motion of Mr. Duvall, seconded by Mr. Ridgely, the President was authorized to appoint, as has been customary, a committee to take steps to secure an appropriation from the Legislature. The President thereupon appointed the following committee for that purpose.

Judge Henry Stockbridge,
Samuel K. Dennis,
L. H. Dielman,
Senator George A. Frick.

In the absence of Major Pegram, and his associate members of the committee, the following report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mr. Radcliffe:

No changes have been made in any of the Committees, except the Committee on Membership, where there was a vacancy caused by the nomination of a former member of that Committee as one of the Vice-Presidents, to fill a vacancy created by death.

After this report had been read, President Warfield explained the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the nomination and election of officers.

The paper of the evening entitled, "The First Sixty Years of the Church of England in Maryland, 1631-1692" was then presented by Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth. This paper which embodied the results of valuable scholarly research was received with close attention. At the conclusion of the address General Trippe referred to the pleasure which he had received in listening to such an instructive and well prepared address. He thereupon offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Wroth for the pleasure which his address had afforded the Society. This motion was seconded by Mr. Ingle and passed unanimously.

Meeting of February 14th, 1916. The regular monthly meet- of the Society for the month of February was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

Election for membership in the Society resulted in the following being elected as active members:

Gen'l. Geo. F. Randolph,
Ernest R. Crapster,
Daniel C. Ammidon,
D. K. E. Fisher.

Mr. Octavus J. Norris was elected an associate member of the Society.

The Recording Secretary announced that he had no record of any death having taken place in the membership of the Society since the last meeting.

In answer to some queries in regard to certain portraits in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Mr. L. H. Dielman reported that they were authorized by the General Assembly of 1874 and that Governor Groome's message to the Assembly of 1876 gives details of how and by whom the work was turned out. At the request of President Warfield the report was filed for future reference.

In view of the fact that the annual meeting of the Society was to take place that evening, no paper or address had been arranged for.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society was held February 14th, 1916, at 9 o'clock, following the adjournment of the stated monthly meeting.

The following nominations which had been made at the meeting of January 10th, 1916, under the provisions of Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution relating to annual elections, were then made:

For President:

EDWIN WARFIELD.

For Vice-Presidents:

W. HALL HARRIS, HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,

DECOURCY W. THOM.

For Corresponding Secretary:

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

For Recording Secretary:

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer:

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

For Trustees of Athenæum:

J. APPLETON WILSON, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, A. LEO KNOTT,
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.

For Committee on the Gallery:

MILES WHITE, JR., *Chairman.*

J. WILSON LEAKIN, RUXTON M. RIDGLEY,
FARIS C. PITT, JOHN A. TOMPKINS.

For Committee on the Library:

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS, EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, FREDERICK W. STORY,
JOHN H. LATANE, MOSES R. WALTER.

For Committee on Finance:

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS *Chairman.*

ROBERT GARRETT, B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.

For Committee on Publications:

CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, BERNARD C. STEINER.

For Committee on Membership:

MCHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS, WILLIAM H. LYTLE,
JOSEPH Y. BRATTAN, ISAAC T. NORRIS,
JAMES D. IGLEHART, J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR.

For Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

B. BERNARD BROWNE, WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN,
EDWARD INGLE, GEO. NORBURY MACKENZIE,
THOMAS E. SEARS.

For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments:

ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM, LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

There being no other nominations, on motion, duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was requested to cast the vote of the Society for the candidates. This the Recording Secretary did, whereupon it was announced that those nominated for the offices as stated above had been duly elected.

The report of the Council to the Society was then made by President Warfield.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

In obedience to the By-Laws and on behalf of the Council, I briefly report the activities of your Society during the year 1915.

The regular monthly meetings of the Society during the year have been well attended and much interest has been manifested by the members in the work of the Society.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of a number of volumes of books and manuscripts by purchase and gift. One of the most highly prized gifts of letters and manuscripts was presented by the late President, Mendes Cohen, deceased, consisting of the collection known as the Carroll Papers, comprising 717 pieces in folders. These are very valuable historical records and are safely preserved in a steel case in the vaults of the library.

The Committee on Genealogy reports the acquisition of much data of interest, notably among which are the seven volumes of the Cecil Monthly Meetings of Friends, located at Lynch, Kent County, Maryland, which have been photographed from the originals. A number of our generous members contributed the

sum of $275, to pay the cost of photographing and binding these valuable and interesting records.

One volume of the records of the First Methodist Church has been copied and indexed. When the other volumes have been copied, the data will be bound in one volume. A list of the interments in the Old Methodist Burial Ground, which was located on Fort Avenue, has been presented to the Society, covering a period of ten years from July, 1823-1833.

The work on the State Archives was continued during the year and volume xxxv of the series was completed and is now being distributed.

The report made by me to the General Assembly of Maryland, herewith submitted, gives, in detail, the contents of Volumes 34 and 35.

We ended the year 1915 with 683 members, being an increase of forty-two for the year. The report of Mr. McHenry Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Membership, contains suggestions which I hope the members will read. We should have a large membership. Every man and woman in the State should be interested in the glorious history of Maryland should become a member of this ancient and honorable Society.

The popularity of the *Magazine* published by the Society continues and its appearance is anxiously awaited each quarter. A guarantee fund has been subscribed by a number of our members which insures its continuance.

The Committee on Addresses secured eminent and cultured speakers, who read, during the season, interesting and instructive addresses upon historic subjects, which were greatly appreciated.

The value of this building and its contents, as fixed by the Trustees of the Athenæum when securing insurance, is as follows:

Building	$40,000 00	
Books, Manuscripts, etc	25,000 00	
Furniture, and Furnishings	6,500 00	
Pictures, Statuary and Casts	6,500 00	
Total		$78,000 00

You will thus see that the historical possessions of the Society have an intrinsic value. The money price placed upon them, however, does not reflect the great historic value of the rare books, manuscripts, articles of vertu, pictures, etc., etc. It really makes me shudder to think of the irreparable loss this State would sustain should these records and articles be destroyed by fire.

The report of the Finance Committee shows that we have in the several funds, securities of high grade, amounting to the aggregate $30,600.

The Treasurer's report gives the income from membership as $2,925. After adding to this sum the interest of $248 on investments not dedicated to specific purposes, the rent of $378 received for the basement of this building and the fees for research work, the total revenue applicable to administrative expenses amounts to only $3,344.55, just $54 more than enough to pay the wages of employes and incidental expenses. This financial condition of such a Society is very mortifying, and it is with feelings of shame that I am compelled to make this statement.

With a membership of over six hundred, we certainly should be able to arouse enough patriotic fervor in the citizens of Baltimore, and in all Marylanders, to enable this Society to raise an endowment fund, sufficient to produce enough revenue to meet the cost of an up-to-date administration of the activities of this Society.

In 1845 two hundred and eighteen public-spirited and patriotic citizens of Baltimore subscribed enough money to erect and furnish this beautiful building and they left it free of debt as a sacred heritage to the people of Baltimore. It has been hallowed by many notable historic and social gatherings within its walls. Shall we let its splendid work languish for want of funds? Are there not 218 public-spirited men and women now in our midst who will contribute a fund that will for all time provide the income necessary for its maintenance and the development of its historic work?

The late Mendes Cohen, who for 39 years, devoted his energies to advance the best interests of this Society, left a legacy of $5,000 towards a permanent endowment fund. Why can we not make this bequest a nucleus with which to begin a campaign to secure contributions for the establishment of such a fund? We have lost during the past year a number of our oldest and most loyal members, many of whom, like the late Michael Jenkins, W. W. Spence and Judge Elliott, were deeply interested in the welfare of this Society and who had expressed themselves in favor of raising such a fund.

The reports submitted by the several Committees will be published in full in the *Magazine*. I commend them to your careful consideration.

Report of the Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Cash on hand, January 1st, 1915		$ 139 65
Receipts for the year 1915:		
Current Dues	$2,699 00	
Dues in Arrears	226 00	
Magazine sales, Subscriptions, etc	127 42	
Sales of Publications	3 75	
Investigations and Searches	40 05	
Use of Basement	378 00	
Income of Peabody Fund	863 00	
Income other than Peabody Fund	248 00	
Committee on Library	1 50	
Permanent Endowment Fund	2,200 00	
Loan from Fidelity Trust Co	750 00	
Deposits against purchase of Medal	100 00	
Transferred from Special Guarantee Fund	400 00	
		8,036 72
		$8,176 37
Expenditures for the year 1915:		
General Expenses	3,290 55	
Use of Basement (Janitor)	39 00	
Magazine Account	1,027 65	
Committee on Library	275 62	
Investigations and Searches	75	

Medal purchased	$ 118 75	
Securities purchased (Endowment Fund)	2,116 87	
Former loan paid at Fidelity Trust Co	750 00	
Interest on loan	16 88	
	$7,636 06	
Cash on hand, January 1st, 1916	420 81	
Coupons later deposited	119 50	
		$8,176 37

MAGAZINE GUARANTEE FUND.

Amount paid by members for three years	$420 00
Amount paid by members for 1st year	218 00
Total amount paid	$638 00
Interest to December 26th	7 48
Total	$645 48
Transferred to General Account	400 00
Balance in Bank	$245 48
Amount still owing for 1915	$ 55 00
" " " " 1916	266 00
" " " " 1917	266 00
Total amount still owing	$587 00

Report of the Trustees of the Athenæum.

There has been nothing of particular interest to report during the past year.

The minor repairs to the building and heating plant have been attended to. The insurance policies have been examined and there is now carried

on the building (of which $10,000. is perpetual)	$40,000 00
On books, manuscripts, etc	25,000 00
On furniture and furnishings	6,500 00
On pictures, statuary and casts	6,500 00
	$78,000 00

Twenty thousand of this amount ran out in January last, and has been renewed for three years. On May 31, 1916, $26,000 will expire. On June 29, $4,000 more. On July 14, $2,500 more. The balance expires ($5,000) on April 12, 1917, and $10,000 on April 15, 1917. The Trustees are of the opinion

that it would be desirable to so arrange the policies when they mature, that practically one-third of the total amount will come due each year. This will make it much better for the treasury, than the present arrangement, when nearly all the premiums come due in a single year.

Of the present insurance $30,250 is placed with English and Scotch companies, and it is a matter for consideration, whether or not it might be better to transfer this insurance to domestic companies on the score of abundant safety.

Report of the Library Committee.

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the Library during the year 1915:

19 volumes, books, and manuscripts have been purchased and 4 magazines acquired by subscription to the cost of	$ 66 33
101 volumes have been bound at a cost of	154 44
3 filing cases were purchased at a cost of	54 85
The total disbursements authorized by the Library Committee amounted to	$ 275 62

The Committee would call attention to the receipts by gift of the following: 175 volumes, 627 pamphlets, 374 issues of magazines, 2 maps and 2 manuscript volumes.

We would note here the gift of Mr. Mendes Cohen of the collection of Carroll Papers, comprising 717 pieces which were in folders and placed in a steel case when presented to the library.

Items of genealogical interest will be noted in the report of the Committee on Genealogy.

About 7,000 persons consulted 60,000 books.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Society now owns the following securities:

PEABODY FUND

$5,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. (Louisville & Nashville) Collateral 4's.

$5,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4's.

$5,000 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4's.
$5,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Prior Lien 3½'s.
$1,000 United Railway and Electric Co. of Baltimore 1st Consolidated 4's.
$1,200 Atlantic Coast Line Co. of Conn. Certificate of Indebtedness 4's.

PERMANENT FUND

Assignment from Robert F. McKim property on East street yielding $40 ground rent per annum, consideration $1,000.
$1,000 City of Baltimore 4% Engine House Loan.

GENERAL FUND

$4,000 United Railway and Electric Co. of Baltimore 1st Consolidated 4's.
$2,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. 1st 4's.
$ 400 Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 5-20 4% Certificates.

The last two items were purchased with the $2,000 received from the estate of our former President, Mr. Mendes Cohen and $200 from living members.

Otherwise there have been no changes during the year.

Report of the Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Publication respectfully presents the following statements of receipts and disbursements on account of the Maryland Historical Magazine and of the State Archives Account, as a supplement to the report hitherto filed by it dated January 6, 1916.

The receipts and disbursements on Magazine Account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

Disbursements

Vol. IX: Cost of printing No. 4 (December number 1914, including index)		$ 263 05
Vol. X: Cost of printing No. 1, March 1915	$181 80	
" " " " 2, June 1915	164 60	
" " " " 3, September 1915	165 40	
	$511 80	
Cost of editing	$150 00	
" " copying	40 00	
" " postage and distribution	60 79	
" " commissions	2 00	
	$764 59	

Receipts

Vol. X: From sales	$27 42		
" subscriptions	70 00		
" advertisements	30 00		
		127 42	
			637 17
Debit balance			$900 22
Against which is to be credited cost of printing annual report and list of members in March issue, 30 pages at $1.50		$45 00	
And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund		431 50	
			476 50
Leaving the sum of			$423 72

to be charged off in order to close this account as of December 31, 1915.

In order to ascertain the actual cost of publishing Volume X, there is to be added to the amount of the excess of disbursements over receipts above stated	$637 17
the cost of printing No. 4, the December number, including index	206 40
	$843 57
And deducted therefrom the amount of the credits above noted.	476 50
Leaving as the actual cost of Volume X	$367 07

In order to close this account as of December 31, 1915, the Committee proposes the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Magazine Account be credited with the sum of $45 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and the amount charged to General Expenses; and that it be also credited, in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift of the late Mr. George Peabody, and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1967, with the sum of $431.50, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund; and that the Magazine Account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.*

In respect to the State Archives Fund the Committee respectfully reports that of the appropriation of $4,000 made at the

* This resolution was unanimously passed by the Council, and the Treasurer was instructed to make appropriate entries to close the account.

session of the General Assembly in 1914, but $1,500 has been paid, leaving the sum of $2,500 due from the State to the Society on account of that appropriation. As a consequence whereof there was an unpaid indebtedness on December 31, 1915, on account of Volume 35 of the Archives amounting to $1,717.58, being $100 due to the Society for cash advanced in payment for copying, etc., and $1,617.53 on account of editing and printing and binding.

The following statement from the Treasurer, being a copy of that submitted to the General Assembly with the Society's report of the work of publishing the Archives during the past two years, presents the condition of this account in detail.

Report of the Committee on Membership

The Report of the Committee on Membership for the year 1915, made in accordance with the Seventeenth By-Law, respectfully states:

The compilation of the membership of the Society at the end of 1915 made by Mr. Hayes, the Acting Librarian, shows that there were then:

Honorary Members	2
Corresponding Members	43
Life Members	3
Associate Members	47
Active Members	588
Making a total of	683

This makes a gain of 1 Life, 8 Associate and 39 Active Members, and a diminution of 6 Corresponding Members, being a net gain in all of 42 as compared with the compilation for 1914 appearing in the Report of the Council to the Society at the Annual Meeting on February 8th, 1915. One Active Member and one Associate were transferred to the class of Life Membership and their payments of $100 each went to the increase of the Permanent or Endowment Fund of the Society, but as

their annual dues thereupon ceased this change made no appreciable difference in the present yearly revenue, as the interest from investment will about equal the dues. Two Corresponding Members have been transferred to the list of Associate Members, but as they have been paying annual dues for some time and the change of status is now only noted, this also makes no difference in the yearly revenue. The remaining decrease, by deaths, in the Corresponding Membership is no financial loss to the Society as no dues were paid by them. The reason for this large class of non-contributing members is that formerly by the constitution, only residents of the city of Baltimore could be Active Members and there was no Associate Membership. Since the change, by the constitution of 1900, whereby all citizens of Maryland are eligible for Active Membership and the class of Associate Members has been created for those outside the State, the policy of the Society has been against the election of non-paying Corresponding Members and its large list has been steadily diminishing. Doubtless others of them have died, and Mr. Hayes, the Acting Librarian, has been endeavoring to obtain information about them, but in many cases it is difficult to trace them. Two of them have voluntarily changed their status and become supporting members of the Society, as above stated.

The considerable increase of paying members, Active and Associate, during the year, over losses by deaths, resignations and forfeitures of membership, is very gratifying. It has come largely by the efforts of a few of our members. And they state that in very many cases a mere suggestion to persons that they allow their names to be proposed for election met with an immediate and willing response. There are very many in the community who only need such a suggestion from others of our members who are in touch with them to join the Society and by the contribution of their small yearly dues aid it in its difficulty of meeting its closely economized expenses. The net gain in membership was 42. Some members of the Society are gratuitously giving much of their time in its interests, its few employees, although slenderly paid, are working faithfully

and zealously in its service, and it is difficult to measure the importance of its work to the community by which it is so inadequately supported.

Report of the Committee on Addresses

Your Committee on Addresses report and append a list of papers read before the Maryland Historical Society, at its monthly meetings during 1915:

Jan. 11. "The Preservation of Records." By Mrs. Chas. W. Bassett, Historian General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Society.

March 8.—"Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, Second Treasurer of the United States." By Dr. Caldwell Woodruff, a member of the Society.

April 12.—"The Discovery of Maryland, or Verrazzano's Landing on the Eastern Shore." By Prof. Harry F. Covington, Associate Member of the Society.

"Tench Tilghman's Ride from Yorktown" (a poem). By Rev. Oliver Huckle, D. D. Read by Major William M. Pegram, a member of the Society.

May 10. "The Battle on the Severn, Its Antecedents and Consequences, 1651-1655." By Dr. B. Bernard Browne, a member of the Society.

Dec. 13.—"Robert Mills, Architect." By Mrs. Austin Gallagher, a member of the Society.

Report of Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry

The Genealogical acquisitions during the year 1915 were many and of great assistance to the genealogist.

Through the kind efforts of Mr. Percy G. Skirven, one of our members, there was loaned to the Society the original proceedings of the Cecil Monthly Meeting of Friends located at Lynch, Kent County, Maryland, and covering the period from 1683 to 1913. Photographs were made of these proceedings which are now bound in seven small folio volumes for the use of the Society. The expense involved, including postage and binding, was $275, which was defrayed through individual responses and your Committee desires to thank all who contributed to this work.

One volume of the records of the First Methodist Church has been copied and indexed.

Mrs. Mary H. Sumwalt presented to the Society a copy of the "Interments in the Old Methodist Burial Ground," which was located on Fort Avenue. The original records which are in her possession date from 1823 to 1833.

Among the donations to the Society were three genealogical charts, sixteen family histories, nine genealogical magazines and eight volumes of collective genealogy.

During the year and in conformity with Article XIII of the By-Laws which provides that your Committee "shall devise and recommend to the Council a system by which searches of the records in possession of the Society may be available as a source of revenue," there was adopted a circular folder for mailing to inquirers of information of historical and genealogical import, together with reference therein to sundry investigators whose respective line of research is given. The persons mentioned therein are members of the Society who have accepted the service and who agree to pay to the Society 20% of the net fees received by them.

This circular issued through the Corresponding Secretary of the Society and having the approval of the Council reads as follows:

> "I regret to say that the Maryland Historical Society is not prepared to make the searches which your inquiry involves, not having facilities therefor.
>
> "You are respectfully referred to any one of the persons whose names, alphabetically arranged and addresses, are printed within. All those named make special and general investigations a matter of business and one of them may be able to aid you should you see fit to address a letter on the subject.
>
> "Very respectfully,
>
> "Corresponding Secretary."

This is the only work of the year which required the action of your Committee.

State Archives

Report of the Maryland Historical Society

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland:

In compliance with the requirements of Chapter 57 of the Acts of 1914, the Maryland Historical Society respectfully submits the following report of the progress of the work committed to it of publishing the Archives of the State, and of its receipts and disbursements under the said Act.

Of the sum of $4,000 appropriated by the Act referred to the sum $1,500 only has been received by the Society, leaving the sum $2,500 now due to it of the appropriation made in 1914. The work of editing and publishing the Archives has however, been continued without interruption during the past two years with the result that there is now an indebtedness outstanding for cash advanced and for unpaid bills contracted on this account, for editing and printing, to the amount of $1,71'.58 as is more particularly shown in the financial statement submitted herewith.

The Volumes of the Archives have been published since the date of the last report, Volume 34 containing the proceedings of the General Assembly from 1720 to 1723, published in October, 1914; and Volume 35, containing the proceedings of the General Assembly from 1724 to 1726. These two volumes include all the sessions of the Assembly held during the administration of Charles Calvert, Esquire, as Governor of the Province of Maryland, his kinsman, Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, being the Proprietary.

Under the administration of Governor Calvert, the animosities that had been fomented between the Protestant and Roman Catholic portions of the population during the administration of Governor Hart, appear to have been allayed; but new causes of dissensions arose which took the form of acrimonious disputes and a spirit of hostility between the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly. The Upper House was composed of the members of the Council who were appointed by the Proprietary,

while the members of the Lower House were elected by the people. The elected delegates characterized the members of the Upper House as instruments of the prerogative and claimed for themselves the quality of representatives of the people and defenders of their liberties. One of the forms which the hostility of the Lower House took was its refusal to continue the appropriation for the customary allowances to the members of the Council when serving out of Assembly time.

Differences arose over legislation to prevent the importation of convict labor into the Province, and over measures to improve the quality of the tobacco crop, which had fallen to a low condition with a corresponding decline in price. The failure of the two Houses to agree upon a measure relating to this subject was apparently due to mutual jealousy and suspicion.

A long dispute occurred between the Lower House and the Lord Proprietary as to whether or not the Statute Law of England was in force in Maryland. The Lower House vigorously asserted the rights of the Province to the benefit of such laws, while the Proprietary maintained that they were not in force in the Province unless specially adopted by the Provincial Assembly. The principal underlying motive for the assertion at this time of the right to those Statutes appears to have been a desire thus to secure the benefitof the English Statutes relating to Master and Servant, whereby the employment of convict labor could be restrained. It is interesting to note that the terms of the final concession upon this subject made by the Proprietary in 1726, namely, that " such laws, rules, customs and usages as are undoubted, certain, constantly adhered to and practised among you " should be preserved, are identical in principle with the rule expressed in Article 5 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights adopted fifty years later, in 1776, in which is asserted the right of the inhabitants of the State " to the Common Law of England and to the benefit of such English Statutes as existed on the 4th day of July, 1776, and which have been found applicable, and have been introduced, used and practised by the Courts " of the Province.

Ten copies of Volume 34 of the Archives, bound in cloth, have been deposited in the State Library at Annapolis, and eighty-two copies have been distributed free among the Courts of the several Counties and to various State Libraries and Historical Associations in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 57 of the Acts of 1914, and a similar distribution of Volume 35 is now in progress.

A statement from the Treasurer of the Society of the receipts and disbursements during the last two years under the provisions of the Act is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
By its President.

PUBLICATION OF STATE ARCHIVES

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY JANUARY, 1916

RECEIPTS.

1913.			
Dec. 31.	By balance on hand as per report filed..		$ 77 24
1914.			
July 31.	By Cash from State appropriation of 1912, instalment due December 1, 1913	$1,000 00	
	" Cash from State appropriation of 1914, instalment due June 1, 1914,	1,000 00	
	" Cash from sales of Archives.....	219 46	
	" Interest on balances in bank.....	25 42	
			2,244 88
1915			
July 1.	By Cash from State appropriation of 1914, part of instalment due December 1, 1914.....	$500 00	
	" Cash from sales of Archives.....	157 25	
	" Interest on balances in bank.....	4 52	
			661 77
			$2,983 89

Disbursements.

1914			
To Cash paid for editing Volume 34..	$ 500 00		
" Cash paid for printing and binding Volume 34 on account.....	1,400 00		
" Cash paid for copying manuscript and indexing.....	235 00		
" Cash paid for stationery and distbution	12 36		
		$2,147 36	
1915			
To Cash paid for editing Volume 35 (on account).....	$ 250 00		
" Cash paid for printing and binding Volume 34, balance.....	306 18		
" Cash paid for copying manuscript and indexing.....	220 00		
" Cash paid for stationery, distribution, labor, etc.....	15 24		
		791 42	
			2,938 78
Balance, cash on hand.....			$ 45 11

Amount of Appropriation Unpaid.

The amount appropriated by Chapter 57 of the Acts of 1914 for continuing the publication of the State Archives was..	$4,000 00
The amount paid to the Society on account thereof was.....	1,500 00
Amount due to the Society on account of the appropriation of 1914	$2,500 00

Unpaid Indebtedness

Amount due to the Society for cash advanced in payment for copying manuscript, etc.....	$ 100 00
Amount due for editing Volume 35 (balance).....	250 00
Amount due for printing and binding Volume 35.....	1,367 58
Amount of unpaid indebtedness.....	$1,717 58

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Died, 1915.

HONORARY MEMBERS

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882) ..... British Embassy, Wash'gton, D. C.
MARDEN, R. G. (1902) ..... 13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) ... Care Dr. J. R. Bridges, 630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914) .... El Paso, Texas.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884) ..... 1018 St. Paul Street.
*SPENCE, W. W. (1854) ..... 1206 St. Paul Street.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893) ..... University of Va., University, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895) ..... 35 Southampton Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895) ..... Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893) ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899) ..... R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907) ..... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898) .... 56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875) ..... 257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895) ..... 257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908) ..... 48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894) ..... Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887) ..... 134 E. 67th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897) ..... 506 A St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897) ..... 117 Liberty St., New York.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857) ..... Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892) .. Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892) ..... Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895) ..... Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890) ..... 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. (1890) ..... Union Club, New York.
HALL, HUBERT (1904) ..... Public Record Office, London.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891) ..... 226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878) ..... 472 West End Ave., N. Y.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882) .. 32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER (1897) ..... York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1900) ..... 926 Penna. Ave., N. W., Wash, D. C.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908) .... New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D. D. (1890) .. 980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885) ..... Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881) ..... Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899) ..... Montgomery, Ala.
RILEY, E. S. (1875) ..... 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881) ..... University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890) ..... 215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886) ..... Williamsburg, Va.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893) ..... Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894) ..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902) ..... Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882) ..... 89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911) ..... 42 Broadway, New York.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914) ..... Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915) ..... Wellesley, Mass.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910) ..... 148 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. (1909) ..... Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911) ... 4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BRERETON, MISS GRACE P. (1915) ..... 2924 Upton St., Washington, D. C.
BRUMBAUGH, GAINS MARCUS, M. D. (1915) ..... 905 Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909) .... 2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914) ... 1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902) ..... 6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY ..... 34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914) .... Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905) ..... 1317 Euclid St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906) ..... Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
EATON, G. G. (1894) ..... 416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908) ..... Neptune Park, New London, Conn.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909) ..... 311 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOY, MISS MARY E. (1913) ..... Box 90, R. D. No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906) ..... St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915) ... Catholic University, Wash., D. C.

HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911).....923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
*HOUGH, OLIVER (1913).....Newtown, Pa.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915).....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....Memphis Trust Bldg., Memp., Tenn.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MANSFIELD, MRS. WALTER D. (1914).. { Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
MCFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....3214 Powelton Ave., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907)..... { Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....120 Broadway, N. Y.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913)....The Woodward, Washington, D. C.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910).....Shepherdstown, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915).....“Dunstable,” Bayville, Long Island.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....528 Farwell Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....Hermitage Club, Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....728 W. 181st St., N. Y.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1914).....1450 Rhode Island Av., Wash., D.C.
TILGHMAN, SAMUEL HARRISON (1914)...Fort Barry, Cal.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....Law Bldg, Wilmington, Del.
*WELLER, MICHAEL IGNATIUS (1914)...408 Seward Square, Wash'g'n, D.C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908).....Emory Grove, Md.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....628 Equitable Building.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....2609 N. Charles St.

BAILEY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.

BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902) ..... { Care Mrs. A. C. Clocker, 2909 Presstman St.
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902) ..... Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910) ..... 609 Keyser Bldg.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900) ..... 2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882) ..... 207 N. Calvert St.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915) ..... 207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909) .. 2947 St. Paul St.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914) ..... 707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
BAYLESS, WM. H. (1915) ..... 1101-2 Fidelity Building.
BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914) ..... Emerson Tower Bldg.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910) . Lock Raven, Md.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914) ..... Fidelity Trust Co.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915) ..... Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913) ..... 1301 Fidelity Building.
BENSON, CHAS. HODGES (1915) ..... 515 N. Carrollton Ave.
BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906) .... 1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD (1898) ..... 54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907) .... 322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR., (1907) ..... 225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909) ..... 310 Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902) ..... 10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910) ... 2600 Maryland Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906) ..... 2600 Maryland Ave.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910) ..... 117 W. Mulberry St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898) ..... The Lord Balto. Press.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884) ..... 509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D. (1892) ..... Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902) ..... 11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902) ..... 11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893) ..... Law Building.
BLAND, J. R. (1902) ..... U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883) .... 216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907) ..... 315 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902) ..... Westminster, Md.
*BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902) ..... 1310 Continental Trust Building.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910) ..... 726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902) ..... 511 Calvert Building.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914) ..... 201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912) ..... 1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912) ..... 1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890) ..... 401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909) ..... 401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915) ..... American Office.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909) ..... 16 E. Lexington St.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912) ..... 3 N. Calvert St.
BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911) ..... Mt. Washington.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908) ..... 11 E. Read St.

Brattan, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.
Brent, Miss Ida S. (1900).....1125 Bolton St.
Brent, Robert F. (1908).....104 E. Lexington St.
Bromwell, Miss Henrietta E. (1912).Box 50, Denver, Col.
Brown, Alexander (1902).....712 Cathedral St.
Brown, Arthur George (1883).....867 Park Ave.
Brown, Edwin H., Jr. (1904).....Centreville, Md.
Brown, Frank (1896).....16 W. Saratoga St.
Brown, John W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
Brown, Kirk (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.
Brown, Mrs. Lydia B. (1902).....1412 Bolton St.
Browne, Arthur Lee (1913).....Rider, Md.
Browne, B. Bernard, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.
Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907)...Havre de Grace, Md.
Bruce, Oliver H. (1913).....Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
Bruce, Oliver H., Jr., (1913).....Cumberland, Md.
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).....1729 Munsey Building.
Brune, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
Bryan, Carryl H. (1914).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
Buckler, Thomas H., M. D. (1913)....1201 St. Paul St.
Burgan, Rev. H. W. (1910).....1816 E. Monument St.
Burton, Paul Gibson (1913).....108 E. Lexington St.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.

Calwell, James S. (1911).....215 St. Paul St.
Carey, James (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, John E. (1893).....Mt. Holly Inn.
Carroll, Chas. Bancroft (1915).....Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Md.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913).....The Washington Apt.
Cary, Wilson Miles (1915).....18 E. Eager St.
Cator, Franklin P. (1914).....13-15 W. Baltimore St.
Cator, George (1911).....803 St. Paul St.
Cator, Samuel B. (1900).....705 N. Howard St.
Chalmers, Rev. Andrew Burns (1914)2032 Park Ave.
Chambers, John W., M. D. (1909).....18 W. Franklin St.
Chestnut, W. Calvin (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.
Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914).....14 E. Mt. Royal Ave.
Coad, J. F. (1907).....Charlotte Hall, Md.
Coale, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce.
Cohen, Miss Bertha (1905).....415 N. Charles St.
*Cohen, Mendes (1875).....825 N. Charles St.
Colgan, Edward J., Jr. (1915).....330 E. 22d St.
Colston, Frederick M. (1911).....3 N. Calvert St.
Colston, George A. (1914).....3 N. Calvert St.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907).....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
Cooper, Miss H. Frances (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.
Cooper, J. Crossan (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
Corbin, Mrs. John W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.

CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....269 W. Biddle St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885).....812 Keyser Building.
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)...202 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.
COWAN, DAVID PINKNEY (1915).....1602 Eutaw Pl.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....809 Calvert Building.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912).....Albion Hotel.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....125 W. 22d St.

DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)...505 Maryland Trust Building.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th floor, Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DEAN, MARY, M. D. (1913).....901 N. Calvert St.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Calvert and Lombard Street.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNY, JAMES W. (1915).....1900 Linden Ave.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company, Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....114 Court House.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DORSEY, ARTHUR (1913).....Hockley, Annapolis, Md.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Tudor Hall, Univ. Parkway.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA (1908)..Riderwood, Md.
DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)..Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, W. E. P. (1914).....Fidelity Building.
ELLIOTT, MRS. LILY TYSON (1915).....Ellicott City, Md.

*ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884)....2026 Mt. Royal Avenue.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908)..... { Hotel Flanders, 135 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893)....1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....201 Calvert Building.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FORD, ISAAC HENRY (1914).....1412 N St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
*FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....906 Maryland Trust Bldg.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....Liberty Road and Chestnut Ave.
*FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 S. Hanover St.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Building.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)...Millersville, Md.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)....Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....1026 N. Calvert St.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
*GILL, ROGER T. (1914).....215 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....605 Keyser Building.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....12 St. Paul St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914).....2712 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..17 E. Eager St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...Cambridge, Md.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....25 E. Baltimore St.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902).....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Vickers Building.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.

GRAVES, WM. B. (1909).....Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....222 St. Paul St.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)..201 W. Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).702 Cathedral St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880).....1124 Cathedral St.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
*HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886).....912 N. Charles St.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....804 Union Trust Bldg.
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN (1911)....203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....4 S. Howard St.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....108 E. Elmhurst Rd., Roland Park.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887).....7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902).....1418 Fidelity Building.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....216 St. Paul St.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914).....1219 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....1615 Eutaw Pl.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1601 Linden Ave.
HART, ROBERT S. (1915).....Fidelity Building.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903).....732 W. North Ave.
HATTER, MRS. MARY S. C. (1914).....3501 Carlisle Ave.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
*HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892).....202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HENDRICK, MRS. CALVIN W. (1915).....Hotel Albion.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902).....107 W. Monument St.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA G. (1914).....107 W. Monument St.
HENRY, MRS. W. LAIRD (1915).....17th floor Munsey Building.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....712 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearsons, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903)..142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, J. HENRY, D.D.S. (1914)....1807 N. Charles St.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)..Johns Hopkins University.

HOLLAWAY, MRS. CHAS. T. (1915)....{Care Mrs. Chas. R. Hollaway, Normandie Heights, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....1409 Continental Trust Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Building.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel.
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913)..Johns Hopkins Club.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....14 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1882).....The Cecil.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....831 Munsey Building.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
*JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, J. ALTHEUS (1915).....Seat Pleasant, Prince Geo. Co., Md.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)...{Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Custom House.
*JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.
JONES, T. BARTON (1914).....1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913) ..... 1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909) ..... 900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912) ..... 136 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915) ..... 2929 N. Charles St.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905) ..... 208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873) ..... Keyser Bldg.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894) ..... Eccleston, Md.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894) ..... 910 Keyser Building.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908) ... 24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908) ..... 106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906) ..... General Offices, B. & O. Building.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889) ..... 17 W. Mulberry St.
KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX (1915) ..... Chestertown, Md.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894) ..... Belvedere Hotel.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905) ..... 2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914) ..... Fidelity Bldg.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909) .. 804 Cathedral St.

LACY, BENJAMIN (1914) ..... 1630 Linden Ave.
LANAHAN, MRS. CHAS. (1915) ..... Washington Apartments.
LANKFORD, H. F. (1893) ..... Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
*LATROBE, OSMUN (1880) ..... Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902) ..... 814 Fidelity Building.
LEE, H. C. (1903) ..... 23 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896) ..... 232 St. Paul St.
*LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893) ..... Continental Trust Building.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895) ..... 26 South St.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909) ..... 11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905) ..... 217 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. (1907) ..... 22 E. Lexington St.
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915) ..... Bethesda, R. D. 1, Mont. Co., Md.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907) ..... 1120 St. Paul St.
LLOYD, HENRY (1902) ..... Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909) ..... Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891) .. 8 E. Eager St.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909) ..... 221 E. Baltimore St.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908) ..... 1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906) ..... Glyndon, Md.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866) ..... 1208 Madison Ave.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914) .... McCormick Block.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902) .. 1421 Eutaw Place.
MCEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909) ..... 533 Title Bldg.
MCGAW, GEORGE K. (1902) ..... Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891) ..... 110 Commerce St.
MCGLANNAN, ALEX. W., JR. (1909) .... 114 W. Franklin St.

McGroarty, William Buckner (1913) . 119 E. Baltimore St.
*Machen, Arthur W. (1886) . . . . . 36 Central Savings Bank Building.
*Mackall, Thomas B. (1894) . . . . . 222 St. Paul St.
Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909) . . Elkton, Md.
Mackenzie, George Norbury (1890) . . 2 E. Lexington St.
McKeon, Mrs. E. H. (1910) . . . . . 12 E. Eager St.
McKim, S. S. (1902) . . . . . National Union Bank.
Mackubin, Florence (1913) . . . . . The Brexton.
McLane, Allan (1894) . . . . . 636 Equitable Bldg.
McLane, James L. (1888) . . . . . 903 Cathedral St.
McNeal, J. V. (1907) . . . . . 729 N. Calvert St.
Macsherry, Allan (1914) . . . . . 224 St. Paul St.
Magruder, Caleb C., Jr. (1910) . . . . . Upper Marlboro, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911) . . . . . 1403 Fidelity Building.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902) . . . . . 617 Fidelity Building.
Marburg, Theodore (1901) . . . . . 14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Marbury, William L. (1887) . . . . . 700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915) . . . . . 2514 Madison Ave.
Marshall, John W. (1902) . . . . . 13 South St.
Marye, William B. (1911) . . . . . 222 E. Biddle St.
Massey, E. Thomas (1909) . . . . . Massey, Kent Co., Md.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905) . . Johns Hopkins University.
Matthews, Henry C. (1892) . . . . . Albemarle and Fleet Sts.
Meekins, Lynn R. (1908) . . . . . 2418 N. Charles St.
Merchant, Henry N. (1915) . . . . . 119 E. Baltimore St.
Merritt, Elizabeth (1913) . . . . . 3402 W. North Ave.
Merritt, Mrs. J. Alfred (1909) . . . . . 1309 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902) . . . . . 1st floor Equitable Building.
Miles, Joshua W. (1915) . . . . . Custom House.
Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902) . . . . . 506 Maryland Trust Building.
Miller, Walter H. (1904) . . . . . { Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
Moody, W. Raymond (1911) . . . . . Chestertown, Md.
Moore, Miss Mary Wilson (1914) . . . . 2340 N. Calvert St.
Morgan, G. Emory (1903) . . . . . 1 W. Kenwood Ave., Roland Park.
Morgan, John Hurst (1896) . . . . . 10 E. Fayette St.
Mullen, Rev. Albert Oswald (1912) . . 329 E. Lafayette Ave.
Murray, Daniel M. (1902) . . . . . Elk Ridge, Md.
Murray, Rt. Rev. John G. (1908) . . . . Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
Myers, William Starr (1902) . . . . . 15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
Myers, Willis E. (1911) . . . . . 10 E. Fayette St.

Nash, Charles W. (1908) . . . . . 225 St. Paul St.
Neal, Rev. J. St. Clair (1914) . . . . . Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
Nelligan, John J. (1907) . . . . . Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Nelson, Alexander C. (1907) . . . . . 210 E. German St.
Newcomer, Waldo (1902) . . . . . National Exchange Bank.
Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902) . . 43 E. 18th St., New York, N. Y.

Norris, Jefferson D. (1914).....128 W. Lanvale St.
Norris, Isaac T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.

Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914).....1217 N. Charles St.
Ober, J. Hambleton (1915).....300 N. Charles St.
Odell, Walter George (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'Donovan, Charles, M. D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908).....Towson, Md.
Oliver, Thomas H. (1890).....Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
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Olivier, Stuart (1913).....The News.
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Owens, E. B. (1915).....130 S. Charles St.

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Page, Wm. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
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Pleasants, J. Hall, Jr., M. D. (1898).807 University Parkway.
Pope, George A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.
Powell, Wm. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
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Randall, Blanchard (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.
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REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907).....919 Equitable Building.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
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SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....4763 Pimlico Boulevard.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.
SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE R. (1913).....18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912) 1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
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TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.

THOMAS, MRS. ANNIE HORNER (1914)..2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
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THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
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TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
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TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....1725 Munsey Building.
TOWERS, A. G. (1915).....17th floor Munsey Bldg.
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VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

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WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....908 Maryland Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914).....Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913).....624 N. Carrollton Ave.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907)....845 Park Ave.
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WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....223 St. Paul St.
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WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
WIGHT, JOHN H. (1914).....1415 Fidelity Bldg.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914).....213 Courtland St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....605 Union Trust Bldg.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
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WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Building.
*WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....3 N. Calvert St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.
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WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOODSIDE, JAMES S. (1913).....1012 St. Paul St.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.

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VOLUME XXXV

The volume is a continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly, and includes the session held in July, 1726, the last one during the administration of Governor Charles Calvert.

Among the subjects of interest are the continued discussion between the Lord Proprietary in England and the Lower House of Assembly as to whether the statute law of England had the force of law in Maryland; a discussion which finally ended in a concession on the part of the Proprietary to the extent of agreeing that such laws as had always been recognized in the Province should be preserved.

The evils arising from the importation of convict labor continued to be a troublesome subject, but for the abatement of them no practical method was found. The old disputes over the fees to public officers, and over the allowances claimed by the members of the Council for their services were renewed with undiminished acrimony.

The session in July, 1726, was convened specially to devise means for improving the quality of the tobacco raised, which had fallen to a low state with corresponding decline in price. The session adjourned, however, with nothing accomplished, owing to diversities of opinion as to the means to be adopted for the desired end.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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Volume XXXV is now ready for distribution.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XI. JUNE, 1916. No. 2.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE FROM ANNAPOLIS TO CHERBOURG.

ON BOARD OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, 1 AUG. TO 6 SEPT., 1811

DAVID BAILIE WARDEN [1]

Annapolis, 29 July, 1811.

My Dear Friend—I have, this day, received your very acceptable letter from the hand of Mr. DeCaraman and find that you have renewed your request to furnish a journal of my voyage. I have abundant inclination to perform any task prescribed by you, but I must avow, that I feel a reluctance to attempt one in

[1] This diary, written for Mrs. Eliza Parke Custis, is published through the courtesy of Mrs. George K. McGaw.

David Bailie Warden was born in Ireland, about 1774 and died at Paris, where he had been American Consul, October 9, 1845. He entered the University of Glasgow at an early age, and graduated as a Master of Arts. He was a Presbyterian and intended for the church, having been licensed to preach in May, 1797, by the Presbytery of Bangor. Having become involved with the United Irishmen, he emigrated to America, taught at Kingston, N. Y., and was admitted as a citizen in 1804. In 1806 he was made Secretary of the American Legation in Paris, and in that city he resided for thirty-eight years. He was a member of the French Academy, an industrious worker and a prolific writer. His library, described in his *Bibliotheca Americana Septentrionalis, Paris*, 1820, was purchased for Harvard University in 1822. Mr. Warden died unmarried.

which it is so difficult to please. The same objects will continually present themselves to our view—sky and water—and to afford entertainment it would be necessary to Sieze the incidents of our cabin—the conversation, pastime and amusements of its guests—to narrate trifles with elegance, which is not my province, and "to become little without being mean." You say that I must obey, and this command is to me as solemn as if it were pronounced by my Guardian Angel. And are you not that Divinity? I will obey; my journal shall date from the City of Washington, and shall contain all the principal incidents of the voyage, with reflections and experiments of some sort or other.

I must begin with telling you that I returned from your house to my lodgings, with a heart which felt as it ought, at separation from so estimable a friend. The hours which I have passed in your company can never be obliterated from my memory. No time, nor distance, nor circumstance can weaken the gratitude I feel for your kindness and good offices. It rained when I bid you adieu. Your servant conducted me with a lamp—I was so absorbed in thought, that I wandered past my lodgings; and did not see my mistake until I recognized the wall of the President's garden. I packed my trunks, made arrangements for my departure, [remainder of sentence struck out]. Mr. John Mason has procured a young grey squirrel to carry with him to Paris. It was confined to a tin cage, to which it was attached, by means of a small iron chain. Struggling to escape from its confinement, during the whole night it disturbed my sadness and repose, so that I rose very early, and was ready to depart before my travelling companion Dr. P., arrived at my lodgings. We breakfasted at *Marlborough,* and followed the road which leads thro the district of *Queen Anne.* Our driver preferred this route because he had only *sixty-four* gates to open instead of *seventy,* the number on the other road. We amused ourselves with conversation on different subjects, and particularly on *Washington,* and its hospitable inhabitants. We fed the squirrel, whose habits amused us much, gathered various

plants, of some of which our driver described the medicinal qualities; and surveyed a well cultivated country, solely occupied by happy farmers.

We slept at the inn at *Annapolis,* and were invited to breakfast, the next day, with the Captain of the frigate, which lay six miles from the town, the sand bars not permitting a nearer approach. He received me in a polite and civil manner. I presented him a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, containing the instructions of the President to give me a place in his Cabin—he readily and politely promised me the best possible accommodations.

I returned to the Inn, where I proposed to lodge til Mr Barlow's [2] arrival and in the meantime occupy my hours in visiting some of the Inhabitants of Annapolis and examining its curiosities. I am pleased with this City; it is beautifully situated on the banks of the Severn on a point of Land which is almost surrounded with water; the distance from one point of the *Severn* to another, not being more than three-fourths of a mile. The town has a Romantic appearance. The houses are thinly scattered over a considerable extent of Surface, and intervening gardens and Lawns give it a very rural aspect.

The streets commence at the Court house, and Diverge, in every direction, at Equal distances from Each other. There is only one church, which is Episcopal, where I went to hear prayers. The number of worshippers was small. There is a theatre a bank, & an academy, or College. Of the three, the Bank is in the most thriving condition. Formerly there were one hundred and sixty students, in the college, at present there are but sixty. The Chief cause of this decay, was the subtraction of funds, by a vote of the Legislature, which were formerly Granted by that body for its support. This strange decision was grounded on the strange opinion that a College, at Annapolis, endowed by the State was favorable to the Growth of Aristocracy, for it was alleged that the poor had not the means of educating their sons there, and that the rich reaped

[2] Joel Barlow, Ambassador to France, 1811.

all its advantages. To you it would be useless to Comment on the dangers and evils which this opinion involves.

Two weekly newspapers are published at Annapolis one of which is Republican, the other Federal, there is no public Library; no Literary, nor Scientific Society.

Though the position of this town is highly favorable to Commerce, there is not a merchant vessel of any description, and the population has rather diminished, than increased since the Revolution. The number of votes is about three hundred. The surplus productions of the adjacent country are transported from different places and in some instances, from the spot where they grow to Baltimore, and Alexandria; and Chiefly to the former town. There is not a single manufacture in this place; Indeed, there is no Stream to impel machinery, and the height of the tide is not sufficient for this purpose. The Bay is seldom frozen; and in this respect, it is preferable to that of Baltimore. On the bar, there is twenty-one feet of water; within which two french frigates formerly rode in safety from the British Squadron, their Guns were taken out to Enable them to Enter. It is said that the Secretary of the navy proposes to have a Naval Establishment here, which, if realized, will give life and activity to the place. To this plan there is a great obstacle. A worm abounds in the waters, which, in the Course of a Short time, perforates vessels which are not Coppered, nor sheathed, in such a manner as to render her unfit for Sea.

I have, in my possession, a bit of wood which is so pierced by this worm, as to resemble a honey Comb. A gentleman of this State, whom I saw last winter at Washington, has invented a Cheap Composition (for which he went thither to obtain a patent) which he says, will preserve the vessels from their attack. He has already made Successful Experiments on planks and boards, but not on Vessels.

I find that the soil of this place is generally sandy. In some places the sand is mixed with clay forming a soil which yields pretty good wheat, Indian corn, clover, and vegetables. The

water-melons, during this hot weather, are delicious. I am informed that grapes, plumbs & pears, are attacked by an insect against which no remedy has been successful.

I had often heard of the hospitality of the Annapolitans to strangers of which I have had many proofs. Mr Duval was pleased to give me a letter of introduction to Miss Chase, by which means I became Acquainted with this amiable family. Mr Mrs and Miss Chase Left town for some mineral waters, and after their departure I had the pleasure of passing many hours with the two sisters who remained. They are really fine Young ladies; interesting in their appearance; Gay without Coquetry, social, amiable and Enlightened. They were pleased to walk with me to see the Governor's house and garden, and the banks of the Severn. We proposed to ascend to the Summit of the Court house, but we were prevented by the Excessive heat of the weather.

I ascended with Mr C[araman] & Mr S[kinner] whom you know, to the top of this building, from which there is a truly fine view of the *Eastern Shore,* Kent Island, of the mouth of the *Severn,* and of all the objects of the Adjacent land and waters.

General M[ason],[2a] & Colonel M[aynadier] [3] carried me to dine at the Seat of the latter, seven miles from the City, situated on a rising ground from there is a view of a portion of the *Severn,* where the Banks of this river are high, wild, and striking. Col. M. is fond of farming & of Gardening. A thick rain prevented me from seeing his imporvements in Agriculture, and the beauties of his retreat, Mrs Mason who is his relative, was waiting there for the departure of her son.

I was introduced by General Mason to Dr & Mrs Scott,[4]

[2a] James Mason, commonly known as "General Mason," the fourth son of George Mason of Gunston. He was "Superintendent of Indian Trade" in 1807 and "Commissary-General of Prisoners" during the War of 1812. He married Anna Maria Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis.

[3] Col. Henry Maynadier, b. 31 March, 1759; d. 1849.

[4] Dr. Upton Scott, b. 1 Jan., 1724; d. 23 Feby., 1814. Elizabeth (Ross) Scott, b. 24 Oct., 1730; m. 5 Sept., 1756; d. at "Belvoir," 7 Sept., 1819.

both turned of Eighty, and in the full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties. *Miss Reid,* their niece a very amiable young lady, lives with them. She and her uncle are natives of Ireland. The Doctor had some employment under the old Government, to which, an exception to almost all his Countrymen, he remained attached, and fled to Ireland during the war; at the end of which he returned to Annapolis, to the Enjoyment of his property, which the generosity of the Inhabitants would not permit them to Confiscate, a strong proof of their esteem for the proprietor. This house is neat, and Elegantly situated, and commands a view of that portion of the bay, along which Vessels ply to, & from Baltimore. In Belfast Mr S. had mixed with the convivial parties of that town, where indulgence in claret, according to his opinion, sowed the seeds of the gout, the only disease with which, in his old age, he is occasionally afflicted. He is fond of Botany, and has a number of rare plants & shrubs in his green house & garden. I dined there in Company with the Governor [5] of the State, and Dr Murray,[6] a venerable gentleman highly Esteemed, the father of Mrs Mason. In the parlour there is a painting of Mrs Mason & of her sister Mrs Loyd,[7] when very young, with the bust of Dr Scott before them. I visited Mrs Loyd [8] mother to the Governor, & Mr Carrol's family, which I saw when I landed from the *Hornet* Sloop of war.

The Miss Carrols, very amiable and intelligent ladies, are said to be both Engaged in marriage. I spent an Evening there, and was much entertained by Conversation, and Charming little airs, which the youngest sung, and played on the Piano. The *"rich"* Mr Carrol, who is said to have One hundred Thousand Dollars of income, was not at home. Captain Hull brought me to see his pleasant gardens, situated on the side of an Inlet of the Bay. He also made me acquainted with

[5] Gov. Edward Lloyd, 5th, 1779-1834.
[6] Dr. James Murray.
[7] Mrs. Sallie Scott (Murray) Lloyd.
[8] Mrs. Elizabeth (Taylor) Lloyd.

Mrs Latimer, whose conversation is full of wit & pleasantry. She has two daughters, fine looking Ladies.

Annapolis appears to me to be a most Economical and pleasing place of residence, for those who have no particular profession, or Commercial pursuit. A family can live here much cheaper than at Washington. Vegetables, fish, Crabs and Lobsters are purchased at a low rate. A large Elegant house, with a garden, belonging to Mr Pinkney, is offered for four thousand three hundred Dollars. A very Commodious building, of three stories, was sold the other day, for six hundred Dollars. Dr Ridgely[9] informs me, that the town has never been visited by an Epidemical disease; and cases of Intermitting fever are rare. Several of its inhabitants have lived nearly a Century. The people are gay and social, free from the anxiety and cares of Commercial Operations. A Condition of life, which no doubt is favorable to health and long life. They go to bed early, and rise with the sun, and prefer early walks, picturesque scenery, and the productions of nature, to night parties, to cards and artificial light. During the session of the Assembly in winter, the Town is said to be very attractive. The young ladies, many of whom are beautiful and accomplished, vie with each other in their attention to strangers. This was the praise of their ancestors, which is recorded in a volume entitled "*Letters from America, historical and Descriptive, comprizing occurrences from 1769 to 1777* exclusive, by *William Eddis,* late Surveyor of the Customs of Annapolis, during the Governorship of Mr Eden, printed in London, by Subscription, in 1792. I had the perusal of this work (of which there is said to be only one copy in the United States) from Miss Meliora *Ogle* Ridout, who merits the Superlative, instead of the Comparative Epithet. The volume does not contain much useful information. The Author's Chief aim was to shew his loyalty to his Sovereign, in a narrative of, and opinions concerning the Cause and progress of the Revolution.

[9] Dr. John Ridgely, Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

The chancellor of the State Mr Kelty,[10] a native of Ireland, was one of the Committee for preparing a public dinner in honor of Mr Pinkney, late Minister at the Court of St James, and he invited me to be one of the party, which invitation I accepted. The dinner was given in the public ball room, and none but Republicans were invited to the fête, which gave offense to the federal party, and more particularly as they had considered Mr Pinkney a son of their Sect. Governor Lloyd had ordered the flag to be exhibited on the Court house. He had prepared for the occasion, a set of toasts, full of point, which were drunk with cheers and much applause, and were followed by the discharge of cannon. The Governor sung some fine songs, and presided with much Dignity. Mr Pinkney's health was drunk which afforded him an opportunity to felicitate himself on his return to his native place, to the friends of his Youth; and to Express his veneration for the talents and patriotism of the President of the U. States, and attachment to the measures of His Administration. The conduct of Europe was Characterized by him as "mad & unjust." I sat next to him, And was pleased with his conversation & address. He is certainly eloquent and as he is said to be a good Scholar, and deeply versed in law; he will probably become the Attorney General of the United States.

This dinner will probably make some noise in the Journals. A Young lady, the ensuing day, observed to me with an Ironical smile, that all the butchers and bakers of the town, were invited to subscribe. It would have been more polite to have presented to federalists the Subscription list, and to have invited to the fête, the Captains & officers of the Constitution frigate. This I hinted to one of the Committee, He replied, that between Republicans and federalists assembled together, on such an occasion, it was impossible to preserve harmony; That the Experiment had been tried. One gave *Jefferson* as a toast; another Pickering; some observed Silence, and would not repeat the toast, others Expressed indignation. Some in-

[10] William Kilty, 1757-1821.

dulged in wit and ridicule, till at last all order & Decency was destroyed, and the meeting dissolved in an unpleasant manner.

We embarked on the first day of August. General & Mrs. M. & Son, accompanied by Miss Reed, came to the Wharf, when I saw their tears, & heard their parting accents, I was deeply afflicted, and I was obliged to turn my eyes from the sad spectacle, the separation of friends, of a son beloved by his parents who like that of *Constance* seemed to be their life, their joy, their food, their all the world. Mr de C[araman] embraced us all, with much affection, *a la mode francaise.* He wished to accompany us to the frigate, but could not find a boat to carry him back.

A few minutes after we were on board we saw a boat sailing fast towards us. By means of a Telescope, I recognized C[araman]. This gave pleasure to all. The Anchor was weighed when he came on board, and he Could not remain more than a few minutes. He renewed his ceremony of departure, and descended to his little boat, navigated by Blacks, which soon receded from our view. The weather was fine, the wind favorable. The next day we reached *Hampton Roads,* having sailed One hundred & fifty miles in Thirty Eight hours. We had a fortunate Escape near Middle bank the *Leadsman* cried out " by the deep four " which means as you know that there were but four fathoms of water. The pilot ordered the sails to be taken in, and wished to Conceal the danger. Being interrogated by the Captain, he honestly declared that he knew not where he was. We might have been riven on the Banks, and if per chance, we had escaped, You would have again seen us at Washington.

On Entering *Hampton Roads,* we met a pilot boat, which gave us information that Two English war vessels charged with despatches, The *Atalanta* and *Tartarus,* were there anchored, we hailed the former. The answer was more Civil than the Errand. When we passed, they played, for their pleasure or for ours, the air of "Hail Columbia." According to their written declaration, before the Collector of the port the one

brought, the other was sent to carry away, dispatches. It is conjectured, that they came in search of something very different. The Captain sent his first Lieutenant aboard the the *Atalanta,* to know the object of the visit. Dispatches, was the reply. Both stole away the ensuing day; and it was whispered, that the *Tartarus* was to return after the departure of the *Constitution.* I went with Mr Barlow & the Captain to Norfolk. The ladies staid on board, which I regretted. It was necessary to Exchange some sailors with the Essex, and to exercise the Crew before departure, which the Captain supposed might occupy two or three days.

Norfolk is most favorably situated for Commerce. In the Channel of the River, opposite the town, there is thirty feet of water, and *James' River* affords an Easy and Cheap Conveyance, for the productions of a rich and extensive Country.

The Trade of this place was very considerable, but within a few years past, it is not so active. The Tonnage is about 12,000. The population 10,000, as estimated by Mr Meyers. Several Irish families who have become citizens of the United States, live here in Elegance; and there are 300 French refugees, from the Spanish Islands, some of whom as Shop Keepers, have acquired an Independence. *Portsmouth,* opposite Norfolk has about 300 souls.

In the former place, more vessels are built than in the latter, water is deep, and the banks more Commodious. The timber is brought from the adjacent Country, and is cheap. Wood, for fuel, when purchased in a large quantity, costs about three Dollars per Cord. Coal from Norfolk is still cheaper for fuel.

The waters of this bay have not been frozen since the winter of 1779-80 when the American Army crossed over on the ice. Many persons then perished on board of vessels locked up in the ice, which were rubbed and torn to pieces, during the thaw. A good house at Norfolk, consisting of three Stories, rents at 250, or 300 Dollars per annum. Houses do not give more than four per cent. unless when employed as stores. In this case, and in particular situations, they yield an Interest of Twelve, or fifteen per cent.

When the tide ebbs, a large surface of mud is exposed to the Sun's rays which at this moment are intense, and the air is filled with noxious Exhalations. The inhabitants however, do not believe that this circumstance can create Disease, as the whole Surface at full tide, is covered by four feet of water. The reign of bilious fever is in September. I was informed, by Mr Whittle, that in summer, the town is healthier than all the adjacent Country, which is subject to fever and ague. Five miles from town, at *Lambert's* point projecting into the bay of which it Commands an unbroken view, fever and ague almost Constantly prevail, although the soil is sandy and thinly wooded and no marsh near this place.

In Norfolk, there are four or five Churches, a theatre, and public garden kept by a french man. A bank, and two Insurance Offices.

Several streets have been lately paved, which has added much to the Appearance of the town. Lands, to the distance of thirty miles, sell at 30 or 40 Dollars per acre. The Soil yields Indian Corn, Vegetables, Clover and fruit. A bushel of peaches can be purchased for half a dollar. Water melons from five to eight cents each. Fish is cheap, and in great abundance.

The waters of the dismal swamp, which is ten miles from town, are now drank for certain diseases; the color resembles that of brandy & is supposed to be derived from the roots of the Juniper and Cedar. This water is pleasant to the taste, and it preserves, for a long time, its good qualities. I carry with me two bottles for analysis, which I received from Mr Smith. A company has lately purchased an immense tract of the dismal Swamp, and it derives great profit from the Sale of Shingles made of Cedar. It is said that the waters of the dismal Swamp are as low as those of the *Chesapeak*. I experienced great hospitality from Mr Whittle and family. I dined with him the two days I remained at Norfolk and he invited me, to take a bed at his house. His daughters are amiable and Enlightened. They were Educated at a french boarding school at Philadelphia. I had the pleasure of walking with them in

the Evening, & Was so pleased with their Company, that I quite forgot to purchase little articles useful for the voyage. I met, at Mr Whittle's Count *Adriani,* of Naples, to whom I gave a letter of introduction for you, knowing that you would be glad to see a gentleman of a very discerning mind, who has travelled over half the known world, and whose manners and Conversation are highly prepossessing. He was unfortunate in having the small pox at Sea, which occasioned a debility in his Limbs, which he yet feels.

He travelled lately in South America, and will give you an exact picture of that interesting Country.

Mr Whittle presented me to Colonel Hamilton, the British Consul, and his lady, a native of the United States. Also to the french Consul, who has lived at Norfolk, since the close of the war. It was he who brought from France, the pleasing verbal news of the acknowledgement of the Independence of the U. States by the french King, his master. By Captain Hull, I was introduced to Mr King's family, whose daughters are distinguished by their personal and mental qualities.

Mr Meyers, whose sad condition you know, showed me much politeness, and he was pleased to Express great satisfaction from the perusal of my memoirs in defense of American cases before the Council of Prizes. Unfortunate man! he gave me a letter for one of his sons in England, or in france, relating to the fate of the other in prison, and when he spoke of the last, the big tear gushed from his eye. I had not Courage to utter a word on the subject. You recollect that in revenge for an insult committed on his father, he shot the agressor, a young man, dead with a pistol, and he is still in prison waiting for his trial.

If tried, how can a jury acquit him, as a decision in his favor would destroy the object of Criminal law, the prevention of acts which endanger the peace and welfare of Society. I am told that this unfortunate young man possesses fine qualities, and was much esteemed. I sincerely hope, that by some means or other, his life may be saved.

At Mrs Strut's, where I lodged, I met Mr *Payne* [11] the actor,

[11] John Howard Payne.

who was pleased to introduce himself to me by speaking of the pleasure he felt from the perusal of my translation of *Marcus Aurelius,* by *Thomas.* I was much pleased with him; he is modest and well informed. I was glad to have met him. When at Paris, I received from an American lady, a particular account of his wonderful powers, & the precocity of his talents. He came to Norfolk to display them, but owing to some misunderstanding with the managers of the theatre, the inhabitants are deprived of the pleasure they had anticipated.

I was at dinner at Mr Whittle's, when I received a note from the Captain inviting me to go with him to visit Mr Coxe's family at Portsmouth, whose daughter was married, the previous day, to Mr *Swift,* first Lieutenant of Marines on board the frigate. In returning, we had two Ladies in the boat. On a sudden the sky became black, the wind howled and announced an approaching storm. By the light of repeated flashes of Lightening, we avoided the contact of boats and found our Course across the stream. We happily arrived at Mr Kings before the Storm commenced.

The scene was majestic. The zig zag Lightning darted from two opposite clouds and made "darkness visible." The thunder roared. The rain fell in torrents, and our Captain, foreseeing that it would be favorable for our departure, embarked for the frigate, before it closed, at ten o'clock in the evening.

My Clothes were completely drenched, and three hours and a half elapsed before we reached the frigate. I threw myself into my cot, and the next day felt myself perfectly well. We weighed Anchor Early in the morning, with a favorable gale. The pilot left us, and we were now at Sea. The water had assumed a blue Color. The ladies felt pretty well, and were occasionally on Deck. Mrs Baldwin and I conversed of you, and of Washington. I find her to be what her physiognomy indicates, amiable and intelligent. She beat me the first evening at Backgammon and I beat her the next.

7 August. Alas! how uncertain are health and pleasures. The Ladies, and every passenger in the Cabin, except myself

are sick. To-day I read one half of the *"Missionary"* an interesting tale. It is a pity that the style is somewhat inflated and labored. The fair author has certainly considerable talents, and a fine imagination. How fond she is of the term *mighty*. I was struck with this, as it was the favorite epithet of my Earliest female friend.

8 August. Our cabin passengers continue sick. John Mason, poor fellow, is both Sea Sick and home sick. And his spirits are so completely depressed that he forgets his squirrel of which he was very fond. Both his and mine are playful, and have become very tame. You would be amused to see them Crack nuts resting on their hind legs, the tail spread like a fan, and employing the fore paws as hands, the fingers of which are extremely pliable. It is an Elegant little animal. Mine is destined for a Parisian lady of great distinction, a fine woman, so it is very valuable. There are several of this species on board, which climb the rigging, and run thro' all parts of the vessel. The other animals, besides our Live stock, are a goat and a racoon. The former gives milk for our tea, the latter affords amusement, and destroys the rats in the ward-room, the corner of which he has selected for his abode.

Aug^{t} 8. To-day we caught a *shark* by means of a hook and bait. It was young, about six feet in Length. When dragged upon deck, it struck it with its tail, with wonderful force. One of the sailors beat its head with a large club; others cut off pieces while it was yet living, which they prepared for dinner; and M^{r} P[arkman] drew out its heart and Entrails while they were still reeking. The heart palpitated during an hour after it was separated from the body. Thus the most ferocious monster of the deep is destroyed by more ferocious man, who smiles at the insatiate Shark, swallowing with avidity the hook concealed in a morsel of flesh, while he in turn, is deceived by what the shark wou'd despise, a bait of Gold.

The form of this monster of the Deep is ugly and frightful. He swam, with great rapidity, around the vessel, guided by the little pilot fish, in search of prey, before he ventured to

catch the bait suspended from the Stern. When he seized it, he turned on his back, this being the position in which he swallows his food. A sucking fish was adhered to his body, which he could not remove and it escaped when it felt itself half out of its element. The pilot fish is of the size of a small mackarel, and is beautifully marked with alternate cross stripes of brown, green and white. We are now in the Gulph Stream which, you know, Extends from the eastern coast of America, to the western Islands. The Trade Winds, which between the Tropicks, blow constantly in the same direction, accumulate the waters by their action, on the Eastern coast of America, from which they flow into the bay of Mexico, and thence, issue in a Current, thro' the Gulph of Florida, whose breadth gradually increases in its course to the banks of Newfoundland, and thence to the Western Islands. The velocity of the current diminishes in proportion to the distance from its origin. In some places it is Two, in others three miles per hour. It requires Twenty, or thirty days to arrive at the banks of Newfoundland. This stream is known by a species of sea weed which floats on its surface; by its not sparkling like the other waters of the Ocean & by its swell, and greater temperature of the water, as indicated by the Thermometer. I keep a register of the temperature of both air and water, which at once amuses and instructs me. It is probable that thermometrical navigation will be so improved, as to become extremely useful. The Temperature of the water in the Gulph stream is greater than that of the Ocean, and the difference of degrees can be accurately ascertained, which is of great importance to navigation. The waters of the Ocean are found to be Ten degrees warmer than in Soundings near the Coast. The rocks and Land are better conductors of heat than water, and deprive the latter Element of a portion of its caloric or matter of heat. By means of the Thermometer it can be ascertained when a vessel is in the Gulph stream, or when she approaches the Coast.

[*To be Concluded.*]

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 49.)

1st of the week & 4th of the Month. Marietta is very handsomely situated on the Banks of the River Ohio, the River Musking-gam running through the same & immediately into the Ohio. The Town of Marietta is the County Town of Washington County in the State of Ohio, has been 25 years from the first Establishment to the present date, has many Excellent Brick houses, & very Many frame houses of the first quality, principal part of the roofs 4 square which makes the Town have an Ancient appearance which is in Length & Width a Mile or perhaps more Each way the buildings very much scattered & has been twice inundated with the rising of the 2 Rivers from 6 to 9 feet Deep, this produced a running to the Hills, it has also produced a stagnation of building in this Town although the situation is so delightful; yet there is a situation for building that is delightful on the rising ground Adjoining the Town & no doubt that in time this place will extend far & wide; there has been a Schooner built here this spring & Loaded with flour Pork & Hogs Lard by the before named Squire McFarol sail'd to the Havanna brought her flour to a good Market, thence to the City of Baltimore. This Town is also the Residence of General Putnam & Governor Meigs; and from Every appearance of the ground which has been thrown up for defence & the Mouns that their Dead has been intered in there is no Doubt but there has been a City in this place, perhaps before the flood of Noah: One of these Mouns, I steped 121 Paces which brought me round, Straining Lads says 60 feet high, I would say 30 feet in height, it is grown over with small saplings 2 Midling large trees has been Cut off the Moun: now Calls my bill $2.00 thence 11 Miles on the Banks of the Muskingam to Captain Davis & fed & Dined $0.50, thence on said River 4 Miles to a Coal Bank now leaves

the river, thence 8 Miles to Squire Sealeys & Lodged; the Bottoms on this River are fertile indeed, from ¼ to ¾ in width a Beautiful Country; Every Man his Canoe as the water of the Musking-gam will run over those banks & Bottoms from 6 to 8 feet deep Marietta & the Country thus far in general people from the New England States a many good brick houses on the road to this place.

2nd of the week & 5th of the Mo: Calls my bill & pays the same $1.00, thence 20 Miles into Musking-gam County thence 10 Miles to Captain Chandlers Salt works where I put up for the night; the salt made here far exceeds the salt of Harrison & Kenhawa Counties both in beauty & quality; the Country from where I left the River Musking-Gam to this place is poor thin Hilly Country, ruined by fire, & poor by Nature; for timber only here & there a timber tree; & very scarce of Wood; almost any place I have seen, take any quantity of Land you please & Clear the proper proportion then you have not wood (Dont speak of timber) to support the farm; here and there Lime stone, Stone Cole, Iron Oar, Salt Leaks, Sugar trees; this far of Ohio State not Equal to any part of Harrison or Wood Counties that I have seen in Virginia. There is but 4 Streams of Water from Marietta to this place that runs Water, & many that is Entirely Dry, this summer Extremely Dry in the State of Ohio: this Morning full Cold Enough to wear a great Coat; saw several Hen Turkeys with their young ones as I rode through the woods, two pulls today. One 7 the other 8 Miles without seeing a house.

3rd of the week & 6th of the Mo: Finds myself 11 Miles from Zanesville and nothing pushing there, & an Excellent pasture here & an opportunity for Cumberland to Drink Salt Water. Conclude to stop 24 Hours & bring up my business &c.

This afternoon took a Ride with Captain Chandlers 4 Miles through something better than I have seen to Enoch McVeys a native of Cecil County Maryland & on our return we found Governor Meigs & his Lady, where if there was any honor in suping with them & sleeping under the same roof I had it: they were a pretty tollerable socible pair.

4th of the Week & 7th of the Month. This morning takes Breakfast calls my bill $3.00, thence 11 Miles through a thin Country just opening some tolerable Land appearing, to Zanesville & put up at Turners Sign of the tree a good house: Zanesville is a Borough of Considerable trade affords a spacious Court house, which has heretofore been the Seats of Government, & is situated on the East bank of the Muskingam River; the falls of Licking directly putting in on the West side of said River; West Zanesville is situated on the West bank of the Muskingam River and is in the forks Made by Licking & the River; Putnam is situated opposite Zanesville on the West bank of said River the whole will Consolidate together & make a large Town; A Communication from Zanesville to West Zanesville is made Convenient by a spacious Bridge thrown Across the River; A communication is also had to Putnam by one other Bridge thrown across said River; this River affords a Boat Navigation into this likely to be extensive Towns; this place was much alarmed a few years past, with the Earth quakes to the South West; so much as to Start & Crack Brick houses & once in particular alarmed the house of representatives in Session that they all cleared out as quick as possible, some at the Doors & others at the Windows the fish on the Steeple of said house was noticed to Vibrate for a Considerable time: Zanesville is the County Town of Muskingam County: This afternoon Delivered my Letter of introduction to Moses Dillon he invites me to take tea with him, I did so, he sent for Nancy the Wife of Clement Brook where we had considerable Discourse respecting the Various Lands of Clement Brook. After Breakfast this morning I went to Clement Brook's house & had a full and satisfactory opportunity with him and his Wife relative to the various Tracts & parcels of Land heretofore mentioned in this Book: Clement Brook positively states that he gave all the papers respecting the Lands represented in the schedule to the Trustees at the time the Deed of Trust was made: That he is not able to give any particular information respecting the papers for the property in bath.

Clement Brook wishes enquiry made in the Land Office for the State of Maryland to know whether or not there was not a pattent Isued in his name for Land in the Counties of Washington or Aleghany. It appears he is not possessed of any knowledge of the property near Cumberland more than we are in possession of:

It is Discovered that the 472 Acres was purchased by Clement Brook from Howard & Maulsby out of the 960 Acres, & is a part of the same; he has put a plat of the 472 Acres into my hands that shews in what manner it Coroborates with the 960 Acres; he says that Maulsby and Howard Conveyed the same to him (the Consideration was a Horse, Saddle & Bridle & Merchandise) & that Conveyances cannot be found on record as yet. Clement Brook States that he never had a Deed of Conveyance from Lemuel Howard for the one half of the 40,000 Acres, & that he holds it no other Way than by the Joint Tenancy in the Grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia:

Query with Lawyer Pindall, when & in what year did the Law of Virginia take place to Destroy Joint Tenancy.

Martineer of Baltimore has the Book Case of Clement Brook with all his Account Books in the same so states the said Clement Brook:

Clement Brook produced to me a Blank Deed of Conveyances for the Conveyance of the whole 40,000 Acres to the said Brook from Lemuel Howard, which was intended to secure said Howards half of the 40,000 Acres to the said Brook: said Howard Deceased before opportunity offered to have the Deed of Conveyance Executed.

Clement Brook also produced to me a Power of Attorney from Lemuel Howard Authorizing him to sell the one half of the 40,000 Acres & a Power from Maulsby & Howard to sell the 960 Acres.

This day I shewed Clement Brook & his Wife the Different Tax hills on the Different tracts of Land; & also made them both acquainted with the Various & Different difficulties in

regard to the Title of the 40,000 Acres, which was no small matter of astonishment to them both, they never having the least Idea of any thing wrong in the business; & Also inform'd them that it was impossible to make Sale of any of the 40,000 Acres in Harrison County at Clarks-burgh: Nancy Brook now proposes the property to be Advertised & offered at Publick Sale in Zanesville; Clement Brook Also wishes the plan to be Adopted; it is now night; we Conclude to rest and Consider on it 'till morning: returns to my Lodging:

6th of the week and 9th of the Mo: This Morning after Breakfast, Calls on Clement Brook & his Wife they both are very anxious that I should Advertise the property for Sale; I Conclude to Consult Moses Dillon & his son Isaac, on the subject of propriety in Publishing a Sale of the 40,000 Acres &c. &c. Moses thought It would not Answer much purpose, his son Isaac did not appear to interest himself much on the Occasion; I return'd to Nancy Brook informed her of the result of the Conversation between her Father Moses & Brother Isaac, she observed that they were Only Men & she wished me to proceed; I told her to Consult her friends 'till next Morning & I would Call on her:

7th of the Week and 10th of the Mo: This morning Calls on Nancy Brook she yet continues in the mind that I shall proceed to publish a Sale, observes that there are Land Speculators in this Town & in this State; and from her very solid Deportment & Conversation for a Considerable time on the Subject of the Sales I thought she had a right to be gratified in her Desire; I then return'd to my Lodgings & made an Essay for the Publication of the Sale of the 40,000 Acres, the 472 Acres & the one half of C: Brooks right of the 598 Acres, produced the same to Moses Dillon which he thought it would do, Also produced it to Nancy the Wife of Clement Brook & Daughter of Moses Dillon she Approved of the same; I then Carried it to the Printer Gave him orders to strike me fifty Hand Bills & bring them to my Lodgings in the Morning.

1st of the Week and 11th of the Mo: This morning the Printer brought me 50 handbills, saw in a Moment he had

undertook to Correct my Essay; not pleased Carry them to his office & then Left them; Desires him to Alter his type, he did so, he was much better tempered than I, if other wise we should have fell out in his office; his good humor gain'd me, he altred his Type 'till I was satisfyed, then struck me 3 or 4, now Eleven o'Clock. Gives Orders for 75 to be struck Early in the Mornings. Writes a Letter to my family & also writes a Letter to John Trimble giving him Information of the Publication & Sale of the 40,000 Acres &c. &c. & Encloses two of the Hand bills to him:

2nd of the Week & 12th of the Month: This morning went to the printing office gets 75 Hand bills & a Bucket of Paste & in Co: with Doctor William Lee Brook, traverses Zanesville, West Zanesville & Putnam & pastes up our Hand bills: thence Back to the Printing office & orders 75 more Hand bills struck & that it shall be published twice in the Zanesville Express, for which I paid as pr Putnam & Clark's bill and receipt $7.00.

Thence to the office of the Muskingum Messenger & had the Sale of the 40,000 Acres &c. &c. published twice in the same for which I paid as pr Josiah Heard's receipt $2.00.

8th Mo. 13th 3rd of the Week: This morning calls my Bill pays the same $10.50. Writes a Letter to Thomas McGiffin of Washington, Pennsylvania, requesting him to take another search for papers of Clement Brook & write me the result of the same, pays postage on the same, $0.18¾.

Writes a Letter to Thomas P. Moore, Merchant of Clarks Burgh, requesting him to send me what Letters there was in the Post Office at Clarksburgh to Zanesville, paid postage, $0.18¾. Paid for Crossing the Bridges several times in this Town, $0.62½. Paid for paper while in Zanesville, $0.08.

Thence 15 Miles into fairfield County, thence 3 Miles to Somerset Town, fed & refresh'd, $0.25.

Thence 15 Miles into the neighbourhood of Daniel Stevensons, stoped all night at a Dutchmans house in the Woods, $1.00.

5th of the Week and 14th of the Month: Thence to Lancaster 10 Miles & stoped, put up Hand bills through this Town.

it being the County Town of Fairfield County; a handsome young Town with good Accommodations & a Spacious Brick Court house with a rich & Delightful Country for 2 or 3 Miles around the same: the Country from Zanesville to Lancaster with a very few Exceptions is a thin poor White oak soil, nearly without Timber & too small a quantity of Wood. Calls my Bill, $1.25. Accidentally falls in with Robert Bowers thence North 15 Miles fed & refreshed, $0.25; thence 10 Miles to W^{m} Stevenson's where I was made more than Welcome, of Course Stoped all night, $0.00.

5th of the Week and 15th of the Month. This morning went to Charles Bowens & put Cumberland in pasture; thence to George K. Stevensons, thence a Little turn in the woods, then back & Dined with George, saw a Deer & a fawn running at Large in the Woods the first Wild ones I ever saw, thence to W^{m} Stevensons & Lodged.

6th of the Week & 16th of the Month: This Country rich & flat, no springs; nor stone to Wall wells with; water unwholesome, many very many Elegant Beech trees, take good care when you first open your Land, you may have Oak & Ash rails Enough to fence it the first time. Look out for the next.

Pays the Boy for feeding & taking care of Cumberland, $0.50, thence 16 Miles into Peckaway County through much such Country as described on page 122. Passing some pararees, if those Pararees was in Pennsylvania or Maryland I should Call them Abominable Swamps with high rough grass Bushes & Cat tails in abundance; Dined & fed At the Sine of the Gld^{r}, $0.50.

Thence 12 Miles passing the Walnut-planes, those planes are Dry rich Land without any Timber or wood growing on the same produces Excellent grain of any kind that is planted or sewed on the same; no Water Except the Wells (no stone to wall them) & that not good; to Circleville; this is the County Town of Peckaway County: Circleville is situated within a Circle an Elegant 8 Square 2 story Brick Court house well finished directly in the Centre of the same & 8 streets one from

every square of the Court House extending into the Country: This Circle must possitively have been thrown up here on the Banks of the Sciotta River ¼ of a Mile from before Noahs flood: this great & Grand Redoubt & place of Defence Contains 17 Acres the Banks now from the bottom of the Entrenchment is from 15 to 20 feet High.

If you measure across from the inside of the Circle to the Out side of the same it would Measure 50 feet the fact is, the fortification is Grand & strong this Moments; Directly Adjoining this Vast strong circle there is a square Containing 10 Acres its banks around the same is Equal in strength to that of the Circle, within this Circle & square & on the Banks of Each has been grown over with Large timber as any other part of the woods, the stumps now standing proves the same, the Town stands among stumps, get to walking those streets in the night you will present get Ballanced & stradled over a few stumps. It appears that there has been no place of Entry or place left for Communication out of the Circle into the square, there is an out let or passage left at Each Corner of the square to the Wide World; within and without those Grand & permanent fortifications there. Burying places appears some Great & some small in a Pyramid Circular form, first beginning & making a Layer in a promiscuous manner of the Deceased Soldiary, then Covering the same with Earth; thence another Layer of the Deceas'd promiscuously thrown in or on then cover'd with Earth, Continuing Alternately with Each until Drawn up some 10 feet and others 70 feet high in the form of a sugar Loaf Large timber grows on the top & sides of all those burying places or Mounds: One of which I penetrated about 3 feet Deep Come to human bones in abundance, took out one under jaw whole with its full compliment of teeth, with Divers other Bones which is now in my Saddle Bags, moving on fast Cumberland towards the City of Baltimore: The bones are very tender indeed, I fear they will crumble all to pieces, the Teeth are hard & Ivory and as sound and solid as they were several thousand years past.

I have also took out some small roundish pieces of Lime stone that were mixed with the bones in the Earth which are in the saddle bags: I put up at Major Evans Inn; at Circleville, the Cleanest & best beds in any Publick house I have seen, other usage Equivalt.

7th of the Week & 17th of the Month: This Morning went round Town put up my Hand Bills; Called my Bill & paid the same, $1.75, thence 4 Miles to Jefferson a small Town situated on the Peckaway Planes: those planes leads the mind to the planes of Moab; it is a plane indeed, 7 Miles in Length by 5 in wedth; a flat level rich fertile parcel of Land found here in those Western Woods without any Timber or Wood on the same: it is really one of the great Curiosities of this Vast Extensive Western World, no Water on it. Except rain, or got from Wells, no stone to W'all the Wells, they are prevented from tumbling in by frames of Wood sunk Down, the Water by no means palatable or Wholesome; the most and best Corn at one sight I Ever saw is here; also the Most Wheat stacks; they have brought rails from the Woods & fenced the greater part of it into fields; thence 8 Miles through & past those planes & fed, $0.25. thence 12 Miles through a Midling kind of Country to the River Sciotto a beautiful River indeed, ferryed over on Cumberland into the Town of Chilecothee: Chilecothee is the County Town of Ross County, situated on the West Bank of the Sciotto River on a Level plane with a surrounding hill Country to the W'est of the same. When on those Hills you can Overlook the Town of Chilecothee as well as up & Down the river, a vast Distance indeed, at one single Glance with the Eye; This Town affords a large and good well finished Court House made of Stone: as well as a Handsome Market House as Large & as Long as the fish Market in Baltimore: puts up at Thomas Cohens sign of the Spread Eagle, a good House of Entertainment, the Barkeeper not near as Much of a Gentleman as the Hostler. Both white men. Gets my Dinner; thence to pasting up my Hand bills all through Town Exposing the 40,000 Acres &c. in full.

1st of the Week and 18th of the Mo: This Morning took a Little turn around Town; after breakfast wrote a Letter too my family, sent it by an English Gentleman, a residenter of Frankfort the Capitol in the State of Kentucky, he promised he would Call and Leave it, then Din'd: Called my Bill, $3.25, thence in Co: with the above mentioned Gentleman 20 Miles to Jefferson fed & refreshed, $0.37½, thence 4 Miles to the before mentioned Circleville & put up at Major Evans, Lodged in his nice beds: this Major Evans is Late from Virginia, he & his Wife keeps an Inn, Indeed.

8th Mo. 19th & 2nd of the Week: This morning rains; takes Breakfast, Carrys Cumberland to the Blacksmith Shop; Gets him shod, $0.75. Clears away a Little; English Kentuckyon Clears out for New York.

A young Gentleman Comes in of the name of Collard, Going on to Columbus, Dines Calls my bill, $1.75, $0.25, thence in Co. with Collard 10 Miles & fed; in the Heaviest rain I ever rode in never was as wet in my Clothing, through Great Coat umbrell & all; thence 10 Miles & Lodged at Colonel Homes passing many Large Pararees or Horrid Swamps, takes a very heavy Cold;

3rd of the Week & 20th of the Month: This morning Extremely sore indeed. Clears Out, thence 10 Miles & fed, $1.12½, $0.25, thence 10 Miles to the Town of Columbus, Calls Breakfast, moves through Town puting up the Hand bills Exhibiting the 40,000 Acres &c. Now it appears from the Warm Weather & the wet weather Constant riding, feeding on Hay & Oats study, that Cumberland's Back is Compleatly full of Saddle Biles & in a full fever, has his back washed & Dressed: the Town of Columbus & the Capital of this State is in Franklin County, situated among Stumps in abundance; & Iron Weeds by thousands on the Banks of the River Sciotto an Elegant situation all in its Infant State, surrounded with woods which is Inhabited by Bares, Wolves, Bucks & Deers as well as Turkeys & Pheasants in Abundance: The State House is a Magnificent Brick Building 75 feet by

50, Made out of the Materials of the Vicinity in which it stands in; I was Escorted in & through this State House by Colonel Johnston a Late residenter of the City of Philadelphia & its Vicinity, who was Well acquainted with My Ancestors of that Country; when on the Roof or Walk on this State House there is an Elegant & superb prospect to the Eye which forms the largest Circle I ever beheld that Carryed two thirds of the Way around the Horrizen let it suffice to say that my pen is Compleatly in adequate as well as my Tallents, to Attempt to describe the Magnificence of Omnipotence's Display in this very Delightful Landscape of nature which actually appears to be more in the Horrizon than on the Earth; we will make no observation on the Delightful prospect of the River Sciotto & the Handsome Town of Franklinton which is Immediately under the Eye: The Publick offices in this Capital will be in an Elegant Brick Building 120 feet in length by 25 in Breadth 2 Story High; thence with my friend Colonel Jonston into the Penitentiary or State prison where we made a Survey; 22 Convicts nice & Clean Generally hearty young Men all very industriously working at their Different specious of Mechanicanism; all Drest in the old German fashion Every Man wearing his German Cap warm, as the weather is; thence ferryed over the River Sciotto on Cumberland into Franklinton, the County Town of Franklin County, situated on the west side of the River ¼ of a Mile from the same a Handsome Town with a large and Elegant Brick Court House; pastes up the 40,000 Acres through this Town, Crosses Back to Columbus where they are about to through a Bridge over the River, which will afford a Convenient as well as commodious Communication to & from one Town to the other, which will in less than a Century from this Consolidate together & become a City with a navigation to and from the same to any parts of the World: I will just observe that I put up at the Columbus Inn, nice fine accommodation, Delightful Liquors, but a Clean Scanty Table (Captain Brodricks Inn Keeper) Calls my bill and Clears out, not before the Hostler Robbed me of my Blanket, $1.62½, thence 5 Miles & Lodged at Culbersons, $1.12½,

4th of the Week and 21st of the Month: Thence 10 Miles to Captain Williams, $0.75, where I took Breakfast & fed; thence 12 Miles first seeing 2 Bucks with their Head of Horns at Large to Zacheriah Stevenson's fed and Dined Extremely Sore & Sick, Calls my Bill, $0.00, my friend Zacheriah Stevenson Pilots me through the woods 3 Miles to my old friend William Stevensons, takes supper thence ½ a Mile to George K. Stevenson's & Lodged; used Extremely Kind.

5th of the Week & 22nd of the Mo: This Morning two o'clock gets up Calls my Bill, $0.00. Clears out in Co: with my friend George K. Stevenson, thence 25 Miles to Lebanon fed & Breakfasted, $0.62½, the Land from Columbus here is fully Described at the Bottom of page 122: thence 30 Miles through a poor thin Country to Zanesville puts up at Turners. Hunts up my Auctioneer rings the Court House Bell puts up the 472 Acres not a single Bid; now puts up the one half of the 40,000 Acres To Wit: 20,000 Acres not a single Bid thought it unnecessary to put any more.

6th of the Week & 23rd of the Month. This morning too sore (throughout the system) to talk about & possessed of as great a Cold as I ever had: Gets out to the stable find Cumberlands Back on the right side very much bruised and swelled thicker & Larger than Both my Hands put together (and the Left side of his back quite as sore, not so swelld takes some breakfast feels a Little Better myself; gets a Bundle of Ass-Smart puts a Gallon of Boiling Water on it lets it get Cool Enough to put my hand in & bathes his Back well with this: This afternoon took a Turn Amongst some of the Land Speculators in order to see if it was possible to make a Sale of any of the Lands in Harrison County, they Candedly told me that they would purchase no Lands in Virginia at any price: for the Titles of Land there was worse than the Titles in Kentucky and that the titles in Kentucky would be Disputed for a Centry to Come yet, when it was an old Settled Country; & that if I had been offering Lands here for sale in Virginia that I had Owened they would have looked on me as an Impos-

ter, or any Man offering Virginia Lands for sale they Counted there was a fraud some where in the business; but they understood the nature of this Land being offer'd for sale & was acquainted with Clement Brook & his situation that they did not Even to me as an imposter; but frankly told me it was in Vein to endeavour to sell any lands in Virginia any where in this State.

7th of the Week and 24th of the Month. This morning Bathes Cumberlands back again, no better yet: Gets him shod, $0.25, Gets my saddle pad altered paid $0.50, Paid John Houch, Auctioneer, pr his receipt, $2.50. This afternoon Borrows a horse from my Land-Lord takes a ride 2 Miles up the Falls of Licking; through a handsome Country Extensive rich bottoms on this Water & Hills that affords Lime Stone, stone Coal, Iron Oar, thinly Timberd but adapted to plaster: to Wm T. Baker late of Baltimore County where I was made welcome in reality took supper with them return'd to Town.

1st of the Week & 25th of the Month. This Morning finds myself out of Money, sells a Draught to John Dillon or Bearer, On John Trimble Merchant of Baltimore for Fifty Dollars, $50.00, to be paid by John Trimble in ten Days after it is presented to him; Informs John Dillon of the situation of Cumberlands back enquires of him where I could get pasture for him as I thought his back would mend faster if he was in grass that the Hot weather, Hay & Oats & Corn kept his back continually in a fever: friend Dillon Told me if I would Take him to his farm where Wm T. Baker was Manager I Could get pasture there for him: I Concluded it would be best for me to Carry Cumberland to Bakers, & take my board there until his Back would get fit to ride, presently friend Baker & Wife Comes into Town to Meeting. I invited myself with Cumberland home with them as Boarders they accepted the invitation; I asked friend Baker if he would Call at my Lodgings after Meeting & by that time I would make arrangements ready to Clear out; repairs to my Lodgings packs up, Calls my bill & pays the same, $5.50, Paid for paper this Day, $0.12½.

According to Appointment friend Baker Calls on me Clears out, Dined at Clement Brooks, Detained there 'till Evening by a great Thunder Gust & heavy rain untill we took Tea, thence with friend Baker & Wife to their Home.

2nd of the Week and 26th of the Month. This Morning writes a Letter to John Trimble informing him that there was no sale of Land made, in Harrison County at Zanesville; Also inform'd him of the Letter I wrote to him at Clarks Burgh that I intended Tarrying at Zanesville untill I heard from him still giving my opinion that it was really necessary for him to have surveys made on the Different tracts of Land; Also inform'd him of the Letter I wrote him from Parkers-Burgh; Also inform'd him of the Letter I wrote him from Zanesville When I advertised the Lands for sale, & also inform'd that I never had received but one Letter from him since I had left Baltimore & Earnestly requested him to write me further advices to meet me at Clarks-burgh. Writes a Letter to my Wife & family & sends it (without enclosing it in any other Letter) by the Male.

3rd of the Week and 27th of the Month: This Day finds that the swelling has Left Cumberlands Back, but yet very sore on both sides; writes some in my Journal.

4th of the Week & 28th of the Month: This day Dresses Cumberlands Back and writes in my Journal.

5th of the Week & 29th of the Month: This day finds that Cumberlands back is mending; writes in my Journall.

6th of the Week & 30th of the Mo: This day Visits Cumberland & writes in my Journall.

7th of Week & 31st of the Month: Brings my Journal this far & finds that I am in an Excellent Boarding house & Cumberland in good pasture & that we both will be likely to travel in a few Days from this.

1st of the Week & 1st of 9th Mo: thence In Co. with friend Isaac Tuder Baker & wife 2 Miles up Licking to Dillons Iron Works, thence 3 Miles nearly in the Woods to Martha Tudor relict of John Tudor, Dined, Eat Water Mellons took Tea & return'd to My boarding house at Wm T. Bakers.

9th Mo. and 2nd of the Week: This Morning repairs to Zanesville another Conference with Clement Brook, he gives me several papers; old papers, to wit:

A Plat for the 598 Acres situated on Hugh's River, held by the said Brook & the Late John Simonson, Esqr.

A Platt for the 960 Acres which was Conveyed by David Sleith to William Maulsby & Lemuel Howard.

A Platt for the 472 Acres which is part of the 960 above stated, which C. Brook has made Oath that the said 472 Acres was Conveyed to him by the said Maulsby & Howard.

Articles of Agreement signed Lemuel Howard and Clement Brook respecting the Purchase of Fifty thousand Acres of Land from Hugh Philipy.

Clement Brooks statement of Lemuel Howards Contract & fraud respecting the above Fifty thousand as Judge White's Certificate of Proceeding in Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook's suit in the District Court held at Monongalia Court house in Morgantown Against William Maulsby.

William Tingl's Certificate Certifying the Copy of Agreement for 40,000 Acres between William Maulsby, Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook, And also the Deed of Conveyance for 40,000 Acres of Land from John Hall & Phebe his Wife to Lemuel Howard and Clement Brook.

A Power of Attorney Dated 21st of May, 1796, from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook Authorising him the said Brook to sell the one half of the 40,000 Acres of Land.

A Power of Attorney Dated 21st of May 1796 from William Maulsby & Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook Authorising him the said Brook to sell the 960 Acres on Rooting & Loss Creeks.

A Blank Deed of Conveyance prepared for Lemuel Howard to Convey the whole 40,000 Acres of Land to Clement Brook.

Copy of Agreement John Hall Esqr with William Maulsby for 40,000 Acres of Land in Harrison County.

One Account Lemuel Howard, William Maulsby & Co. to Clement Brook.

One other Account Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook.

One other Account William Maulsby to Clement Brook.

One Letter from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook Dated Harford County 6th August 1796.

One other Letter from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook dated February 22nd 1797 at Clarks-burgh.

One other Letter from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook, dated Point-look-Out 3rd of April 1797.

N. B. Point-look-Out is the place where the Pyramid is represented on page 79, this book and never a Dwelling house built there from Noahs flood to this day.

(*To be Continued*)

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

(*Continued from Vol.* XI, p. 66.)

Committee met December 23 by especial Order.

By Direction of the Convention and Council of Safety. Ordered, that 3000 wt Powder be forthwith sent to Mr. William Lux in Baltimore Town, and that 70 Muskets, 16 Bayonets, 12 Bullet Moulds, 18 Pistols, 40 Broad Swords and 7 Cutlasses be sent to Mr. Samuel Purviance in Baltimore Town.

Resolved, that the said powder and Arms be this day sent off in three Wagons belonging to George Bear, Henry Coontz and Christian Shell under a Guard of an Officer and six Men, that Mr. Peter Grosh be appointed as Officer to the said Guard, that the owners of the Wagons also be allowed £4 each, that each of the Guard be allowed 32/6, and that the Officer of the Guard be allowed whatever may be thought reasonable by the Convention.

Whereas it has been signified to the Committee that the Militia who have hitherto guarded the Prisoners in Custody of the Committee refuse to perform that Service any longer without reasonable Satisfaction being made them.

Resolved, That two Guards be immediately appointed consisting of an Officer and four Men, each to act alternately for the space of 24 Hours, that the Officer be allowed 5/6 and the Men 3/9 per day and night, that Nicholas Hysler and John Goff be appointed Officers to the said Guards, who in procuring the Guard are to be particularly careful to get Men only as can be depended on for Sobriety and Attachment to our Cause and, that the said Officers pay strict Obedience to the Rules heretofore given to the Officers of the Guard until other Orders are given them by the Committee.

Dec^{r} 23, 1775. An Account of powder sent to Baltimore Town to Mr. William Lux by Order of the Convention.

56 Quarter Casks		1400 by Henry Coontz
2 Barrells		200 by George Bear
5 Barrells	500	1400 by Christian Shell
4 Half do	200	
28¼ do	700	
		3000

Dec^{r} 23, 1775. An Account of Arms sent by Order of the Council of Safety to Mr. Samuel Purviance, Baltimore Town.

70 Muskets	by George Bear.
16 Bayonets	
12 Bullet Moulds	
18 Pistols	
40 Broad Swords	
7 Cutlasses	

December 26, 1775. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present: John Hanson Jun^{r}. Esq^{r}. in the Chair, Messrs. Christopher Edelen, Will^{m} Beatty, George Murdock, Conrad Grosh, George Stricker, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, John Haas, John Adlum and Michael Raymer.

Ordered, that Basil Dorsey attend this Committee on Monday next to answer what shall be alleged against him respecting his Election as a Militia Captain.

Resolved, that the Committee of Correspondence draw up a Remonstrance to the Honorable the Convention respecting their Contract entered into for building a Log Jail on private property and to acquaint their Honors that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that it would be more eligible to have said Jail built on the Freeschool Lot, as it might be of Use to the public after our unhappy Disputes are at an End.

Resolved, that the Chairman write to the Honorable the Congress, and acquaint them with the great Expence the Committee are under the necessity of incurring on Account of the prisoners now in their Care, and request they will lodge money to defray the same, that the Committee have heard that an Order was sent for the Removal of the said prisoners, but have not received it, and desire that we may be acquainted with the necessary Steps to be taken for their Security in future.

Resolved, That the Convention be wrote to by the Chairman acquainting them with the Expences we have incurred on Account of the province, and requesting that a Sum of money may be lodged in the Hands of some person here, as well to pay public Expences already incurred, as those which may accrue in future.

Letter from the Chairman to the President of the Convention.

Frederick Town, December 27, 1775.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of Observation for this District to acquaint you, that on Saturday last they sent off to Baltimore Town three Waggons with 3000^{wt} of Gunpowder, 70 Muskets (in tolerable good Order), 12 Bullet Moulds, 16 Bayonets, 40 broad Swords, 7 Cutlasses and 18 Pistols under Guard of an Officer and six Men, the Charges of which you have below, and which the Committee have engaged to pay, it is hoped therefore that the Convention will immediately order

the money to be put into their Hands to discharge the same. And as the Committee may be frequently under the necessity of engaging to pay money on account of the public or particular Emergencies, they submit it to the Consideration of the Convention whether it may not be necessary to lodge a sum of Money in their Hands to enable them to fulfill such Engagements.

I am very respectfully

Sir, Your most hble Servant

John Hanson, Chairman.

3 Waggons £4 each £12
6 Men @ 32/6 9.15

21.15

Officer of the Guard — —

To the Honble Matthew Tilghman Esq^{r}. President of y^{e} Convention.

At a meeting of the Committee the 27th December 1775 were present John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} Chairman, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen, George Murdoch, John Adlum, Philip Thomas, Willi^{m} Beatty, John Haas & George Stricker.

The Remonstrance, ordered to be drawn up by a Committee appointed for that purpose was produced and unanimously approved of, was signed by all the members present, and ordered to be transmitted to the Honorable Convention forthwith by the Chairman. It was as follows:

To the Honble The Maryland Convention.

We the Committee of Observation for the middle district of Frederick County being informed that your Honours have appropriated a sum of public money for the building a Jail in Frederick Town for the reception and confinement of such Persons who are or may be proved to be Enemies to the Rights and Liberties of America, and that you have contracted with certain Individuals to have the said Jail built on private Property.

We conceive it to be our duty to acquaint the honble Convention that the public is possessed of several Lots or parcels of Ground within the said Town, well situated, on which the said Jail might be conveniently erected, and take the Liberty to offer it as our Opinion, that as the said House is to be built at the Expence of the public, so it ought in our Judgment to be fixed on the public Ground to the End that this County may be thereby benefited whenever our present unhappy Contest is at an End which we conceive would be more eligible than that the said Building should in future be made use of to the Emolument of any private person, for altho' it is built at the continental or provincial Expense, yet the people of this County we presume must in the End pay their part of the Charge— We, therefore, in behalf of ourselves and those we represent most earnestly request (the Materials not being as yet collected) that the Honble Convention will be pleased to order the said House to be built on such part of the Free school Lot as we may think most convenient.

December 27, 1775.

The following Instructions for the Guard were read and unanimously approved of and the Clerk was ordered immediately to transcribe said Instructions and give a Copy of them to each Officer of the Guard.

To the Officer of the Guard.

The Committee request that you will pay strict Attention to the Resolutions Entered into respecting the prisoners & Guard, and that they be properly executed. You may permit the prisoners (one at a time) to go to the necessary House in the day time attended by two Centeries, you are in general to keep them in their Room and their door locked, but you are to permit the servant to carry them provisions and do other necessary Offices in your presence, you are not to let any of the Guard go into the prisoners Room or converse with them at any time, and you are not to sit or converse with them yourself except in the Cases before mentioned.

You are to take especial Care that the prisoners do not make their Escape in case they attempt it—and (if) you find it impracticable to prevent it by any other Means than firing on them you are immediately to give the Guard Orders for that purpose—You are likewise to be watchfull that the prisoners be not rescued, And if any persons attempt it you are to order the Guard to secure such persons and bring them before the Committee, but if you find there is real danger of their letting the prisoners loose, you are to give immediate Orders to the Guard to fire on the persons so offending. You are to keep one or two of the Guard standing Centery at the prisoners door constantly, the Remainder are to stay always in the Guard Room, and you are to see that their Guns be kept well charged, in good order and always at hand, and you keep the Guard from behaving disorderly.

Resolved, that the prisoners now in the care of the Committee be kept in close Custody (in the Room hired in Cap^{n} C. Beatty^{s} House for that purpose) by the Guard, but the Officer may at his Option permit them to walk separately half an Hour every day in the back Balcony attended by himself and two Centeries.

Resolved, that no person be permitted to write or speak to either of the prisoners except in presence of one or more of the Committee, and that they be not permitted to have the use of pen, Ink or paper unless by consent and in the presence of the Officer of the Guard (or one of the Committee) who is to lay whatever is wrote before the Chairman or one of the Committee for Examination.

Resolved, That the utmost Care be taken by the Guard that every kind of Weapon be kept from the use of the prisoners.

Resolved, That four good Muskets with Bayonets properly affixed and thirty rounds of Cartridges be constantly kept in the Guard Room for the use of the Guard.

Resolved, That the privates belonging to the Guard pay due Obedience to the Officer, and that they execute all reasonable Commands.

A List of Associators returned.

William Aldridge
Richard Ankrim Sr
Richard Ankrim Jr
Jacob Ankrim
Jerem. Adamson
John Allsop
Willim Andess
James Agnew
Samuel Alexander
Thomas Alexander
Archibald Alben
William Albaugh
John Adlum
Bennett Allen
Philip Albaugh
Zachar. Albaugh
Philip Allar
Peter Andrew
John Appleby
Peter Adam
John Awble
Andrew Ayegham
Peter Aysell
Thomas Anderson
Christian Albagh
William Albagh Junr
Valentine Adam
Peter Apple
Jacob Ambrosy
John Yost Akinbrode
Matthias Ack
Valentine Alexander
Anthony Arnold Jr
Archibald Arnold
Samuel Arnold
John Angel
Anthony Arnold Senr
Stephen Miller Albright
Daniel Arter
John Astin

Henry Barton
Andrew Boyd
Valentine Brunner
Benjn Beckwith
John Balser
Christ. Burckhartt
David Bryan
Baltis Bough
Michael Bayer
Jacob Bayer
John Adam Bayer
Jos. Baker
Valentine Bantz
Charles Beatty
John Bennett
Philip Bowman
Philip Bier
Jacob Balzel
Michael Balzel
John Beny
Archibald Boyd
James Barker
George Burckhartt
George Bireley
George Bolsinger
John Bacher
Wm. M. Beall
Tobs Butler
Richard Butler
Peter Bohres
James Bachley
William Burneston
Peter Bullener
Stephen Bullener
Thomas Bevins
John Benger
John Bodenhamer
George Brown
Adam Bissel
Henry Barr
Jacob Betes

Basil Beall
Domk Bradley
John Brooyan
Henry Brawner
Adam Buringer
Richard Brawner
Luke Barnett
William Barrick
John Barrick Senr
John Barrick Junr
Nathl Barnet
Henry Bemer
George Barrick
William Barrick
John Barrick, son Handel
Luke Barnet
Henry Barrick
William Barnet
Frederick Barrick
Peter Barrick
Jacob Barrick
John Barrick, son Peter
Walter Beall
Peter Bainbridge
Normand Bruce
Samuel Beall Junr
William Beatty
Edward Burgess
T. Bowles
Peter Burast
John Baker
William Blair
John Brison
Alexr Blackburn
Matthew Bailey
Christr Bower
Charles Balsel
John Balsel
Solomon Bentley

Peter Baird
Benj^{n} Browning
Basil Browning
Samuel Baker
John Brown
Jacob Baird
Michael Bireley
Mordecai Beall
William Beall Jun^{r}
John Brown
William Becket
James Beck
Thomas Brawner
James Blizard
James Beall
James Bullen
Thomas Burk
Samuel Buzard
Samuel Buzard, Jun^{r}
Ephraim Burwell
Tuter Bower
William Bowden
John Burton
Peter Bruin
Elijah Beatty
John Brunner
Henry Bear
George Bear
Thomas Beatty
Basil Beall
William Bruce
Townley Bruce
Edward Boteler
Jacob Blussing
Adam Bayer
Bart^{w} Booth
W. Booth
R. Booth
William Bentley
James Beall,
son Wm.
Lodwick Bireley
Jacob Beany

Henry Bitzell
Philip Barrick
John Brimbock
Jacob Balsel
Adam Bakmer
Jacob Barrick,
son Will^{m}
John Baker
George Bonnal
John Burckhart Sen^{r}
George Boyer
Michael Bireley
Herman Bush
Jacob Bireley
Philip Barrier
Adam Bromcord
Jacob Boyer
Henry Bruner
Adam Bantz
Adam Beckenbaugh
George Brangle
Elias Bruner
Peter Bruner
John Borth
Michael Bach
Val. Bridenbaugh
Godfrey Brown
Henry Bolset
Nicholas Boun
Saml. Brandenburgh
Andrew Beck
John Bringle
Thomas Beffington
Joseph Boyer
John Baker
Ernst Baker
Daniel Byser
John Brown Jun^{r}
Andrew Buddell
Jacob Blubock Jun^{r}
John Burngardener
Jacob Blubock J^{r}
Benj^{n} Baxter

Alex^{r} Boswell
Tobias Baret
Paul Baird
Peter Bost
Peter Blotten
Adam Bach
Jacob Boyne
John Brightwell
William Brightwell
John Bouker
George Beckwith
Benjamin Becraft
John Beyer
Philip Bayer
Jacob Braselton
William Bentfield
Peter Becraft
George Becraft
Jacob Boon
Henry Brown
Hugh Browne
Isaac Bruselton
Edward Brown
Nicholas Bone
Daniel Brine
John Braselton
Isaac Braselton
Joshua Browne
William Browne
Hugh Browne
Michael Coller
John Carrill
Jacob Cost
George Carrill
William Carrill
Francis Cost
Peter Coppersmith
William Crum
Richard Creal
John Castle
Gilbert Crom
George Castle
John Collins

Patrick Conan
Mich[l] Collar
John Creager
Nicholas Crawll
Isaac Crall Jun[r]
Owen Cary
John Coppersmith
Peter Crall
William Carmack J[r]
James Cammell
Charles Clancer
Jacob Collins
Matt. Cammell
Benjamin Cregr
William Campen
Samuel Cowen
Peter Crise
James Cochran
Peter Crowl
William Cozzens
Robert Cochran
Thomas Creighton
William Currance
Thomas Cresap
Richard Crabb
David Carlile
Henry Crowell
Valentine Creager
James Carte
John Cumbaker
George Creager
Henry Creager
William Crom
Philip Cost
Christopher Cooper
William Cramer
John Cramer
Peter Creamer
Adam Carnaff
Peter Cnouff
James Cooper
Thomas Creat
Levi Carmack

Aquila Carmack
John Carmack
Even Carmack
Jacob Coppel
William Capple
John Clabaugh
Frederick Clabaugh
John Usher Charlton
John Chilton
Solomon Cretsinger
John Cochran
Edward Callihan
William Calbert
James Cummings
Henry Croce
Samuel Carter
Robert Conway
John Campbell
Henry Clemments
Starlin Cannon
John Cary
John Cooke
Jacob Coh
John Clotz
Charles Christon
Christian Crall
Conrad Creager
Michael Creager
John Cristbarrick
John Creager
Peter Casell
Lawrence Creager J[r]
Michael Coyel
Law. Creager
Jacob Craper
Peter Crepell
Nicholas Conrad
Martin Coonse
William Cofferoth
Conrad Crown
Herman Cobolence
John Chamberlain
John Chamberlain J[r]

John Chriesman
Fredk. Chriesman
Samuel Crows
Archart Cover
Michael Crowl
Michael Creely
Philip Cope
Jn[o]. Clapsadel
William Carmack J[r]
Michael Coam
Job Cooe
Henry Combs
Thomas Cook
John Carmack
Jacob Cassell
John Cooe Jun[r]
Henry Cook
Jost Cover
George Chrisman J[r]
Edmund Cutler
Peter Coompth
Jonas Crawford
John Campbell
James Cumming
John Clary
James Crawford
Jacob Cassover
Patrick Conroy
Charles Chinat
Thomas Dewell
Rezin Davis
Conrad Dolle
Joseph Dolle
George Dickson
Alex[r] W. Davy
George Dare
John Delaplane
Joshua Delaplane
Patrick Dollince
John Ducman
John Donah
Marrion Duvall
John Darnall

Francis Deakins
Samuel Duvall
Philip Dycus
Charles Dallag
Henry Decamp
Rezin Davis (mark)
Cornelius Downey
John Demmine
Lindsey Delashmet
Robert Dugud
Peter Dertzbach
Robert Davis
Martin Dostman
Thomas Dichor
Jacob Doller
Abraham Dedie
Michael Diffentaler
Frederick Dunwolte
Peter Doflar
Christian Devilbiss
Peter Dull
Abraham Davis
Benj^{n} Durbin
Conrad Drumbo
Nicholas Dell
William David
Christopher Durbin
Nicholas Dill Jun^{r}
Thomas Durbin
John Dodson
Philip Darlin
Michael Dodson
Samuel Durbin
Nathan Davis
Jacob Dunkle
Richard Davis
John Davis
Charles Dowry
John Dugmore
William Denny
Philip Ensminger
John Ensminger
Seth Evans

Samuel Emmit
Samuel Enos
Christopher Edelen
Thomas Edison
Ignatius Elder
William Elder Sen^{r}
Richard Elder
Nicholas Eberley
Jacob Eimbach
Benjamin Easburn
Arnold Elder
William Elder Jun^{r}
Guy Elder
Thomas Elder
Frederick Eiler
James Edison
Charles Elder
Peter Engel
Daniel Eakin
Matthew Everts
Devall Eatchberriger
Elijah Evans
Marmaduke Eakin
Samuel Engels
Abraham Edors
George Erhart
Samuel Ellis
John Adam Ebert
Peter Engels
Jacob Eckmer
Jacob Eckmer, Jun^{r}
John Everly
Wm. Eastep
Thos. Esstep
Jacob Eastup
Christopher Erb
William Earbock
Matthias Erhal
Jacob Erbach
Edward Evans
Ludwick Engleman
John Frazier
Thomas Frazier

Henry Frazier
William Frazier
Henry Fouth
Samuel Flemming
Robert Fuller
William Ferguson
Cement Fowler
John Fowler
Daniel Finer
Balser Fox
Michael Fox
Jophel Fox
Andrew Fogel
Samuel Filson
James Fitzjarrold
William Fout
Abraham Faw
John Simon Fy
George French
Daniel Furny
Enoch Frey
Jonathan Frey
Jacob Froushoir
Henry Fox
John Flohre
Peter Fox
Adam Fisher
Jacob Frembach
Nicholas Frey
Thomas French
George Fleek
Peter Faut
Benj^{n} Ford
John Ferguson
James Ferguson
Philip Fleek
Robert Fulton
Peter Funk
George Fifer
Michael Freas
Caspar Fritchy
John Fahnar
John Fowler

Josias Ferguson
John Ferguson
Law. Firmwald
Christian Filenboch
Henry Fister
David Fogel
Henry Favor
Henry Follenwider
Nicholas Frind
John Fister
Isaac Fry
John Flowden
Jacob Fillar
Daniel Foreman
George Foster
Michael Fogle
Jacob Fisher
John Guin
Thomas Gilbert
Henry Grisel
Joseph Gwinn
John Garrett
Fielder Gaunt
John Gump
Benjamin Gassaway
Nicholas Gyse
Robert Gassaway
Peter Grosh
Peter Grose
William Grose
Daniel Gordon
Henry Garey
Martin Grimes
Jacob Geiger
John Goff
Jacob Gomber
Christopher Gun
Adam Grosh
Evan Gwynne
Conrad Grosh
James Ghein
Michael Grosh
Peter Greff
John Gombur
John Gombur Junr
Jacob Golderman
Peter Gombar
Peter Grist
Philip Groff
John Gottshull
Fredk. Guldy
Abraham Gips
Philip Grandler
Samuel Gouldy
Frederick Gilbert
Michael Golb
Adam Gentner
Henry Geyer
Jacob Gebhart
Jacob Gardner
William Gritzer
Adam Gerrand
David Gibbeney
Jacob Grammer
Francis Granadam
Philip Greenwood
Paul Groos
John Hagerty Junr
Peter Hoffman
Henry Hardman
Nicholas Haulp
Daniel Haver
Balser Heck
John Hanson Junr
John Hoffman
Laurence Haff
Peter C. Hanson
Matthias Hancks
Henry Holtzman
Henry Halter
Michael Herupely
Adam Hoffstatter
Jacob Hance
John Hoffman
Jacob Huter
Conrad Henrick
Jacob Hoffman
Henry Hoffstatter
Samuel Hanson
Jacob Houser
Michael Havert
John Hags
John Herminger
Conrad Herminger
William Hyder
William Hedges
John Hevner
Henry Hunter
Shadrick Hager
Charles Hedges
Jacob Hedges
John Haass
Jacob Hols
John Harny
Joseph Hedges
J. Holtz
John Herbaugh
Christian Hufford
John Hufford
Adam Huver
John Harlan Senr
James Heale
Charles Hedges
Josiah Hedges
James Hedges
Moses Hedges
Peter Hedges
Conrad Hogmire
Abraham Haff
Thomas Hynes
Joshua Harbin
Michael Harps
Frederick Hafligh
Geo. Hockersmith
John Hughes
C. Hockersmith Jr
C. Hockersmith Sr
Jacob Hockersmith
Jacob Hughes
Jacob Heckethorn

John Hide
Nicholas Hortsook
George Hartsuck
Conrad Hile
Wm Hartsuck
John Hartsuck
John Haman
Wm Bth Head
Biggar Head
Thomas Horner
Arch. Hutchinson
Solomon Hardey
Laurence Heagher
William Head
Absolom Hedge
Joseph Hedge
John Howard
John Hendrickson
Thomas Hagerty
John Hoskin
John Haff
Garrett Haff
Samuel Hulet
James Hook
James Saml Hook
John Henning
Laurence Hime
Stephen Hook
Valentine Heart Jr
Barnard Harsberger
John Snowdn Hook
Valentine Heart
Thomas Hawkins
Nicholas Hoover
Frederick Humbert
Daniel Hoffhart
John Hoffhart
Philip Hoffhart
Nicholas Houbert
Richard Hills
John Hanger
Michael Hom
Marcus Harmon

Ulrick Henninger
Peter Horn
William Hous
Nicholas Haultz
John Hoover
Nicholas Highler
Leonard Heyl
Jacob Holderman
Albright Hillegas
Godfrey Haller
Nich. Hielderbrand
Frederick Henep
Frederick Houtz
Jacob Hain Senr
Jacob Hain Junr
Jacob Hirsch
Joseph Hardman
Michael Hockwater
Michael Hickelthorn
Jacob Houbre
Michael Humbert
Casamore Hiel
Henry Hawk
William Hader
Charles Horine
Thomas Holms
George Hartwick
John Hern
Henry Hargrader
Jacob Heltebidle
Andrew Heberlin
Daniel Heck
Thomas Hawkins
Andrew Hull
James Hues
David Hoan
George Houptman
Baltis Hinkel
Jacob Hoffman
Frederick Hufflígh
Ephraim Howard
Henry Heartsook
William Ed. Head

William Howard
John Hammond
John Hensy
Samuel Hulse
Henry Hoofman
Michael Horine
Andrew Hawk
Jonathan Harm
Philip Hargrader
Jacob Hargrader
Solomon Heldebridle
Edward Hodgkiss
Rodolph Hardy
Christopher Hyter
Jacob Hyteshu
Nicholas Houpert
George Houre
John Hoon
Jacob Hannan
George Hartweak
Anthony Heafly
Anthony Heap
Thomas Johnson
Roger Johnson
Baker Johnson
Benjamin Johnson
James Johnson
Thomas Ingeam
William James
Samuel Irwin
Leonard Jones
Peter Johnson
Joseph Jones
John Jantz
Adam Isiminger
Peter Jesserong
Philip Isiminger
Alexander Ireland
Henry Jameson
Michael Isgrig
Benjn Jerman
John Infeat
Philip Jacob

John Johnson
Robert Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Henry Johnson
Thomas Johnson S^{r}
Thomas Johnson
Daniel James
George Koonce
Wentch Keller
Jacob Kendit
Michael Kerr
John Klein
James Kein
Nicholas Keefhover
Chris. Klise
George Kintz
Frederick Klaiss
Frederick Knigly
Frederick Klein
George Kessler
Michael Kallor
Geo. Barnh^{t} Kessler
Frederick Kemp
John Andrew Krugg
John Koffman
William Kimbole
John Kissinger
John Keller
Fred. Kallenburger
Philip Kulbman
Chris. Kollenberger
John Kessler
Samuel Kettell
John Kern
Adam Knave
George Kost
Jacob Ken
John Keller
Peter Khun
Peter Kirk
George Kelley
Christopher Keiler
Henry Kreebs

Benj. Kenneday
Benjamin Kidd
Nicholas Knight
Conrad Kemp
Adam Keller
Jacob Kern
Nicholas Kline
Peter Kemp
John Keller
Christian Keiser
David Kreball
Andrew Kastor
George Kinsor
John Kronice
Jacob Klein
Conrad Kamper
John Kessler
Daniel Kline
George Kegar
Daniel Keiler
Henry Laneheart
Joseph Lymbagh
Jacob Lockman
Samuel Lewis
Fred. Limebock
Leonard Lantz
John Loge
Andrew Lee
Thomas Lamar
Jacob Lewis
Nicholas Link
David Levy
Henry Lambright
Daniel Loehr
Henry Lazarus
Basil Lakin
Sampson Lazarus
Henry Lillgenger
William Lym
Jacob Lawrence
Patrick Lyers
Christopher Long
John Long

Jos: Logan
David Lynn
Patrick Limrick
Chris: Long
Edward Lamb
William Logsdon S^{r}
Jacob Losinar
John Lindsay
John Linken
James Leviston
Henry Loveth
John Lower
Felty Lingefelty
Peter Little
Arnold Livers
Robert Livers
Samuel Lilly
Oliver Lindsey
Richard Lilly
Robert Lamar
Ralph Logsdon
Edward Logsdon
John Logsdon Jun^{r}
Pearre Lamb
John Logsdon
Anthony Lindsey
William Lamb
Lawrence Logsdon
William Luckett J^{r}
Jos: Lakin
Samuel Lyeth
Samuel Lakin
Cutlip Loper
Abraham Lakin
Daniel Lakin
Thomas Legg
John Lakin
Abraham Lakin
Abraham Lemaster
John Lynch
Adam Labo
George Merckle
Adam Mensh

Charles Montini
Philip Marzar
Thomas Mawk
Michael Miller
Peter Michael
Christian Menges
John Main
Ventch Melger
Jacob Miller
Samuel Magruder
Thomas McGuire
Chris^{r} Myers
Peter Magers Jun^{r}
Jacob Mickler
Henry Myers
Jacob May
Nathaniel Morris
Roland May
Peter Magers Sen^{r}
Elias Magers
Jeremiah Mockbee
Cha^{s} McGlovar
James Maddocke
Cha^{s} McKachon
Dennis McClain
Daniel Mallone
John Martin
James McKeen
James Marshall
Simon Meredith
George Murdoch
William Menger
John Mefford
James McGuire
George Martin
Nicholas McGuire
Peter Masselhamer
Alexander McDonald
Peter Mielholan
Patrick McPah
Jacob Mill
Robert McMin
Joseph McMin

Frederick Myers
John McKenny
Charles Merchant
Henry Mattunss
Conrad Matthew
Henry McGarey
Archibald Macnabb
Adam Marhur
John Matthews
Charles McNabb
Daniel McCormick
Edward McFading
Joseph McAllen
Notley Mugg
John Murphy
Michael Miller
Daniel Miller
John Middagh
Jacob Myer
Stephen Miller
Conrad Miller
Jacob Milson
John Millar
Jacob Miller
Philip Miller
Michael Mixsel
Walter McCarg
Frederick Miller
John McMullan
Zadock Magruder
Peter Mart
John Mart
John Mills
William Moriat
Abraham Miller
Barkard Maloy
Adam Morningstar
Moses Miller
John Mongrell
Henry Mettert
Matthias Mort
Deobalt Martz
George Martz

Balser Martz
Andrew Miller
John Marquert
Daniel McIntire
John Molloy
Jacob Moser
Bostin Moyer
Michael Mitzar
Gollab Miller
Henry Moyer
Leonard Moses
Andrew Miller
Henry Mier
Casper Mantz
David Mantz
Nicholas Marckquart
Peter Mantz
William Mills
Francis Mantz
Robert McConnell
Alex^{r} McDonald
Jacob Mattart
Samuel Miller
Frederick Missel
David Mitchell
Michael Morlock
Jacob Michael
John Michael
Casper Missell
Jacob Mathery
Samuel Medorf
Jacob Miller
Robert Moore
Francis Mastin
Peter Meem
David Stattle Myer
Frederick Mildagh
John Mach
Henry Maynard J^{r}
Joseph McDaniel
John McDonald
Thomas Manahan
William McLane

David Moore
Abraham More
Adam Miller
Charles Menix
John Mengel
Jacob Myers
John Myers
Enoch Moore
Henry McKinsy
Daniel McKinsey
John Moore Junr
John Moore
Andrew McGuire
John McDonald
John Maynard
John Mier
Richard Nagle
Arnold Newton
Christr Neal
Chris: Nysmonger Sr
Chris: Nysmonger Jr
John Nitzly
John Niswanker
Thomas Neill
Samuel Norris
William Norris
John Nelson
Philip Nobert
George Naylor
Henry Nichodamus
John Norris
Archibald Orme
Robert Owen Jnr
Henry Ohara
John Onstad
Alexander Ogle
Benjamin Ogle Junr
Henry O'Rady
Joseph Ogle
Thomas Ogle
Thos Ogle
James Ogle
Peter Olniger

Thomas Owens
Thomas Odel
Michael Orrix
Leonard Oik
Laurence O'Neale
Matthias Overfelt
Robert Owen Junr
Daniel Otner
James Parks
Charles Perry
Benjn Pettinger
William Pannebaur
Jacob Piper
Edward Parkinson
John Parkinson
John Preston
Martin Pence
George Plummer
John Protsman
Adam Psaut
John Paut
Samuel Prather
Charles Pearl
Flall Payn
Charles Philpott
Barton Philpott
John Grist Pinkley
Peter Pinkley
Adam Pinkley
Ludw: Putes
Philip Pifer
Frederick Pence
Thomas Potty
William Petty
Thomas Price Junr
Christian Pringle
Thomas Polhaus
James P. Peckin
John Peltz Junr
John Peltz Senr
Casper Peckenbagh
Peter Peckenbagh
John Pfister

George Powlet
Michael Pouliss
Charles Polly
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Nathaniel Patterson
mark
Cornelius Polson
David Plain
John Rice
Joseph Reel
Michael Rader
William Radford
Richard Richards
James Robertson
Caleb Richards
Jacob Reece
Michael Rebler
Paul Rienaker
Michael Row
Robert Roberts
Arthur Row
William Roberts
Geo: Row
Andrew Row
Adam Russ
Andrew Rentch
John Russ
Christian Ransberg
George Ransberg
Philip Ransberg
John Role Senr
John Role Junr
John Rogers
Richard Robinson
Henry Reed
William Reader
Balser Ream
Matthias Ringer
William Robeson
William Ramsey
John Rice
John Rouser
William Reynolds

Cornelius Ridge
William Ridge
Thomas Riley
Simon Ropp
Jacob Ropp
Jacob Runkle
Frederick Rice
Conrad Risser
Jacob Ridgley
Benjamin Rice
William Ryan
Alexander Real
William Renner
Frederick Reill
Joshua Richards
Philip Rievenock
Godlip Riekebroad
Henry Road
Rudolph Rohrar
Jacob Rohrar
Alexander Real
Valentine Reb
George Rosenstiel
Jacob Rendel
Anthony Reintzell
Jacob Reaser
William Richey
Joshua Ragon
Daniel Ragon
John Row
Tobias Risnar
Owen Reeley
Christopher Read
John Row
Tarter Rudy
Jesse Reeder
Daniel Rodenbush
Michael Rudiscal
George Rowe
Westall Ridgley
Michael Rohr
Isaac Riche
Martin Rape

John Ringer
William Roberts Jr
Christopher Shuper
Robert Smerisgrist
Jacob Smith
John Stager
Jacob Stager
William Stone
Joseph Sighas
Jacob Stone
Peter Shreman
John Smith
Adam Souder
Geo: Smith
Chris: Stull
Henry Staley
Leonard Smith
Christopher Smith
Jno. Smith
Daniel Shelor
James Smith
Peter Shover
William Shields
George Stricker
John Shoemaker
Charles Sloe
Michael Spellman
Peter Swineheart
Jacob Siglor
John Stilly
Philip Sin
John Stinson
Benjn Serman
Jonathan Smith
Simon Stroub
Henry Sell
Samuel Simmons
Chs Springer
Christian Smith
Philip Smith Junr
John Springer
Robert Sellers
Michael Shank

Thomas Summers
John Stull
John Smith
Philip Smith
Jacob Smith
Jacob Staley
John Spoons
David Shawnan
Joseph Staley
Neal Shaw
Andrew Sullivan
John Silver
Adam Snake
Jacob Smith
John Stoner
Peter Stilly
Thomas Smith
Jacob Spielman
Baltis Smith
John Simpson
Richard Sergeant Jr
John Sergeant
Elijah Sergeant
Snowden Sergeant
James Sergeant Sr
George Shoaff
James Sergeant Jr
Adam P. Saut
Henry Stevenson
Charles Stevenson
William Stevenson
Jacob Shoreman
Peter Somfnode Senr
Peter Somfnode Junr
Samuel Shad
Baltis Sluttery
George Stockman
Jacob Shereman
Frederick Syder
Charles Slagel
Jno. Smith
Jno. Slagel
Richard Sergeant

Henry Slagel
Jacob Show
William Sergeant
Valentine Stickley
Henry Smith
Jacob Schneider
Henry Shrupp
Leonard Shryer
Jacob Shoemaker
Jacob Stidley
Valentine Shwartz
Anthony Stock
George Schneider
Tim'y Swain
Anthony Spricht
Charles Shell
John Shinkmyer
John Stittle
Gelles Starfer
Conrad Shaffer
Philip Studer
Henry Stine
Lawrence Shawriet
Michael Shitterhelms
Frederick Shultz
Frederick Sower
Thomas Schley
John Shellman Jun^{r}
John Snowdegle
John J. Schley
Henry Shupp
Jacob Schley
William Shipper
Conrad Schneider
Adam Scheffe
John Staub
Jacob Steiner
John Shellman Sen^{r}
James Smith
Andrew Sickfreed
Daniel Stowfer
Jacob Stephen
John Stoor

James Short
George Sechrit
Casper Shaaff
John Schley
Philip Smith
Nicholas Schappart
Philip Shode
Alexander H. Smith
Henry Shover
Valentine Schriner
George Scott
George Schnertzell
Thomas Schley Jun^{r}
Daniel Schultz
Jacob Snowdegle
Nicholas Schappart
John Peter Snodiggle
John Steiger
Jacob Shisler
Christ^{r} Schneider
Philip Shoemaker
Christopher Stoner
Philip Schappart
John Conrad Speight
Geo: Sletsor
John Stone
Vandal Storm
John Stricker
Joseph Swearingen
Michael Stanner
Samuel Shoup
John Shafer
Henry Shafer
David Stottlemyer
Van Swearingan J^{r}
Frederick Stembell
Peter Stock
Richard Simpson J^{r}
Ezekiel Stansbury
Richard Simpson
George Senser
William Smith
Valentine Stradford

James Steel
Peter Smith
Peter Stoap
Godfrey Stryt
David Schriver
John Shaver
Jon^{a} Sellman
Cornelius Sulavan
Bostain Stonebraker
Jacob Stirnell
Abraham Shimer
Michael Troutman
John Theser
William Thoms
Benjamin Teman
Matthias Tniler
John Togel
Edward Tyrrell
William Taylor
John Thompson
Christian Tomer
Jacob Thomas
Benjamin Thrasher
John Thompson
Thomas Thrasher
Thomas Tomlinson
Rolat Time
George Truck
James Turner
Nicholas Tice
Michael Tripler
George Tutzbaugh
Samuel Tallibough
William Tucker
William S. Tarrance
John Tink
Philip Thomas
George Tager
Nicholas Thomlong
Hugh Thomas
John Troxall
Richard Thompson
Philip Thomas

Hugh Tomlinson
John Thrasher
Christian Tilenbrock
Benjamin Terman
Jacob Tenner
Thomas Thoparl
Michael Tawney
Frederick Tawney
Thomas Tanner
Nicholas Tross
Jacob Ulrick
John Weller
Jacob Walter
Philip Weller
Jacob Weller
Isaac Woolverton
Henry Weller
James Williams
Jo. Weller
John Weller
Jacob Weller Junr
Jacob Weller
Jacob Weyant
Alexander Warfield
Adam Wartonburger
Bostian Wickle
Geo: Wise
Frederick Whickman
Christian Weaver
Jno. Geo. Wisehaar
Ludw: Weltner
Martin Waltz
Arthur Walker
James Wern
John Whitmore Senr
John Whitmore Junr
Nicholas White
John Waters
Henry Winemiller
Jacob Weltner
George Wintz
Andrew Wolfe
John Weller

John Waganar
Philip White
Joseph Wood
Joseph Wood Junr
Benjamin Wegfield
Jacob Winroe
Azel Waters
John Witherow
Robert Wood
Richard Wood
Hugh Wallace
Thomas Wilson
Thomas Weatherford
Philburd Wright
Thomas Wallis
John Walling
William Winchester
Jno. Winchester
William Winchester
James Wells
Richard Winchester
Thomas Wells
John Warble
George Winchester
Stephen Woobry
Philip Warble
David Walter
Peter Warner Junr
John Wert
Jacob Wert
Duckett Wells
Conrad Wolford
Peter Watkins
Thomas Williams
Thomas Wells
William Wells
James Weakly
George Whosky
Henry Weyke
Benj. Whitmore
Henry Williams
Jos. Williams
William Wiggins

Benj. Whitmore Sr
Joseph Wells
Jesse Wilcoxon
Owen Ward
Jacob Wolf
Adam Wagon
George Warner
Jacob Weatherbecker
Thomas Welsh
Francis Wintbock
Henry Williard
Conrad Wineholt
Jacob Wistman
Philip Williard
Elias Williard
James Wood
Joseph Wood Junr
Joseph Wood Senr
Mark Welsh
John Wert
Peter Wyer
Isaac Wayne
Ludwick Wollert
Joseph Whitehead
Simon Walse
John Wolf
Joshua Wright
Leonard Wagoner
Nicholas Wortsetter
Jacob Wetsell
Michael Wagoner Jr
Thomas Walker
Matthias Weemer
James Young
John Casper Young
Peter Young
John Young
Jacob Yatt
John Young Senr
George Yontz
Jacob Young
Jacob Yost
Andrew Young

Jacob Yart	Philip Yudy	Abraham Zook
Jacob Young	Henry Young	Henry Zislar
John Young	John Harman Yost	George Zimmerman
John Yingelling	Francis Yang	Anthony Zirk
Chris. Yesterday Jr	Jacob Yart	George Zindorf
Jacob Yanters	George Young	Jacob Zimmerman
Christian Yesterday	Daniel Young	Jacob Zacharias
Frederick Yingland	George Yoast	

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 73.)

Febry 13th 1761 [69]

Dr Papa

Immediately on the receipt of yr letter relating to Mr Darnall I took the 1st opportunity to wait upon Mr Calvert. I came to the point in question by mentioning the premature death of Mr Tasker: this naturally lead me to enquire who was to succeed him in his office of Secretary: I doubted not but there wou'd be many sollicitors that Mr Darnall in all probability wou'd not be so wanting to himself, as not to sollicit for the vacant office wh I hoped and wished he might obtain. His answer was something to this purport: he wished Mr Darnall well, was willing to serve him (but said this so faintly as gave me easily to understand he wou'd not serve him) that he had heard strange reports of that gentleman: then he added with great warmth and seeming emotion I can't conceive how a man who has taken the oaths can be so deep a dissembler as to appear a Protestant, but at heart remain a Papist. By this discourse you may judge Mr Darnall stands no chance, at least I judged so & dropt the point. I turned off the discourse to the late oppressive double taxing Law I asked him how my Lord or his advisers cou'd consent to a Law they knew to be a breach of Public faith & declared as such by the Attorney General & subversive of the Maryland constitution, unjust by oppressing

those by his own confession innocent & undeserving of such treatment.

This question was home & puzzling: Mr Calvert appeared confused & surprised. His confusion may excuse the weak & frivolous reply to my objection. My Lord Baltimore was advised to it & the R. C. made no opposition to the bill: therefore they were willing to be doubled taxed or it was just to double tax them, is this a logical conclusion? however Mr Calvert gave a kind of promise that no such Laws, if not occasioned by the Roman Catholic's disaffection, shou'd for the future meet with the Proprietary's approbation. The remaining part of the Letter as it does not relate to this subject & is immaterial I shall not transcribe: I have thought proper to change a few passages as you may see if the original came to hand.

Mr Calvert told me this day, 16th July, that he always suspected that Mr Darnall wou'd turn out as he has done. By what I can learn, Mr Darnall has deceived you greatly but perhaps the affair may be represented different from what it really is: this however seems to be certain that the money received by Mr Darnall has been converted to some private uses. I am Dr Papa

Yr most Loving & dutiful son

Ch: Carroll

Dr Papa July 20th

Mr Nelson a Virginia gentleman is the bearer of these. Invite him to dine with you & treat him civilly: We are acquainted: There is a large file of newspapers waiting an opportunity to be sent. I know they wou'd be inconvenient to Mr Nelson or else I should have desired him to take the trouble of carrying them: I have two royal Almenacks by me for you: I am afraid they must remain till the return of the fleet to Maryland: our affairs in Germany seem to wear a threatening aspect: The French have two powerful armies upon the confines of Hanover. They seem unwilling to hazard a general action fortune is precarious & the greatest victories have been won by mere accidents: they endeavour to cut off provisions

from the Allied army & to surround it: wether they will get possession of Hanover or not is very uncertain: Prince Ferdinand is a skilful general & commands a numerous well disciplined & resolute army: The King of Prussia stands his ground. the Russians have marched a body of forces to join Loudon.

July 23d 1761 [70]

Dr Papa

Yesterday yours of the 21st May came to hand as Mr Nelson by whom this is to go, leaves London tomorrow you must not expect a full answer to yr letter. This I defer doing till the next opportunity: but can not help taking notice of a few passages in yr letter. Knowing you would not be against it, & tempted by the cheapness I have subscribed to a new edition of the statutes at Large now going forward. They are to be in 27 Octavo volus the price 6 guineas in sheets to subscribers: I prefer this Edition to any other; the octavo volus being much more handy & commodious than the onfolios. I always send the Papers to Mr Perkins: I am acquainted with few of the Captains of ships: Mr Gachen was much to blame in sending the papers committed to his care in the negligent & careless manner you mention. You never informed me in any preceeding Letter or Postscript of the £1000 you were obliged to pay as security for the ungrateful Mr Darnall. yr prudence & discretion will direct you to persue the shortest & safest manner of indemnifying yourself for the loss sustained. If the 2d son is of age (wh I suppose he is by his being married) as his reversion is worth little, shou'd he join in the deed for cutting of the entail, this wou'd be the surest & most effectual method by barring even the possibility of the reversion to him & his male issue, & by leaving the fee simple in us without any intermediate estate: in this case you might sell the Lands to the best bidder as the Purchaser's title wou'd then be quite secure. But this he will not do: & yet may be unable to redeem his Father's lands at the rate you offer & their real value. I still feel & shall long continue to feel my dear

Mama's death: The earnest vehement desire I had of seeing her & the present impossibility of gratifying this desire is most cruel & afflicting. If I survive you I shall never think of so dear a Parent without blessing his memory: You have been to me the best the tenderest Father: my constant endeavours will be to make a suitable return & to please you. I shall never be able to repay the care & pains you taken of my education, but y^{r} love for me is already repaid by mine I love you most tenderly: my daily prayers are that we may long live happy together: Pray do not talk of leaving me: there is nothing after y^{r} displeasure, I so much dread as y^{r} death: you are my only support my almost only friend in Maryland. The disposal of y^{r} affairs never gave me the least uneasiness: My kind compliments & service to M^{rs} Darnall: the same to Cap^{t} Carroll & M^{r} Croxall. I am D^{r} Papa

Your most dutiful & affectionate

Son

Ch: Carroll

Octb^{r} 13th 1761 [71]

D^{r} Papa

This is to acknowledge the receipt of y^{r} several letters of June 22^{d} July 10th & twenty 1st May a copy. The last I have already answered one paragraph excepted, in mine of July 23^{d} by M^{r} Nelson I then omitted for an obvious reason to return an answer to that part of y^{r} letter. It cannot be supposed that M^{r} Calvert was ignorant of the double taxing act or uninformed in any of the circumstances and transactions relative thereunto as the chief way all the Proprietary's business passes thro' his hands. He was hard pressed & to avoid the imputation of countenancing injustice, was glad to find any excuse to palliate his own injustice & pussilanimity. For whoever can & won't protect innocence when oppressed is himself unjust. You desire me to read y^{r} letter to him: this I think wou'd not only be unserviceable but improper at so long an interval as has passed from the time of our conversation to the receipt of y^{r} letter.

He may disown his ever having said the Roman Cath: made no opposition to the act. When M^{r} Dulany arrived in town I was out upon my Journey before my return he was gone to Bath for the recovery of his health. When we meet I shall shew him all the civility in my power. Henry Darnall is gone over to the continent to live in retirement in what place tis not known he will fix his abode. M^{r} Litchburn who was his master at St. Omers saw him lately, & foretold to him when a boy what wou'd happen & has happened if he did not correct his indolent easy character. I am pleased to hear you have horses of such value, but surprised at the extravagant prices they were sold at. I am extremely obliged to you in reserving for me the 2 year old colt. I take great pleasure in a good & fine horse. Keeping a horse at a livery stable comes to 8^{s} 4^{d} a week and to £21 13^{s} per An: a sum prodigiously short of what you mention; had I paid £9..4..2 for 32 days keeping & hire of a horse for D^{o} I had been most grossly imposed upon. Y^{r} mistake lays in imagining so much money was paid for 32 days keeping & 32 days hire: whereas my horse stood near 3 months at the livery stable as you may see by the inclosed bill. I shall do my best endeavours to get all the ecclaircisements that can be had, concerning our family by applying to my Cous^{n} Antony. Such a curiosity is not only satisfactory & natural to all men but laudable & instructive. The sending a copy of y^{r} will, tho' it proves how much you love me, was an unnecessary step if with an intent to remove any apprehensions or disquiet I might feel on that subject. I have been all along persuaded, that y^{r} good sense, steady conduct, & our mutual love were a sufficient security against any disposition of y^{r} estate that might greatly prejudice me. If I survive, you may depend on a due & entire execution of all you recommend or order to be done: The will, I think, can not be drawn up with more precision or greater perspicurity. My only objection to being entered of the temple arose from its inutility & the danger of frequenting loose company. The expence is not worth mentioning. I must acknowledge I feel some satisfaction in my Grandfathers being a mem-

ber of that Society, of w^{h} I intend soon to be, that my grandson may not be deprived of the same satisfaction. This is the only advantage that can accrue to either of us from my entery. There is no possibility of being called to the bar without taking the oaths: supposing such a scheme not impossible & that by a well timed gratuity I might be called to the bar, yet I cou'd never act as counsellor without assuming a double & ignominous character. All counsellors are supposed at least to have taken the oaths a necessary qualification to all, who bear any post, office, charge or trust & act in a public capacity. (I expect Pere Croiset's exercises de pieté from Paris in a short time) I have by me the Almanacks for 60 & 61 they will accompany this. Millan's register shall be sent annually according to desire. I wrote to M^{r} Crookshanks to send regularly the letres edifiantes as they are published, but intend writing again to him soon in order to refresh his memory & to get a circumstantial account of the parl^{ry} proceedings against the Jesuits & the pleadings pro & con: in the late law suit. in w^{h} they were cast & the whole body made answerable for the debts of every particular house. M^{r} Meighan is involved in great distresses: his daughter has filed a bill in chancery against him to recover the money left her by her grandfather: he can no otherways avoid her claim than by disowning her for his daughter or by ascertaining the illegitimatecy of her birth: but as this marriage with the mother can be clearly prooved, tis thought this affair will entirely ruin him: The trial is to come on next term: be that as it will I shall remind M^{r} Meighan of his word: I never read any Irish history: an impartial history of that country I am affraid is not to be had, perhaps never will such a one be published for those very reasons you have assigned. I am now looking out for a proper person to teach me arithmetick & book keeping. A gentleman of my acquaintance has recommended to me one, who taught him: his salary is a guinea a month he attends his schollars thrice a week at their lodgings. The gentleman who recommended the above mentioned person will be this week in town; he promised to conduct me to the

person, & if we agree I shall immediately begin to learn Arith: bookkeeping, surveying &c. I know their utility & how necessary tis for a gentleman to be master of all these & shall apply accordingly. A certain gentleman's being a gamester, is I think a sufficient reason to decline his company. I meant no more by saying *that was not the only reason* than that by frequenting his house I might fall a victim to his daughter: She is remarkably handsom; upon a stricter acquaintance I might discover qualities w^{h} have more influence on a man of sense than beauty. I have already got the maps of the counties you wanted: The 13 counties make but 5 maps too few to be bound in an Atlass: you may have them bound up with yours: There are no maps of the different counties of Scotland & Ireland: I have a general map of each kingdom in the Atlass sent me from Paris. I am glad to hear you have secured the money you was bound to pay as a security for Hen^{r} Darnall: has his son Robert already paid in the 1266£..1..10 for the transfer made to him of y^{r} right to his father's lands? I have been informed that Darnall sank more public money that his securities were bound to pay (if so will not the government seise his lands & Chattels to make up the deficiency and come in before his securities & other creditors? My journey has been pleasant instructive, & agreeable: the melancholy circumstance of my Mothers death often threw a damp upon my spirits even in the midst of company: time only can wear off the impression her death has made on my mind: you may expect by the fleet a Journal of my rout containing an account of my adventures & of the most curious places & things I have seen upon my Journey. I beg my compliments to M^{rs} Lawson, Doc^{tt} Lyon & in particular to Rich^{d} Croxall. present my love to my Cou^{n} Rach: Darnall I shall always bear her a sincere affection, for the great care & tender concern she shewed for my Dear Mother in her last sickness. I wish you with all my heart health & happiness. I am

D^{r} Papa Y^{r} most affectionate son

C. Carroll

Oct. 22^{d} 1761 [71]

D^{r} Papa

Since I wrote my letter there has been published a Pamphlet with an account of the late Parliamentary proceedings against the Jesuits in France. As it contains The french king's declaration and the decree of the Parliament of Paris against the Jesuits, with some curious anecdotes I thought it woud not be unacceptable & have sent it for y^{r} perusal. You will see several bulls relating to the Society several letters of its general's, several extracts of its constitutions, wh explain the nature of the Institute & discover the extensive too extensive priveleges confer'd by former Popes on that order. If these bulls, constitutions & letters are faithfully quoted I can not but coincide with the Parlia^{t} in Judging dangerous to the State a body of men to implicitly believe the dictates of one Superior, & are *carried on to the execution of his orders with a blind impetuosity of will & eagerness to obey without the least enquiry or examination.* Reason was not given to man merely to restrain his passions, or merely to regulate his own actions, but to weigh & examin wether the actions he is sollicited or commanded by others to perform, are such as can stand the scrutiny & sentence of an unerring, if unprejudiced, judge. The force & permanency given to their constitutions by the Bull *dum indefesse* &c in declaring them no ways subject to be repealed limited or derogated from, either by the author of the bull, or any his successors, and the many other too extensive privileges in particular the exemption from the power & jurisdiction of the ordinaries, are certainly an empeachment of that policy w^{h} distinguishes the court of Rome; those immunities that independency may be attended with bad consequences and are contrary to the true spirit & discipline of the Catholic Church. No one has a greater regard for the Jesuits than myself; I revere the virtue I esteem the learning, I respect the apostollic labours of individuals but am forced to acknowledge their institute & plan of government liable to great abuses: let it be granted, that no such abuses have as yet crept into it, that its

members are disenterested, unambitious, strict observers of their vow of poverty & that other vow, w^h^ secludes them from all worldly concerns, from power, from sway, from the intrigues of courts & ministerial influence. Abuses are easier to be prevented, than when once entroduced, eradicated. I have said enough, perhaps too much on this subject. I have entrusted my thoughts to none but you; be true to y^r^ trust, & as my deposit is of such a nature as not to be restored to its owner, do not at least make it over to another.

By the newspapers w^h^ accompany this, you will be made acquainted with the late great changes in our ministry. M^r^ Pitt's resignation has cast a sudden gloom on all well wishers to their country. The cause & motives of his resignation can not be better explained than in his own letter to M^r^ Beckford, w^h^ is inserted in the newspapers. The debates in council run very high: tis thought the result of all these deliberations will be a Spanish war & the reinstating of M^r^ Pitt in his former office.

M^r^ Meighan was with me this very morning: he presents his compliments to you, & desired me to tell you that he has not by him at present O'Conner's translation of Keoting's History, but will look out for one, & the very first he lights upon will send it to me: the price is from 18 to 20 shillings, the performance but indifferent. There is now publishing at Paris a history of Ireland in french wrote by an Irish abbé: what are the merits or demerits of this work, what success it has met with, or may deserve, I cannot pretend to say. The French Almanacks, (the proceedings against the Jesuits of France) the newspapers & magazines, & the maps you wrote for, all go in the ship; by w^h^ this letter goes. The Magazine for Aug^st^ may not perhaps be sent by the same opportunity, I have lent it to a gentleman & he has not as yet returned it. I am

D^r^ Papa
Y^r^ most loving & dutiful
Son
Ch: Carroll

Nov^{r} 10th 1761 [72]

D^{r} Charley

Last night I Receed y^{r} most wellcome Letters of May 14th June 10th July 15th 20th & 23^{d} 1761 by Mess^{rs} Athawes & Nelson. You will see by my last how impatient I was to hear from you. Pray desire M^{r} Perkins to put you in a way to dispatch y^{r} Letters as soon as they are wrote, beside the Packets to New York ships often come to Philadelphia & Virginia, he may cover them to Gent: in those Provinces with a desire to forward them by the Post.

I have only time to take notice of y^{rs} of the 10th of June relating to y^{r} D^{r} Mother, you were always in her thoughts, she spoke often to M^{rs} Darnall about you in the most tender manner, desired to be remembered to you with the affection you may better conceive than I can express, & suffered for the grief & sorrow you would feel on Acct of her Death. I could not say less as you desired to be informed as to these particulars, I cannot say more the Subject being too moving. From a tenderness for each other we seldom mentioned you. If she was speaking to M^{rs} Darnall about you, upon my coming into the Room she was Silent. In the future let us mention her as seldom as possible, we can never cease to think of her & pray for her. She was Christened May 17th 1709 & born I think the 9th you was born Sept. 8th 1737. I was born April 2^{d} 1702 (all old stile) & I thank God enjoy perfect health.

Pray my kind service to Capt. Carroll & tell him I heard a few days past that his Wife & Child were perfectly well. That his warrant is renewed & in my hands & th^{t} I will take care it shall be again Renewed in April. I pray to God to Bless you & grant you health. I am My D^{r} Charley

Y^{r} Mo: Aff^{t} Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. Return the inclosed to me if M^{r} Macnemara is on his way home.

Copy

Dec^{r} 16th 1761 [73]

D^{r} Papa

I am informed by M^{r} Perkins that a ship will sail for Maryland in a few days: as you desire me to write by every opportunity, I wou'd not let slip this occasion of acquainting you that I am well. The fleet is arrived: it was separated some time after leaving the Capes in a hard gale of wind: one division came in with the Assistance man of war at 15 days interval the remainder under convoy of the postillion put into Plymouth. Kapt. Kelty was taken by a privateer in the chops of the chanel: the ship was ransomed 2000 guineas: she was insured £4000 Kelty has since been obliged to put into Falmouth by stress of weather. Capt. Carroll wrote to me from thence: he is well: M^{r} Brown is arrived in town and in good health. I have received y^{r} letter of the 17th Sept. with the inclosed to M^{r} Bladen and Sir Thomas Web. I am not acquainted with the latter: his younger son was my school fellow. When I was down in the West, I paid him a visit at Hadropth a country seat of his father's in Oxfordshire, where he still resides. I shall inform myself wether M^{r} Molineux is still with Sir Thomas: in that case, I propose waiting upon him with y^{r} letter, & by his means to get introduced to Sir Thomas. I will do all in my power to assist M^{r} Ireland as he is so deserving of it, & has gained y^{r} esteem w^{h} he cou'd not have done without sufficient merit.

I shall take to deliver M^{r} Bladen's letter. M^{r} Dulany is still at Bath; but I am told he receives but little benefit from the waters: the report of his returning Governor of Maryland, I take to be mere surmise: I never heard it mentioned: yet perhaps the report may prove true. I have taken a master of Arithmetick & have had him this month & better & am got to decimal fractions: Arithmetick takes up more of my time than I imagined it woud: but I am convinced its utility well deserves the time, Labour, & expence I bestow on acquiring so necessary a knowledge: My Master gives me two lessons a week; his salary is a guinea a month. My last letter was dated

the 13th of Oct^{r}. I sent you by the same oportunity the proceedings of the Parliament of Paris against the Jesuits, the Almanacks & the maps you wrote for. Pere Croiset's *exercises depicté pour fonte l anmie et pour les fetes et dimanches* are come to hand: there are in all 18 volumes: the prime cost & carriage will come to 4 or 5 pounds. M^{r} Crookshanks desires to be remembered to you in the kindest manner. In his last letter of the 12th Oct^{r} he writes as follows: Tis hard to tell how they the Jesuits, will weather this storm: their enemies being so powerful & so violent, even to that degree that hitherto they have hindered them to print or publish any thing in their own Justification, while at the same time libells dayly appear loading them with all the infamy malice can invent & in some measure authorised by our Judge & party, for their place of sale & distribution is the sale de Palais.

I have bought Hume's History, wh is now compleated: I shall send this, Croiset's works, & the memorial of the late negotiations by the fleet. Our Cousin Macnemara is a strange man: he has little thought & no prudence. He came over to sollicit some employ in Maryland: he has as yet obtained nothing but assurances & promises: he has sold to M^{r} Lawson or want to sell his office of surveyor of the customs of Wicomico & Manni: I say *want to sell* for if M^{r} Lawson or some one in his stead will not advance the money, Macnemara will not get the commission made out: for our Cousin wants ready money, he is much out of humour with the Merchants for not opening their purses. I have lent 10 guineas: he has given me his note of hand payable in 10 days: he tells me you have a good & sufficient security of his in y^{r} hands for a much larger lebt. If he cannot get ready money by some means or other, he will certainly be arrested for debt. By his own confession he owes upwards of £30. I shall advance him no more money & have told him as much.

I have received my Cousin Rach: Darnall's letter, wh I shall answer by the fleet. In the mean while assure her of my love. She expresses so great a value, so sincere an affection for my dear Mama, such unfeigned sorrow at her death, that I

love her tho' I have never seen her. I cou'd not refrain from tears on reading over that part of her letter in w^h she mentions y^r last separation from my dying mother. I felt all y^r anguish & sorrow: I still feel the severe blow that has been given us. I must expect from time that remedy w^h greater firmness than I am possessed of, might, and Christian resignation ought to administer. I am D^r Papa

Y^r most loving & dutiful Son
Ch: Carroll.

Dec. 19^th 1761 [74]

D^r Papa

I am just returned from Sir Thomas Webb. I sent my servant with your letter, he was told Sir Thomas wou'd call upon me: I thought it properer to wait upon him & prevent a 1^st visit. £30 have been paid to M^r Pointz 10 whereof are appropriated to bear the charge of young Ireland's passage to Maryland. Sir Thomas desired me to acquaint M^r Ireland not to draw any more upon him as his bills will be sent back protested and at the same time told me he wou'd annually pay to M^r Pointz on the 23^d of Nov^r each year 30 pounds, & 10 pounds apart for his son. If M^r Ireland drew for £40 on Sir Thomas, as you seem to intimate, he must not be surprised to see his bill sent back protested, as that money for the year 61 has been advanced to M^r Pointz & I suppose M^r Ireland has received it before this. M^r Ireland must put up with the charges of the protests: he had once the indiscretion to draw upon Sir Thomas for £100 His bills being protested last year was oweing to his benefactor's absence, who was down in Gloucestershire with his younger son. Young Ireland is to return with the next fleet, he is now with his uncle an Apothecary in Wapping; he appears to be of a mild & tractable disposition, but utterly ignorant of worldly concerns & quite unexperienced. It was ill judged to keep him so long at St. Omers. That education is only fit for Priests: the little lattin he knows, for he knows but little, will be of no service to him in the capacity of a

Planter and Mr Ireland's fortune will not permit him to act in a higher sphere.

Had he been taken from St Omer's in Grammar and bound to some business he might by application & industry have procured a decent lively hood & been of great assistance to his father, where as things are now circumstanced, he will, I fear, be a charge to him at least for some time. But let not this discourage Mr Ireland his son is young tractable, sober & indowed with sufficient sense. I have not the honour of knowing Lord Montague. I am acquainted with Sir Thomas's younger son but not intimately enough to sollicit by letter (our distance barrs all other communication) his influence & good will in Mr Ireland's favour. £400 or 500 is a considerable sum of money. Mr Ireland is not the only poor relation who stands in need of assistance from Sir Thomas & who is supported by his charity & munificience you certainly rather wished, than hoped the advancement of such a sum. I did not so much as mention it, a request of that sort wou'd have been ill timed & perhaps displeasing. I hope Mr Ireland by means of the £30 conditional not settled annuity, by the little assistance you may lend him, & by his own industry, will be enabled to live comfortably, & to leave his son a competent livelyhood.

We have no very interesting news. The fate of Colberg is yet undecided. By the last accounts General Romanzoff was still before that place. The Parlt is unanimous in supporting the measures of our late great Minister & seems determined to prosecute the German war with the utmost vigour, according to our papers 12,000 men are to be sent over to Germany early in the Spring. We begin to find the scarcity of money & men. An additional law is laid upon windows, & one (as is said, is to be laid on dogs). Our Cousin Macnemara was with me this afternoon as I was busy in writing he staid but a minute or two & then took his leave seemingly in an ill humour. I conducted him to the door where stopping short, he with some emotion desired me, as I was writing to my father, to inform him, that he should return soon to Maryland that you need not give yourself, any pain or concern about him; that he

was the best Judge of his own affairs, that he hoped to transact them in such manner as to give satisfaction to himself & to his friends.

Is this style suitable & becoming a man who a few days ago was under the strongest apprehensions of being arrested for a debt of 3 or 4 pounds. Pray give my compliments to Richard Croxall & to his brother to Mrs. Lawson & Doct. Lyon.

I am Dr Papa
Most affectionately yours
Ch: Carroll.

[75]

The inclosed is from Mac. Coullam to his father, who he tells me is in possession of a tract of Land called Mary's Lot near Elkridge. Mac Coullam left Maryland 7 or 8 years ago against the consent of his Parents; he has since had leisure to repent this rash step; affliction has made him wise. After many crosses & hardships being reduced to the last extremity he was forced by mere want to ware a livery: he is now servant to Mr Booth the R: C: Conveyancer: his master seems well satisfied with his conduct he with his master but not with his condition, wh however he bares patiently & esteems the punishment of past folly. He says he knew me well & was often with me up at Elkridge. Pray let me know wether his father is alive and able to assist his son: he is very desirous of returning to Maryland where he hopes to be provided for by his relations: I wish some thing may be done for this young man: he seems to be very sorry for past faults; he appears modest & sober, and I think deserves encouragement: I hope his Parents or relations may be in such circumstances as to be able to afford him some relief in his distress: tho' his master is well pleased with his conduct & behaviour & has treated him better than any other Servant he has had before, his wages are but small. If his father is in possession of the land above mentioned he would do well to call his son over; he wou'd be a very good assistant, being active young & strong.

(To be Continued)

WILSON MILES CARY.

JOSEPH S. AMES

Wilson Miles Cary, for many years an honored member of this Society, was born at "Haystack," Baltimore County, December 12th, 1838, and died at "Belvoir," Fauquier County, Virginia, August 28th, 1914, while on a visit to his niece, Mrs. Hetty Cary Harrison, the wife of Fairfax Harrison, Esq., who was also his near cousin. He was educated in private schools and then at the University of Virginia, whose founder, Thomas Jefferson, was his great-great-great uncle. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army and held a commission under Lee and Johnson. When the war was over he returned to Baltimore where his parents were living, studied law and was admitted to the Bar. His retiring, unassuming disposition did not find this profession a congenial one, and he accepted the opportunity of becoming a Clerk of one of the Baltimore courts, which position he held for many years, performing his laborious duties and keeping his records in a manner which compelled the admiration of everyone. His main interest, however, was never in this work, which naturally was almost entirely of a routine character. He was impressed very early in his life with the importance to the history of the country of an accurate knowledge of the records scattered through the various counties; court-house records, family papers, church registers, tomb-stone inscriptions, etc. He realized that this was specially true of Virginia, which had suffered in such an unspeakable manner from the ravages of the War. So, almost immediately after its conclusion, he began a series of visits to the different portions of this state, gathering information from all sources. His opportunity was almost unique, and he made good use of it. He brought to the task a mind and a disposition perfectly fitted for the sifting of evidence, the estimation of values and the unravelling of difficul-

ties. One should add to this that his personality was so charming that many sources of information were immediately opened to him, where another might have sought in vain for admission.

Before many years this interest in local history and genealogy became so great that he resolved to devote his life to it; and he then widened the scope of his labors, pursuing investigations in Maryland, Delaware and England. His reputation grew with the years, and as a genealogist he surely has never had a superior. He was gifted with an imagination, controlled by a knowledge of what true evidence was; he was never satisfied with a belief or a conviction, facts alone appealed to him; but he had a unerring instinct as to where to look for these. As a consequence of his stern critical sense and estimate of the value of his work his progress often seemed to be slow, but it was sure. He was active and untiring in his labors up to a few days before his death. Their results are beyond value. He was always methodical in collecting evidence, and in presenting it. His own notes and his completed pedigrees and charts are models of what such papers should be. By his will all of his records of the Cary family and its connections were left to his cousin, Mr. Fairfax Harrison, who intends to put them in a printed volume; all his other papers were left to his brother, Mr. John Brune Cary. The latter, most wisely and most generously, has decided to place them at the disposal of the Historical Societies of the two states, in whose service Mr. Cary did his life's work. To this end the papers have been divided into two groups, one referring to Virginia, the other to Maryland. The latter includes charts giving the genealogies of over one hundred families and an equal number of packets containing the original records upon which the former are based. Altogether there are references, extensive ones in most cases, to over 300 Maryland families. All these papers, through the generosity of Mr. John B. Cary and his sister, Miss Cary, have been indexed, filed and collected in such a manner as to render them useful to all students of Maryland history.

This brief sketch of Mr. Cary's life should not close without reference to the deep affection which he inspired in all who knew him. His simplicity of character, his bouyancy of disposition, his entire lack of thought of self, his contagious enthusiasm will be always remembered by all who were ever fortunate enough to know him.

KENNEDY OWEN TO MRS. AGNES OWEN.

Baltimore 14 Septb^{r} 1814.
1/2 past 5 p. m.

My dear Agnes:

The enemy after having bombarded the Fort for Twenty-four hours got under way about 7 or 8 o'clock this morning and stood down the Bay, we have had warm work both by land and water.

I have fears that they will soon return again as they are all at anchor not more than 9 or 10 miles from Town, their land forces are all re-embarked today—at foot you have the names of some of the killed and wounded. The Mails had all stopd running and untill this moment I did not know that I could have an oppty of writing to you. Mr. J. Hall promised me he would let you know that I was well, which I have now the pleasure to confirm and trust that you and our dear children* are also, as also your friends—poor little Kennedy† is dead.

In great haste,

Yours most affectionately,

K. Owen.

* His four daughters: Rebecca, who married first, Dr. Charles Edward Smith, and second, James J. Grogan; Mary Hawksworth, who married 1st James Lyon and 2nd., W. H. Norris; Ann, who married Algernon Sidney Allen, and Sally, who died unmarried.

† Kennedy Tiernan, son of Luke Tiernan.

If the enemy do not return I will see you before the end of the week. Mr. Andrews and James are still in Phila. Many and many others at the Place, for gods Sake dont you leave Hagerstown untill you see or hear further from me.
Killed in action
Lowry Donaldson,
Jno. Burd, and some others whose names I dont know.
Wounded
Jas. H. McCulloh &c &c &c
James Gibson.
Killed at the Fort
Levy Clagett
John Clemm and about a doz wounded among them Jas. L. Hawkins, N. F. Williams slightly Sam Harris, Solo Etting's son. [Samuel]

Mr Burrall is waiting for this I have not time to add—God preserve you. Kiss our Dear children for me, I long to see you all. [The letter is addressed to Mrs. Agnes Owen, Care of Mr. A[lexander] Neill, Hagerstown, Md.]

GENEALOGIES OF FOUR FAMILIES OF DORCHESTER COUNTY: HARRISON, HASKINS, CAILE, LOOCKERMAN.

(Continued from Vol. xi, p. 83.)

JOSEPH S. AMES.

THE LOOCKERMAN FAMILY OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

1. Govert Loockerman [1], the ancestor of the Maryland family, was born in Turnhout, a town in the Netherlands, and came to New Amsterdam in April, 1633. Several histories of his adventurous and active life have been published; the best are in "The Dupuy Family," pp. 107 et seq.,* and in

* In this most valuable book the genealogy of the Loockerman family is carried to Govert's grandchildren; but there are several important errors in this and not a few inconsistencies between the text and the family charts.

the New York Historical and Biographical Register, Vol. VIII. In the latter may be found references to his brothers and sister. It may be sufficient to note here that he was the wealthiest merchant of the Province, that he held in succession nearly all the public offices in his adopted city, and that he rendered conspicuous service in military and naval positions. He died in the autumn of 1671.

He was twice married; first on Feb. 26, 1641, in Amsterdam, to Ariaentje Jans, who bore him two daughters; and second, on July 11, 1649, in New Amsterdam, to Marritje Jans * (d. 1677 Nov.), he being her third husband.

Issue, first wife:

i. Marritje Loockerman,[2] b. 1641 Nov. 3; bapt. 1641 Dec. 1; d. ——; m. 1664 Nov. 12 Balthazar Bayard, son of Samuel Bayard and Anna Stuyvesant.

ii. Jannetie Loockerman, b. 1643 Sept. 23; bapt. 1643 Sept. 27; d. ——; m. 1667 Feb. 12 Dr. Hans Kierstede, son of Dr. Hans Kierstede and Sara Roelofs.

Second wife:

2. iii. JACOB LOOCKERMAN, bapt. 1652 Mar. 17; d. 1730 Aug. 17; m. (1) 1677/8 Jan 29 Helena Ketin, (2) Dorothy ——.

2. JACOB LOOCKERMAN[2] (Govert[1]), only child of Govert Loockerman and his second wife Marritje Jans, was baptised in New Amsterdam Mar. 17, 1652, and died in Dorchester Co., Md., it is said on Aug. 17, 1730. His will was dated July 21, 1729, and was proved Oct. 27, 1730. On Jan. 29, 1677/8 he married Helena Ketin †; after her death he married again, for at the time of his death his wife's name was Dorothy. His first wife was dead probably in 1695, the date of the ratification of his naturalization, for no mention is made of her; and he was married to Dorothy in 1720, when her name appears signed to a deed. She was living in 1751, when she made a gift of slaves to her grandchildren.

* She was the daughter of Tryn Jansen and sister of the famous Anneke Jans. Her first husband was Thymen Janzsen; and her daughter by this marriage married for her second husband the distinguished Jacob Leisler. See *N. Y. Hist. and Biog.*, vol. VII, 123; also *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1892, p. 60, for her will.

† Purple: *Ancient Families of New York.* It is more than probable that this should be "Ellinor Keiting," only daughter of Nicholas Keiting of St. Mary's Co., who came to the Province in 1641 and whose will was written Apr. 20, 1657 and proved Oct. 10, 1661. The name was spelt Keyton, Keytin, etc. See *Maryland Wills*, vol. I, pp. 20, 113, etc. His wife's name was Audrey; and her will was proved in 1659.

He was educated as a physician and for a few years practised his profession in New Amsterdam; but, soon after his marriage, and for reasons undoubtedly connected with the political troubles of Jacob Leisler, the husband of his stepsister, he moved to St. Mary's Co., Maryland, where in 1678 he applied to be naturalized. In 1683 we find him acting as a Land Commissioner of Dorchester Co., and from that time till his death he held prominent official positions in that county.* He served as Justice almost continuously from 1685 to 1724; he was Sheriff in 1694; he was Military Officer in 1696, and later rose to the rank of Colonel; from 1698 to 1704 he was a member of the House of Burgesses.

His will is on record in Annapolis (Lib. 20, p. 109); in it he names his son Jacob his executor; and the instrument is witnessed by Roger, John and Elizabeth Woolford.

Issue: first wife, order of birth not known

3. i. Jacob Loockerman,[3] Jr., b. 1678; d. 1731; m. 1711 Apr. 26 Mrs. Magdalen (Stevens) Edmondson.
4. ii. Govert Loockerman, b. 1681; d. 1728; m. Sarah Woolford.
5. iii. John Loockerman, b. 1686; d. 1760 or 1761; m. (1) Mabel Dawson, (2) Mary ——.
6. iv. Mary Loockerman, m. (1) Rev. James Hindman, (2) before 1729 July 21 Francis Allen.
7. v. Nicholas Loockerman, b. 1697 Nov. 10; d. 1771 Mar.; m. 1721 Sally Emerson.
   vi. Thomas Loockerman, lost at sea in 1714.†

Second wife

8. vii. Thomas Loockerman, m. (1) Vienna ——, (2) Mary ——.

3. Jacob Loockerman, Jr. (Jacob,[2] Govert [1]), was undoubtedly born in Dorchester Co., but at the time of his death was living in Talbot Co. His will, written June 28, 1731 and proved July 27, 1731, is on record in Annapolis (Lib. 20, fol. 210). His executors were his wife and his nephew Jacob son of his brother Govert; and the witnesses were Col. William Holland and his wife Elizabeth Holland, and Thomas Holland. He is said to have been born in 1678.

On April 26, 1711 he married Mrs. Magdalen (Stevens) Edmondson,‡ widow of James Edmondson, and daughter of

* See *Maryland Archives*, vols. v, vii, xvii, xix, xx, xxii, xxiv, xxvi and Jones' *History of Dorchester Co.*

† In 1712 Jacob Loockerman deeds land to his son Thomas; and in 1724 Jacob Jr. (grandson of Col. Jacob) deeds this same land to his son Jacob, saying in the recitation that Thomas went to sea in 1714 in a sloop belonging to Col. Thomas Ennalls and was lost.

‡ St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co.

John Stevens and Dorothy Preston. Her will was proved Oct. 30, 1738.

By this marriage there were apparently no children; at least none are mentioned in the wills referred to.

In the years 1699 and 1700 he was Clerk of certain committees in the House of Deputies; and in 1701 and again from 1728 to 1739 he was sheriff of Dorchester Co.*

4. Govert Loockerman,[3] (Jacob,[2] Govert [1]) was born about 1681, as appears from a deposition made Mar. 13, 1721, on record in Cambridge,** in which appears "Govert Loockerman, aged about 40 years, etc." He died in 1728 probably, because on Aug. 28, of that year the inventory of his estate was filed by his father and his brother Jacob.

He held many offices in Dorchester Co.† In 1706 he was Sheriff; from 1710-1727, with the exception of a few years he was Clerk of Court; in 1712 and 1713 he was a member of the House of Burgesses; in 1723 he was on the Board of Visitors of Parish Schools.

His wife ‡ was Sarah Woolford, daughter of Roger Woolford and his wife Mary Denwood. She was born Mar. 8, 1672 § and was dead before August 1730.¶

The only list of his children we have is that given in his brother Jacob's will, written June 28, 1730.

Issue:

9. i. Jacob Loockerman,[4] m. Rosannah Woolford.
   ii. Govert Loockerman, under age in 1731, date of his Uncle Jacob's will, d. 1753 Dec. 16; m. 1751 Nov. 13 Mrs. Ann (Rider) Billings.‖ No issue. He was a sea-captain. The inventory of his estate was filed Apr. 12, 1754; and his sister Mary Ennalls and her son Wm. Haskins sign it as next of kin; so it is probable that his other two sisters were dead at the time. The administrator of his estate was William Allen.

* *Maryland Archives,* vol. xxvi, p. 414; xxiv, pp. 62 and 111; xxiv, p. 167; xxv, p. 530; Jones, *History of Dorchester Co.*

** "Old No. 8," fol. 108.

† Jones, *History of Dorchester Co.*

‡ The fact that his wife was Sarah Woolford is proved, first, by several deeds to Govert and his wife Sarah, second by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth (Woolford) Holland, daughter of Roger and Mary (Denwood) Woolford, in which there are several references to Govert's children as her nephews and nieces.

§ Jones, *loc. cit.*

¶ Date of deed of Jacob Loockerman to his granddaughter Sarah "dau. of his son Govert and Sarah his wife, both late of Dorchester."

‖ Her will was written June 2, 1755 and proved June 10, 1756. She was the daughter of Col. John Rider and Ann Hicks and the widow of James Billings.

iii. Sarah Loockerman,* m. 1740 ± Joseph Cox Gray. No issue.
iv. Elizabeth Loockerman. She is named in the wills of her grandfather (1729) and her uncle Jacob (1730), but not by her aunt Elizabeth Holland (1738 Nov. 19) in the list of her nieces.
10. v. Mary Loockerman, m. (1) Thomas Haskins, (2) Dr. Joseph Ennalls.

5. John Loockerman,[3] (Jacob,[2] Govert [1]), was born in 1686 probably, for in a deposition made in 1745 he gives his age as 59.** His will was written Nov. 12, 1760 and was proved Mar. 17, 1761. He lived and died in Talbot Co. where he was a carpenter.

He was married twice, first before 1711,† to Mabel Dawson, daughter of Ralph and Mary (O'Mealey) Dawson, second, before 1729,‡ to Mary ——.

John Loockerman in his will names his nephew Jacob Loockerman as his executor, and leaves bequests to the children of his son John.

Issue: first wife.

11. i. Jacob Loockerman,§ m. 1737 Nov. Mrs. Elizabeth (Harris) Millington.

Second wife:

12. ii. John Loockerman, m. Mary Skinner.
13. ? iii. Thomas Loockerman,¶ d. 1754; m. Sidney (Wynne?)

6. Mary Loockerman,[3] (Jacob,[2] Govert [1]) was twice married, first to the Rev. James Hindman (d. 1713; will dated 1713 Aug 10, proved 1713, Nov. 25), Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Queen Anne Co.; second to Francis Allen || of Talbot Co. Issue: first husband.

* She was married at the date of writing of her brother Jacob's will, Apr. 8, 1741 but was unmarried at the date of her aunt Elizabeth Holland's will, Nov. 19, 1738. Joseph Cox Gray was a member of Assembly in 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1762 and 1763, and Justice of Dorchester from 1756 to 1764. He married a second time, before 1756, Mrs. Rosannah (Woolford) Loockerman, daughter of James Woolford and widow of Jacob Loockerman his first wife's brother.

** Land Records, Easton.

† Date of deed.

‡ Date of his father's will, in which this wife is referred to.

§ Named in will of his uncle Jacob and his grandfather.

¶ Col. Loockerman, in his will (1729) in naming the children of his son John, mentions Jacob and another "the youngest son by this wife." So it appears that there were at least two sons by this second marriage. There is only indirect evidence that Thomas was one of these.

|| Named in will of her father, 1729.

i. Jacob Hindman,[4] * d. 1766; m. 1739 Jan 29 Mary Trippe (d. after 1781).
   i. James Hindman, b. 1741 June 20; d. s. p. 1830 Feb. 18.
   ii. William Hindman (M. C.), b. 1743 April 1; d. 1822 Jan. 19 unm.
   iii. Jacob Henderson Hindman (Rev.), d. s. p.
   iv. Edward Hindman, m. Ann ——; d. s. p.
   v. John Hindman (Col.), m. Esther ——. Issue.
   vi. Mary Hindman, drowned aged 12.
   vii. Elizabeth Hindman, m. William Perry.
   viii. Sarah Hindman, d. unm.

Second husband (all that are known):

ii. Moses Allen.†
iii. Mary Allen,‡ m. 1759 Apr. Rev. John Rosse, of Snow Hill. Issue.
iv. William Allen, living in Worcester Co. in 1774.

7. Nicholas Loockerman,[3] (Jacob,[2] Govert [1]) was born Nov. 10, 1697,¶ and moved to Delaware in 1723, buying "The Range" near Dover, where he died in March 1771. His wife, whom he married in 1721, was Sally Emerson, daughter of Vincent Emerson, of "The Grange," near Dover. She died before her husband.

For the years 1745 to 1755 he held the important office of coroner of Kent Co., Delaware.

According to Scharf "History of Delaware," he was married twice, first to Susan Emerson, daughter of Vincent Emerson, second to Esther Shurmer, daughter of Benjamin Shurmer.

Issue:

14. i. Vincent Loockerman,[4] b. 1722; d. 1785 Aug. 26, m. (1) 1741 Mar. 1 Mrs. Susannah Beswicks, (2) 1774 Feb. 1 Elizabeth Pryor.
   ii. Richard Loockerman, named in father's will 1765 Oct. 31. Of him nothing is known.

8. Thomas Loockerman,[3] (Jacob,[2] Govert [1]) was born after the year 1714 when his namesake and half-brother was

* Called "under eight" in will of father, 1713. His own will was proved Nov. 5, 1766; and the inventory of his estate was filed at Easton in May 1767. He was Sheriff of Dorchester from 1737 to 1739; and a delegate to Assembly from 1741-1744.

† Signs the inventory of Jacob Hindman as "next of kin," with Mary Allen and Mary Hindman. A Dr. Moses Allen died near Easton Apr. 20, 1805, aged 71; and Moses Allen was appointed Sheriff of Dorchester in 1761 to complete the unexpired term of Hall Caile, dec.

‡ These names are found in letters of Rev. John Rosse.

¶ The authority for this date is not known by the compiler. His will was written Oct. 31, 1765; a codicil was added Mar. 5, 1771; and both were proved Mar. 15, 1771. He named his son Vincent and his grandson Vincent, Jr., his executors. His tombstone bears the inscription "died Mar. 6, 1769, aged 73."

drowned. His father refers to him in his will (1729) as a minor; and his brother Jacob speaks of him in his will (1731) as being at school. His will was written Sept. 20, 1762 and was proved Mar. 29, 1769.

He was maried twice, first to Vienna ——, as appears from the records of the Old Choptank Parish, second to Mary ——, who survived him. This second wife was not named in his will, but claimed her "third" at the time of probate of his will; so it is possible that they were married between 1762 and 1769.

Issue:

i. Nancy Loockerman,[4] * m. Samuel Abbott, Jr.
ii. Elizabeth Loockerman, bapt. † 1745 Mar. 4.
15. iii. Thomas Loockerman, bapt. 1747 Feb. 4, m. Frances.
iv. John Loockerman, mentioned in deed of gift of grandmother, Mrs. Dorothy Loockerman, May 9, 1751,‡ and also in father's will.
v. Mary Loockerman, bapt. 1751 Jan. 15.
vi. Lilley Loockerman, bapt. 1753 May 1.
vii. Jacob Loockerman, named in father' will; and living in 1770.

9. Jacob Loockerman,[4] (Govert,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) was the executor of his uncle Jacob Loockerman (d. 1731), and was named by his brother-in-law, Thomas Haskins, as one of the guardians of his children. His will was written Apr. 8, 1741; and he died soon after. His wife was Rosanna Woolford,§ daughter of James Woolford.

Issue:

i. Jacob Loockerman,[5] ¶ d. s. p.
ii. Elizabeth Loockerman, m. —— Wing.

10. Mary Loockerman,[4] (Govert,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) is named in the will of her uncle Jacob Loockerman (1731), and calling herself "Mary Haskins formerly Mary Loockerman" she is one of those proving the will of Col. William Holland in Oct. 1732, which she had witnessed as Mary Loockerman in 1724. Her own will was written May 27, 1767 and proved Jan. 20, 1772.

* She was named as her father's executrix, but renounced her rights. She was married between the dates of writing and probate of his will.

† Records of Old Choptank Parish.

‡ Records at Cambridge.

§ She married, second, Joseph Cox Gray, whose first wife was Sarah Loockerman, sister of Jacob.

¶ His estate was administered in Mar. 1765. In the accounts filed May 1, 1767, reference is made to his own sister Elizabeth Wing and to his half-brothers and half-sister.

Her aunt, Elizabeth Woolford, who married in succession Col. Thomas Ennalls and Col. William Holland, in her will, written Nov. 19, 1738, makes many references to her.

She was twice married, first in or before 1728, to Thomas Haskins (See Haskins Family); second, before 1738 to Dr. Joseph Ennalls (b. 1709, d. 1756), son of Henry and Mary (Hooper) Ennalls.

Issue: first husband (for details see Haskins Family).

i. William Haskins,[5] b. 1729; d. 1779; m. Sarah Airey.
ii. Joseph Haskins, b. 1731; d. 1788; m. Sarah Ennalls.
iii. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1733; d. 1805; m. Hall Caile.

Second husband (order of birth not known):

iv. Thomas Ennalls (Col.), b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary Sulivane, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Ennalls) Sulivane.
Issue: Sarah Ennalls, b. ——; d. ——; m. Henry Waggaman (1748-1809). Issue.
v. Henry Ennalls, b. ——; d. ——; m. Peggy Bayard.
vi. Mary Ennalls, b. 1738 Sept.; d. 1803 July; m. 1765 Oct. 17 James Sulivane, b. 1737, Mar. 30; d. ——; son of Daniel and Sarah (Ennalls) Sulivane. Issue:
i. Daniel Sulivane, b. 1766 July; m. Mary Richardson.
ii. Joseph Ennalls Sulivane, b. 1769 May; m. Anne E. Hooper.
iii. Henrietta Sulivane, b. 1766 Jan. 16; m. 1802 Oct. 10 Joseph Haskins.
iv. Mary Sulivane, b. 1773 Nov.; m. 1794 Apr. J. H. Eccleston.
vii. Margaret Ennalls, b. ——; d. ——; m. 1770 William Murray Maynadier (b. 1747 Apr. 28; d. ——); son of the Rev. Daniel and Mary (Murray) Maynadier. Issue:
i. William Maynadier b. 1754 Aug. 1; m. (1) 1800 Oct. 18 Sarah Brown, (2) Catherine Brown.
ii. Henry Maynadier, m.
iii. Daniel Maynadier, d. unm.
iv. Margaret Murray Maynadier, d. 1840 Dec. 14; m. 1810 Jan. 4 Daniel Dulany Fitzhugh.
viii. Rebecca Ennalls, d. between 1756 and 1767.
ix. Henrietta Ennalls.

11. Jacob Loockerman,[4] (John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) is named in the will of his grandfather (1729) and is referred to in 1748 as "the heir of Ralph Dawson." The date of his death is not known; the last reference to him being in 1764 when his brother John appoints him his executor and the guardian of his sons. In Nov. 1737 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Harris) Millington,* widow of Allemby

* By her first husband she had three children; Elizabeth, Margaret and Sarah. The second of these, Margaret, married the Rev. John Miller and was the mother of Mary Miller (b. 1762 July 26) who married for her first husband Vincent Loockerman, Jr. See *Penn. Mag. of Hist.*, VII, p. 307.

Millington, an English sea-captain who had settled in Talbot Co. (Marr. Contract, Nov. 10, 1737; Easton.)

It is said that he died leaving no children, but the evidence in favor of this statement is not strong. (There was a Jacob Loockerman who in 1773 was married to Betty, the daughter of Theodore Madkin of Dorchester, and who had at that time a son John.)

12. John Lookerman,[4] (John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) lived in what is now Caroline Co., but was then included in Queen Anne. His will was written Mar. 9, 1764 and was proved June 10, 1766. In it he makes no mention of his wife and appoints his brother Jacob and two friends his executors and the guardians of his children. These last refused to serve, and his widow, Mary Loockerman, probated the will and chose her "third." She became the second wife * of John Goldsborough of "Four Square," Talbot Co., son of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenberry) Goldsborough; and, according to records in the Goldsborough family, she was Mary Skinner, daughter of Richard Skinner and Katherine Sherwood.

Issue:

16. i. Richard Loockerman,[5] d. 1792 Oct; m. (1) 1775 Aug. 9 Mary Darden (2) 1779 Nov. 22 Ann Wood.
17. ii. Jacob Loockerman, b. 1759 Jan 22; d. 1839 June 17; m. (1) 1784 July 17 Eleanor Clarke, (2) 1802 Oct. 10 Mary Harrison.
iii. Elizabeth Loockerman, probably died unm., not named in brother Richard's will, 1792.

13. Thomas Loockerman,[4] (John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) of Dorchester, died before Aug. 29, 1754 the date of administration of his estate by Sidney Loockerman,† who represented Thomas Wynn Loockerman, "minor, son of Thomas."

It is impossible to prove at this time who was his father; but it was probably John Loockerman sen. The latter in his will (1760) gives no evidence as to his decendants except by naming the three children of his son John; but Col. Jacob Loockerman in his will (1729) when naming certain of children of John L. sen. uses the words "the

* By this marriage there were two children, Robert and Anna Maria who married Arthur Emory and is called "sister" by Richard Loockerman in his will.

† It is probable that she was his widow and was descended from Thomas Wynn of Pennsylvania. She was living in 1757.

youngest son by this wife," which certainly means that John sen. had at least two sons by his second wife, Mary ———. One of these may have been Thomas. (It is not impossible that Thomas was a son of Govert, for we know the names of the latter's children by indirect means only; but the recitation in the will of Jacob, Jr. seems to be complete.)

Issue:

18. i. THOMAS WYNN LOOCKERMAN,[5] a minor in 1754, d. after the Revolution; m.

14. VINCENT LOOCKERMAN,[4] (Nicholas,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]), was born in 1722 and died Aug. 26 1785 "aged 63." He was married twice; first, on Mar. 1, 1741 to Mrs. Susannah Beswicks of Talbot Co. (d. 1773 Nov. 7, aged 63), second, Feb. 1 1774* to Elizabeth Pryor† (b. 1757 Feb. 20, d. 1827 May 9) daughter of John Pryor of Dover, Delaware.

He was a prominent Whig during the Revolution. In 1776 he was a delegate to Assembly, and in 1784 was State Senator from Kent Co., Del. His will was written Mar. 9, 1784 and proved Aug. 30, 1785.

Issue: first wife:—

19. i. VINCENT LOOCKERMAN, JR.,[5] b. 1747 Jan. 7 ;d. 1790 Apr. 5; m. (1) 1767 May 3 Anne Goldsborough, (2) 1781 Aug. 1 Mary Knight, (3) 1787 Nov. Mary Miller.

ii. Nicholas Loockerman,‡ d. s. p. between 1765 and 1774 Mar.

Second wife:—

iii. Elizabeth Loockerman, b. 1779 Dec. 23; d. 1842 Apr. 12; m. (1) 1798 ± Joseph Miller. (2) 1805 May 8 Thomas Bradford the younger of Philadelphia. For issue see Vincent, *History of Delaware.*

iv. Nicholas Loockerman,§ b. 1783 Nov. 27; d. 1850 Mar. 20, unm.

(To be Continued)

* He made marriage agreements Aug. 7, and Aug. 31, 1776 with John Pryor and his daughter who was then a minor.

† She married second Hon. Charles Nixon and had among other children a daughter Mary Nixon (b. 1788 Dec. 19; d. 1876 Jan.) who married, first, Jan. 9, 1810 Dr. Robert Goldsborough; second, Nov. 1, 1825 Gardner Bayley. By this Goldsborough marriage there were three daughters and a son, Nicholas Loockerman Goldsborough.

‡ Called "little grand-son" in his grandfather's will 1765 Oct. 31.

§ His will was written June 22, 1829; codicils were added Aug. 23, 1830; June 22, 1842; and all were proved Apr. 1, 1850.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XI. SEPTEMBER, 1916. No. 3.

CLAYTON COLMAN HALL.

1847-1916.

In the passing of Clayton Colman Hall on May 21st, 1916, this Society has lost one of its most loyal, active and zealous members, who for thirty-five years brought to its councils a mind singularly acute and analytical; as Chairman of the Publication Committee and later, after the death of Dr. William Hand Browne, as editor of the *Maryland Archives,* he did work of the highest value to the Society.

Born in Baltimore, August 24, 1847, the son of Thomas William Hall and Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall, his early education was obtained largely from private tutors and from private reading. At the age of fifteen he began active business life in the counting room of a mercantile house, though his habits were then and continued to be, those of a student. In 1897 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland; and from 1881 to 1883 he pursued advanced courses in physics, mathematics and political economy at the Johns Hopkins University, and in 1902 he received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts, *causa honoris.*

In 1876 Mr. Hall made an exhaustive study of the various Great Seals of the state, as a result of which the present Great Seal was restored to the original design adopted 1632. The

results of this investigation were embodied in a paper on the Great Seal of Maryland, which was published by the Society as Fund Publication No. 23. Mr. Hall published in 1902 his "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate," originally delivered as a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University; he edited "Narratives of Early Maryland" and was the general editor of "Baltimore, its History and its People."

Mr. Hall was by profession an insurance actuary and had been since 1878 actuary to the State Insurance Department of Maryland and in addition has rendered other important public services.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE FROM ANNAPOLIS TO CHERBOURG.

ON BOARD OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, 1 AUG. TO 6 SEPT., 1811

DAVID BAILIE WARDEN

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 141.)

When the ladies get rid of sea sickness we shall pass our time agreeably. Last evening I was alone at the tea table. I amused myself with reading, and I have rummaged the Cabin and ward-room for books. I read everything. It is an old remark that no book is so foolish in which something useful may not be found. I have again perused your Excellent letter; I know not whether, in all respects, I shall be able to follow the advice it Contains. The happiest state is certainly that of marriage, of seeing oneself beloved by a lovely woman, who Equally partakes of the joys and sorrows of her husband; who, by her conduct, rouses none of the unhappy passions of envy, suspicion, or jealousy, and who, loving and beloved is alive to every thing that interests him; who feels for the unfortunate, and has Courage to bear up against accidents which no prudence can avert.

A few years ago, I had imagined that happiness resided only in a retired Cabin; in a shady wood, through which run a crystal stream; and that riches were not only useless, but the cause of half the ills which torment families. I now think that it is necessary before marriage to be in some degree independent and, if this opinion grows upon me, it is more than probable that I shall die an old bachelor. Life passeth like a shadow, and I fear that Independence will not be within my reach before I am too old to marry. It is now thirteen years since I adopted the U. States as my Country. If I cannot be useful to her by marriage I will endeavour to act in other respects like a good patriot. Your good opinion of me I highly prize; That of others, which you mention, is gratifying. I love that friendship, which without noise, steals upon the Affections, which, tho' often silent, is no less sacred and solemn, which mellows by time, and becomes unchangeable. It requires some experience in the world to be able to distinguish between a real and pretended friendship. Extravagance of praise excites suspicion as much as excess of Calumny. Even the most interesting women are not without little failings. The greatest proof of your friendship for me was not to be displeased when I once told you freely my opinion on a subject concerning which we did not agree, but I must not indulge in reflections of this kind, which would transform my journal into an Ethical discourse.

9th Aug. This morning I rose at four o'clock to attend the Levee of *Aurora,* which was grand and beautiful beyond description. It was to this magnificent Spectacle Dr Franklin invited some Parisian Ladies, to whom it had never been exhibited. It seems impossible to see the sun Emerge, as it were, in refulgence from the bottom of the Ocean, without feeling a high degree of solemn pleasure. The setting sun today was uncommonly beautiful. The Clouds tinged with lively colors, seen from our Cabin windows, seemed alternately to rise from, and sink into the waters.

Mrs B. has experienced a Severe loss. She had two mocking birds, one of which Escaped from the Cage, into the Cabin, the windows of which were open, it flew to one of them, where it

perched. I crept thro' the other window to prevent its Escape, but failed in the attempt. It flew to the water, and unable to return, it perished in the waves. It had just Commenced to amuse us with its infinite variety of notes.

I dined today with the officers of the Ward Room, with whom I am much pleased. The dinner was good, the soup, called *mock turtle,* excellent, and we indulged in Anecdotes & pleasantry over some bottles of Madeira & claret.

It is not permitted to smoke a Segar except in the forecastle, or on deck near the prow. Sometimes in the Evening, I indulge this habit which *Swift* calls a scurvy one, which the celebrated *Burke* said was the delight of Dutchmen. It has its pleasures; it excites a pleasing influence over the Animal spirits; as I Experience, in a fine evening, seated on the bowsprit, thinking of my absent friends, or admiring the ship ploughing the murmuring sea.

11th Augt. Last night the gale was strong accompanied with rain, and it continued till this morning. We sailed at the rate of nine Knots per hour. The temperature of the water has decreased 5° which indicates that we are not in the Gulph stream. Today we found another curiosity—a flying fish, which fell upon the deck. It is of a roundish form its length is about a foot; that of its wings, four inches. The Seamen eat them, and say that they have an agreeable taste; that they can fly the distance of two hundred yards. This species seems to form a line between its own tribe and that of birds.

12th August. This day the wind carried us along with the rapidity of nine Knots per hour. It began to blow during the night and there was much lightning, and thunder, which, at Sea, have an Awful Effect. The wind ceased and the Contending foaming waves seemed ready to swallow up our vessel. They dashed thro' our port holes, and, for the first time, we were obliged to put on the *dead Lights.* I was reading the affecting story of *La Roche* to Mrs. Baldwin who was reposing on her Couch, when a Sea filled the after gallery, and wet the *femme de chambre* a modest girl, from head to foot. I could not refrain from laughter; and I know not how the emotions

excited by the pathetic tale were so suddenly suppressed. The waters were carried by the wind into the air, and fell in thick rain. Before Evening " the sun looked in his beauty from the clouds and laughed at the storm." Then sunk beneath the western waves, and the storm renewed its force, and continued till the morning (13th Augt) when a sail approached us, and the men were called to Quarters. In the Course of five minutes our beds, cots and trunks were removed, and everything prepared for action. It was a Merchant Ship, which afforded a fine spectacle, as she glided over the swelling waves. The great motion of the vessel has again made the ladies sick. Physicians speak lightly of this malady which to some is really distressing, a Constant Sickness, and a disposition to regurgitate is a real malady; and tho it is probable that no means can prevent its attack, still some may be found to alleviate its pains. It seems to depend upon a mechanical action of the system, created by the sinking and rising of the vessel, and is the same species of malady which is felt by some in the act of swinging. Some Individuals are more disposed to it than others. I am never sea sick. I can walk on the quarter deck in the roughest weather, and our first Lieutenant, though he has been many years at Sea, is subject to nausea and retching, when the motion of the vessel is Considerable. I am convinced that it is best to stay on deck as much as possible, but there is a strong disposition to keep in bed. One of Our sheep, after some hours of mournful bleating expired, the turkies, geese, and fowls, have a sad appearance. The goat insists that she has a right to our Cabin—poor Creatures! they are not in the place destined for them by nature. Man and the hog are the only animals which thrive and fatten on board a ship. There are 450 " Sons of the Sea " on board, and most of them have a very healthy appearance. Hume observed, and very justly, that man is a bundle of habits—nothing but habit can reconcile a man to this Life of hardship & privation. Dr Johnson said wittingly, that no Individual ought to become a sailor, who can find means of getting into a prison. And certainly, most prisons have comforts, which are not found on board a ship. The more however,

that I see of human life, the more I am pleased with the allegory of *Socrates,* pleasure and pain are different in their nature. Their faces look different ways, but Jupiter has so linked them together, that he who lays hold of the one, draws the other with it. A sail came in sight steering for the United States. The Captain sent Lieut. Reed on board, to ascertain her name and news from Europe. It was the *Samuel* Capt. *Cowan,* 41 days from *Plymouth,* bound to *Norfolk,* having on board M^r^ Lescallier, Consul General of france for the United States, and several other french passengers. M^r^ Reid brought us an English newspaper, which, tho' it contained no important news, amused us for an hour. What Entertainment would the American Journals Afford, if we received them daily. Many things are not valued until they are out of our reach. A vessel with swelling sails bore down upon us. Capt. Hull sent his boat on board, in which I went with the first Lieutenant. It was a ship named the "*Mador*" of New Bedford from Cadiz, Commanded by Captain Hitchie whom I knew, at Paris, as one of the unfortunate men whose vessels & cargoes were Confiscated. I am Charged with the prosecution of his Case, and we were glad to meet each other so unexpectedly. I had discovered him to be a very honest man, and yet, the underwriters have refused to pay the Expences incurred by his detention at Paris, and by a sum advanced, for entering a legal Appeal before the Council of State, which a Celebrated Lawyer, on account of the picture I drew of the misfortunes of the Captain, who lost his private *adventure,* which was to afford Comfort to his wife, and Eight Children, engaged to Conduct without one sous of profit to himself. The captain informed us that Marshal *Soult* had arrived opposite Cadiz, with a reinforcement of 24,000 men, and that he had summoned the city to surrender.

17^th^ Aug. This day we reached the banks of Newfoundland, where rains, or mist almost always prevail, occasioned by the Condensation of the vapors of the Gulph stream, by the action of the cool air of Newfoundland. Here, the water is of a light blue, or azure color; and it is several degrees cooler than that

of the Ocean, the banks depriving it of a portion of its Caloric. These banks extend from 41° to 51° of Latitude, and from 48½°, to 53° of Longitude. The waters are of different depths, from 24 to 70 fathoms.

18th Augt. We spoke two Schooners employed in fishing upon the banks, of about 70 tons burthen. One English, the other American. And an Officer of our frigate went on board of one of them, and bought some cod fish, which was to us a great luxury. Our Captain and first Lieutenant caught several by throwing a line from the frigate which afforded me an opportunity of ascertaining their temperature. An incision was made in the belly of the fish when it was still living, sufficient to admit the thermometer which indicated 40° when the depth of the water was 25 fathoms, the temperature of the air 66° and that of the water 60°.

19th Augt. During a Calm I amused myself with another Experiment; that of ascertaining the temperature of the water at a considerable depth. I took an Empty bottle which I corked, and let down by the Lead line, to the depth of 60 fathoms the Cork was forced in by the pressure of the water and consequently the bottle filled. I found its temperature to be 40° when the water near the Surface was 61° making a difference of 12°, a boat was Employed to ascertain the velocity and force of the Current, which afforded me a fine opportunity of repeating the Experiment. I sunk the bottle to 50, and afterwards to 40 fathoms; and the temperature of the water at each of these depths was 50° while on the surface it was 64°.

Captain Ellis, of the Royal Society of London, ascertained, by means of an instrument called a *bucket Sea Gauge,* that Marine water, at the depth of 3900 feet was 53° of fahrenheit, when at the surface it was 84° making 31° of difference of temperature, at the depth of 5,346 feet, which is Equal to a mile and 66 feet. His Experiment was made in the middle of the Torrid Zone.

Colonel Williams, who was a fellow passenger with Dr Franklin, ascertained that the water, out of Soundings, at the depth of 34, 40, or 60 fathoms, was no more than 6° colder

than that on the Surface, and that the animal heat of fishes, at 46 fathoms, was 16° Colder than the water on the surface, and he supposes that the Animal heat is of the temperature of the fluid in which it lives, and therefore, that it is 16° colder than that near the surface.

The water of the Surface was 52° that of the fish 37°. If the Sea water were heated, by the heat of the sun only, it would be Colder in proportion to its depth; but the internal heat of the earth, diffuses itself through the water, and may explain the reason why the temperature was constant, 53° from 3,900 to 5,246 feet.

This discovery of the Coldness of water at a great depth, if not of great utility, may be employed to serve the purposes of Luxury, Cold baths, and cooling wines.

This day the Captain made his Crew exercise with powder.

After the smoke had ascended to the height of 100 feet or thereabouts, it assumed a Circular form, and whirled round for several minutes, presenting a very beautiful appearance and just above Mrs B's head with whom I sat on the topsail. Was not this Ominous! If it were not for sea sickness, she says that she might be pleased with a Sea faring life, and the roaring of Cannon.

20 August. I again repeated my Experiments on the temperature of the water during a Calm. The Sea was unruffled. A bottle well corked, and let down to 30 fathoms, gave 50° of temperature at 20 fathoms, 50° at 20 fathoms, 47° at 15, the pressure of the water was not sufficient to force in the Cork, at 18 fathoms it was pressed in, and the temperature was 48°. A *demi John,* which was let down with a pot, for trying the Current to the depth of forty fathoms, brought up water of the temperature of 47°. The temperature of the water, at the surface, was in one spot 59° in another 58°. This difference was doubtless occasioned by a Current which run W. S. W. one half knot per hour. Therefore the difference of the temperature of the water at the Surface, and at 18 or 40 fathoms, was 11° or 12°. The place where I made these Experiments in the presence of Mr Page, the 2d Lieut of the frigate, was nearly

One hundred miles beyond the outward Edge of the great bank, in the Ocean water. The temperature of the Air was 60°.

22d. This day we saw two sail steering for the U. States. To avoid us, they sailed as Close as possible to the wind, which induced us to believe that they Came from some port of France. In the evening we spoke a brig 2 days from Newry in Ireland, bound to Portland. The Captain had no news; we have a fine breeze; the ship sails eight knots per hour, which, after three days Calm is a pleasant Circumstance.

Mrs. B. has lost the other mocking bird, which much afflicts her. Its death was probably occasioned by eating water melon which was somewhat decayed. It is extremely difficult to preserve this bird at sea, and I do not so much regret that I did not bring two with me, which were offered by Mr Ricketts, of Alexandria.

24th. We spoke a vessel from Ireland, but did not hear distinctly what the Captain said, except that he came from that Country, and that an English Squadron had sailed for the U: States. His accent was Scotch, he asked "How the Americans came on," which question indicated that he believed our frigate to be English. The American flag was hoisted, which must have surprised him.

25. We have a fine breeze; the frigate goes nine miles per hour. It rained much last night. In the Evening the weather was mild. The moon shone in Splendor. We were amused with the sailors playing at what they called *goose,* on the upper deck.

They were afterwards summoned to quarter at nine o'clock, to accustom them to place the lanterns, and to prepare for action, in the night. this they did in the Course of a few minutes, with order and in profound silence.

26th. This morning we discovered two brigs steering to the westward, at the distance of Cannon shot.

26th. We have had a glorious breeze. The ship has run 10 and 11 miles per hour. In 24 hours we have made five degrees of Longitude. We have about 25° to run, so that if the present

wind continues, we shall, in a few days, reach the port of our destination, but *Neptune* is whimsical in his Government of the waves, and uniformity is not to be expected for more than a day.

27 Aug. The wind has ceased, and the ship is terribly tost by the waves, which require many hours to subside.

After the commencement of the calm the ladies and Mr Barlow are again sea sick.

28th Augt. Last night we had a violent wind, and a heavy rain. We split our top sail. I went on deck after midnight to view the Sea, which round the vessel seemed to be a sheet of fire. This luminous appearance is owing to phosphorescent bodies. The sailors say that it is not seen except when the wind is from the South.

28 Augt. We are again favored with a fine breeze. The weather is so Chilly, that we find it useful to shut the Cabin windows.

This day a Swarm of Dolphins played round our Ship. This to a Roman would be a good omen; a small bird light on our rigging a proof that we are near land. It must have been carried to sea by some strong wind. John Mason has put it in a Cage; from fear & fatigue it is almost tame.

31 Aug. We sounded & found bottom in 95 fathoms water. The weather was pleasantly cool.

1 Sept. Sounded in 65 fathoms water. Land was seen from the Topmast; I went aloft and had a Distant view of it. Several vessels were in Sight. We spoke one of the British Govt Cutters the Captain of which said that there was no news.

3d Sept. We are detained in the Channel by Contrary winds; which may prevent us from reaching *Cherbourg* for several days. This morning, opposite *Torbay* I counted 60 sail. Last night there was an Eclipse of the moon which Amused us for an hour or two. My happiness was also eclipsed, my beautiful little squirrel swallowed a nut which stuck in its throat & It poured forth lamentable moans. The steward with his finger pressed it into the Stomach. It felt relief for a moment, but soon renewed its moans, which it continued all night; I

despaired of its life As I feared that the nut would inflame its stomach; and that it could not be dissolved by the Gastric juice. this however, was affected during the night, and in the morning it became as gay and as healthy as ever.

6 Sep^{r}. We passed the English blockading Squadron off Cherbourg, the Captain despatched a boat for a pilot, which brought him on board, and we were conducted into the *road.* The *Yellow flag* was hoisted, the signal for Quarantine which must be performed until examined by Officers of the Board of Health. One of them came a longside accompanied with the Amer. Consul M^{r} Chautereyne, who made Enquiry concerning the time of the departure of the vessel from the U: States, and received the bill of health in a vessel containing vinegar.

At eleven o'clock the same evening, the Commissary of police accompanied with M^{r} Chautereyne, came to inform us that we were at liberty to disembark. Before our debarkation we fired a Salute, which was returned by the Admiral's Vessel. The next morning I accompanied Captain Hall to visit Contre Admiral *Troude* on board the *Courageux* a ship of 84 guns of 1,500 tons burthen having 700 men on board. There are two other frigates in the Road The *Iphigénee* and *Prolonais,* and three Corvettes, the *Diana* of 26 guns, & the *Railleur* and *Precieux.* Each of 18 Guns. The Admiral received us with great politeness, and took much pains in pointing out to Captain Hull some improvements in mounting Carronades, by means of which one half the number of men fire them twice faster than in the ordinary way.

When the Minister left the *Constitution* to disembark, a salute was fired. The Sailors stood in rows on the yards, and gave three cheers, which had a fine Effect. We repaired to the *Hotel L'Angleterre* with Captain Hull and M^{r} Chautereyne. I visited the Superior Authorities of Cherbourg.

The American Consul gave us a Splendid dinner. His lady is at Paris, with the vain hope of Curing a Consumption of the lungs, by means of regimen, and the aid of medical advice.

Captain Hull, M^{r} Chautereyne, M^{r} Morres and Myself dined with the Contre Admiral *Troude* on board the *Courageux.*

The dinner and wine were Excellent; There was port from the Cellar of General *Prevost* who commanded at Martinique.

The Admiral is a frank pleasant man. He drank Captain Hull's health, and gave us a toast "The United States," One of his *Etat Major* spoke Good English. The admiral brought us ashore in a boat of his own invention 27 feet long, and 7 broad; having 14 oars, 14 feet in length.

I employed my leisure hours in visiting the curiosities of the place.

With Mrs. Barlow & Mrs. Baldwin I visited the *Tivoli* of Cherbourg, situated on a rising Eminence. The entrance is well shaded and leads thro' a narrow avenue ornamented with a row of trees on each side. Between two hedges there are spots, where visitors, during summer may breakfast. Each rural Saloon is numbered—the baths of Tivoli are neat and Commodious. At one of its remote Corners there is a masonic Lodge which bears the name of "*friendly brethren.*" We also visited a Lace Manufactory, established by some of the wealthier inhabitants of the Town for the education and Support of poor female Children who remain there till they are married. The establishment Supports itself. We saw a veil destined, as a present, for the Empress, which is well wrought and beautiful. At each corner there is a sheaf of wheat and a *Cornu Copia.* The figure of the body of the veil is that of a bee. It is valued at 1500 francs.

We were Conducted by M^r^ *Villefranc,* and *M^r^ Langlois* Engineer of the Marine, to see the new basons, the forts, ship Yard, and other works the extent and magnitude of which may be conceived by the enormous expence of 400,000 francs per month. Four thousand workmen are employed, men have 30 Sous a day, boys 15. A man with a Cart and one horse a Dollar; a woman with a horse and *paniers* or baskets, 2 Sous per load of Earth or Gravel.

In the new Dock Yard, two Ships of the Line are in considerable forwardness, the Construction of which Commenced in Jan^ry^ Last.

The Great Bason will soon be finished, the Entrance is about the length of a ship. Its width about 250 feet. It will receive ten ships, the water in it at high tide will be about 25 feet deep. The walls or sides are Composed of Blocks of Granite; united by strong cement. The rocks of the bason are blown by means of Gunpowder. They are composed of a Species of schist. At the greatest depth of the large bason a large mass of peat was discovered. There will be a Communication between the Two basons by means of a sluice, which will open and shut with the tide. *Fort D'Artois,* which defends the bason, is built entirely of Granite brought from the coast at *Valogure,* which is separated in the mine by Gunpowder. It is composed of *feld spath,* quartz and *schorl* of a blackish or blue color, some blocks contain *mica* and *talk.* A cubic foot weighs from 184 to 185 lbs. Fort D'Artois has a Garrison of 500 men, and a battery of 80 Cannon, 24 & 36 pounders. There are a number of bombs of 12 Inch calibre, One of which weighs 5,022 kilogrammes. During a strong Gale which blew towards the shore, this mortar was thrown from the parapet into the ditch, by the force of the waters of the sea, which dashed over the wall. The forts which defend the harbour were begun in the reign of Lewis 15th, improved by Louis 16th, Suspended by the Revolution and Continued by the present Emperor.

The Dyke, which is to defend the road, is a Stupendous work, & greater than that of the Pyramids of Egypt. Its length, when Completed, will be 1,000 Toises. A portion of it is already finished. It rises to the height of Ten feet above the highest tide, which in this place is 80 feet. The height of the mound is Consequently Ninety feet its breadth 72. The space between high and low water is Covered with Stones of a prodigious size to resist the impulse of the waters. These are extracted by means of powder and brought from the mountain named the *Roule* near Cherbourg, which is 300 feet high. The Stone is hard, of *gris Quartreux.* The Cubic foot of some blocks weighs 185 pounds. Some of these transported to the Dyke weigh from 12 to 15,000 lbs. In forming the dyke the stones are

thrown in at random untill they are on a Level with the surface of the water. Eighty boats are Employed to carry materials, and others are constructing for the purpose. There is a Garrison and 21 Thirty six pounders, to defend it against the attack of an Enemy. About four years ago a Storm swept away the mound, which rose above the surface of the high tide, and drowned 150 of 500 workmen then Employed.

The Church of Cherbourg is a Gothic building, and has the appearance of Great antiquity. On Sunday I saw it so completely filled with apparently devout worshippers, that it seemed impossible to find a seat. The Theatre is small, it is only open in Winter.

The hospital of Marine is a plain building, and was formerly a Convent. It contains, at present, about 300 Patients of the Marine, and Military Corps. It has a Court and Garden. It is supported by the Government. There is a small hospital under the direction of a priest, for the poor sick people of the Town and Exposed infants. The latter are sent to a nurse in the Country, and are placed under the inspection of some respectable person, who gives to the nurse, from time to time, a Certificate of its condition, which she presents to the Director of the hospital who refuses to pay the amount of the hire if the Certificate be not satisfactory. The daily and Individual Expense of persons admitted momentarily into the hospital, is fr. 1.25 cents. That of old men who reside constantly, who are supplied with nourishment, clothes, and medicine, is 40 cents per day, or 146 francs per year.

The mean price of orphans is 40 cents per day, or 146 francs per year.

In the year 11 there were 122 foundlings in the Civil hospital of Cherbourg, 96 in the Country, and 37 at the hospital.

In the hospitals some spin Cotton, wool or thread, for the use of the poor of the hospital others cultivate Kitchen gardens. The Gelatine of bones is employed to make Soup.

There are two mineral Springs near the town, impregnated with iron.

The One is most frequented. In the summer mornings from

one to 200 persons resort to this place to drink the waters for the use of real or imaginary diseases. The spring is totally concealed by a door, the key of which is kept by a poor woman, who usually receives from 30 Sous to 3 Livres from each Individual who Chuses to drink the waters, during the season.

This money she remits to the proprietor, who pays herself and husband forty Livres per month for the labor of both, with this pittance, by means of soup and vegetables they support themselves and Eight Children.

It is found that these ferruginous waters have a good Effect in chronical disorders, they act powerfully on the stomach and intestines, diminishing their volume, and increasing their Elastic force.

I visited a pleasant garden, about ½ a league from Cherbourg, laid out with much taste, belonging to Mr Cham the Chief Engineer of the port. It Contains about two and a half acres, and is romantic. One side is washed by a fine stream called *Divotte* which issues from the mountains ten leagues hence. The mountains (Roule) rise at a little distance to the height of 300 feet. On the opposite side there is a rude Chain of rocks; of nearly the same height, from the open side of the garden, the port, road, and Sea present themselves to view.

The *fucus* a Sea plant of different species the *Salsoga Nagus.* The *Salsola Oda* & *Sansemia Annum* is Employed on the Coast of Cherbourg to make Soda. It is dried and Calcined in a Stone furnace, of a square form, of 18 inches in depth. The ashes liquify and when Cool becomes hard. It is Employed to make Coarse glass bottles.

There is a Refinery to separate the saline & foreign bodies which it contains, such as the muriat of Soda and of lime. Cherbourg is said to be very healthy.

The diseases which most prevail are owing to suppressed perspiration; such as pleurisies, pneumonia, and Catarrhal fevers. The west, south, & south west winds are predominant. The West wind, by reason of its Crossing a Considerable extent of sea is cold and humid.

Adieu, I set out for Paris.

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 157.)

3rd of the Week and 3rd of the Mo. Drew a Statement of Clement Brooks Purchase of Lot No. 108 in the Town of Bath Berkly Springs Va. & a Petition to Archibald McGill praying him to make a Deed to John Trimble Surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Also Drew a Statement of Clement Brooks purchase of part of Lot No. 100 in the Town of Bath Berkly Springs from Valentine Dyke & a Petition to the Legal representatives of Colonel Pendleton praying them to make a Deed of Conveyance to John Trimble Surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Also Drew a Statement of Clement Brooks purchase of the 472 Acres on Rooting & Loss Creeks, from Lemuel Howard & William Maulsby & a petition to some of the Courts in Virginia praying a Deed of Conveyance to be made unto John Trimble Surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

4th of the Week and 4th of the Month. This Day gets Clement Brook to go with me before Thomas Flood Esqr he then & there made oath to the before stated three purchases and desired that his Petitions might be granted.

Drew a statement of Clement Brooks purchase or Contract with Lemuel Howard for his half of the 40,000 Acres; & a Petition praying some of the Courts in the State of Virginia to grant a title to John Trimble (surviving Trustee to Clement Brook Deed of Trust) as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Receiv'd from the Post office a Letter from John Trimble, also a Letter enclosed from my family, & also a Letter Enclosed from Nathan Stevenson for which I paid $0.75.

5th of the Week & 5th of the Month. This morning presents the petition & Contract (for the One half of the 40,000 Acres) to Clement Brook he plainly tells me that he Cannot swear to the Statement I produced him; I made several Alterations & several Efforts to Essay something that he could Ground an affidavit on, but all to no purpose; said Brook now tells me frankly that he never made any Contract or purchase whatever with Lemuel Howard for the one half of the 40,000 Acres; that Lemuel Howard had Deceived him & Cheated him out of more money than would buy the one half of the 40,000 Acres: & that he still Expected to get a title for the said one half of the 40,000 Acres & at length the said Lemuel Howard Departed this Life, he then Considered that the whole 40,000 Ought in Justice to have been his & that he the Clement Brook expected to hold the said 40,000 by the Joint Tenancy as granted In the Patent by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the said Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook.

Now I am fully satisfyed that no Conveyance ever passed from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook for any part of the 40,000 Acres & I am also Satisfyed that Clement Brook never brought a suit of any Description against the said Lemuel Howard in any Court of Law where or Whatever.

Pays Thomas Flood Esqr his Charge for the Administering of the Oaths to Clement Brook on account of Lot No. 108. In Bath and on account of part of Lot No. 100 In Bath and on account of 472 Acres on Rooting & Loss Creeks in Harrison County $0.50.

Pays John C. Stockton Clerk of Muskingum County for Certyfying that Thomas Flood Esqr was a Justice of the peace & puting two seales of the County of Muskingum to the same $1.00.

Paid for the Differentious passing & repassing over the River Muskingum on the Toll Bridges while in & about Zainesville this Time.

6th of the week & 6th of the Month. This day rains Powerfully. Brings my accounts up thus far pays my bill at Zaines-

ville $1.50. Paid in Zanesville, for Drugs for Cumberlands Back 0.50. Paid my bill at Wm T. Bakers 8.00.

7th of the week & 8th of the Mo. This Morning Clears out 13 Miles in Co. with Colonel Stone to Captain Chandlers salt Works fed, & Dined on a young fawn, saw an old Doe Just Turn'd out of her skin took her in my arms full as heavy as a Veal of 4 weeks bought the Doe & the Fawn skins for one Dollar paid my bill $0.62½ thence 22 Miles to Major Stevensons & Lodged $1.12½.

1st of the week & 8th of the Mo. This Morning Clears out 8 Miles to Squire Sealys parts with my friend Colonel Stone fed and takes Breakfast $0.50 thence 8 Miles & fed at Squire Ransol & refresh'd $.50 thence 12 Miles to Marietta & Lodged.

2nd of the week & 8th of the Mo. Takes Breakfast Calls my bill Clears out $2.00 thence Croses the river Ohio paid ferryage 0.18¾ thence 3 Miles up & on the Banks of the River Ohio to Robert Tripletts Esquire & County Surveyor for the County of Wood & after Considerable time he agrees to go with me to Hughs's River in order to ascertain the Lines & boundaries of the 599 Acres on Hughe's River. thence 4 Miles on the banks of the Ohio in Co: with Squire Triplett to Bull Creek paid ferryage over Bull Creek. thence 4 Miles to David Rawsons and Lodged.

3rd of the week & 10th of the Mo. This morning Calls my Bill $1.12½ thence 11 Miles to Clines fed & took Breakfast $0.62½ thence 17 Miles to Maleys settlement & put up at William Wells on Hugh's River a good boarding house & Joining Lands with the said 593 Acres; this afternoon hunts up Chain Carriers & an Axman or marksman.

4th of the week & 11th of the Month. This Day rains all day Cannot go in the woods, brings my Journal thus far I should have observed while at Squire Tripletts the Squire informed me that the above William Wells had made an Entry Dated April 4th 1815 & that he himself made the survey on the 4th April 1815 for 76 Acres on the said 590 Acres; & on his relating this Circumstance to me I Demanded a Copy of the Entry, the Certificate of Survey & of the Platt for which I paid him $0.67.

5th of the week & 12th of the month. This morning rains very much, about Ten o'Clock breaks away. Robert Triplett Esqr & County Surveyor of Wood County, with Samuel Murphy & Captain John Maley Chain Carriers; & our friend William Wells as Marksman & his son Isaiah Wells with two horses myself in the rear, repairs to Huge's River & ferryed over the same on said horses directly below the mouth of Goose run where it emptys in the River Isaiah & 2 horses returns home: We now set the Compass at a Sicamore tree standing on the East bank of the River, which Sicamore is the 2nd Corner of the said Wm Wells 76 Acres & said to bear S. 39½ W. 245 poles from the Dogwood the Beginning of the said 598 Acres; thence we ran S. 39½ W. 115 perches where we Could not find the Corner White oak as represented by Jacob Beesons survey, as well as James Neal's but found on our right 4 or 5 poles a Chesnut Oak marked & Owned by Jacob Beeson as a Corner of his 990 Acres of Course it must be a Corner of the 598 Acres; if it was the real Corner. Jacob Beeson's Corner was Originally a white oak & ought to be yet to the right of the Chesnut Oak, then the 598 Acres would Command or infringe very hard on the River for 245 or 250 poles; & after Correcting the Variation of the Compass, I gave it & Declared in the woods & on the spot as my opinion that beginning at the Dogwood which is there & well marked we should Run S. 39 W. 360 poles, then if the old original white oak Corner Cannot be found Establish a Corner there in Lieu & in place of said White Oak; Robert Triplett, County Surveyor On having a private interview with me, & Conversing freely and lively on the Subject of Variation of the Compass Coincided in Judgment with me as will appear by his Plat & Certificate of Survey & marked on the first line of the same as though he had run it, begining at the begining Dogwood & running S. 39 W. 360 poles here must be the Corner says Triplet if the White Oak Cannot be found I agree to the same: thence we ran from the Chesnut Oak S. 51½ E. S. 50 E. S. 49 E. & S. some Easts besides siging & sparing some times on an Old marked line & some times off it until three oClock which brought us to Rock

Camp Branch or Run near about 266 poles the Distance of the end line where a Most Tremendeous Thunder gust over took us, which Continued for 1¼ hours, friend Wells & myself Claiming the priority of Age Crawled into the Clifts of the rocks on Rock Camp run, no room for any more, the Surveyor & Chain Carriers stood Erect & received what Came Down which did not Leave a single Dry thread on them, the rain now Ceases some what, the Limbs of the Living as well as the Dead Trees Constantly falling off, we takes our Course, Over the Steep hills indeed, to the Mouth of Bunnel's run we now all wet alike not a Dry thread on any of us. Holloos & Hoops untill Isaiah Wells hears us, bring two horses now nearly dark; Surveyor & Chain Carriers ferry's over the River foaming over the horses tails; I Declared on the spot that I would Tarry under a Beech tree until the morning rather than be Drowned in this wretched Country; W^m^ Wells saw me pointed and Determined to take my abode under the Beech, prevails with me to go with him down the River 1¼ Miles to what he called a skift, I would said a Batteau, Crosses safe in the same, now a Dreadful dark & Exceeding rainy Night overtakes us, there is no use to try to Describe how we crawled up the river & on the river Banks in the Dark; let it suffice to say that we both wet as we ware arrived to a noble fire side & presently to an Excellent Supper; thence to a good Bed in the woods, tho not under the Beech on the East Bank of Hughe's River.

6^th^ of the week and 13^th^ of the Month. This morning Ditto; breaks off about ten, all hands out, repairs to Rock Camp, takes a Solid Search & wet Enough too, I tell you: for the third Corner a Poplar as represented on the original Survey & grant of the 598 Acres: At Lenth a Hollow poplar from 20 to 24 Inches in Diameter is found which has been burned down & pretty much rotten the Surveyor gives his opinion that this was the Original Corner poplar, from the appearance of one or two Cuts in the bark he grounded his opinion & if he was rite the original Survey must have been more than Eroneously made; for this Poplar was more than 30 perch after the Distance was Out: We then set the Compass N. 49 E. & runs 360 perch in

search of the Hickory at the 4th Corner but never found it; now we agree to walk the nearest & best rout to the three hickory as represented in the Original Survey & when we Came to them we found them runts Compleat, the size of Broom Sticks the Original Marks plain, One of them Dead, a Maple of about the same size within one foot of the Little Dead Hickory was now marked in its stead; thence we ran the original Course & found it well marked, & when Come to the Dogwood the Beginning of the 598 Acres, found the said Dogwood, One perch to the right, at the Distance of 119½ poles from the Original three Hickorys; (Original Distance Calls for 115 poles) Now we Declare the variation on this Survey to be half a Degree; & now Surveyors where Ever you are from, Correct your Variation right, or you Lead your friends & your Countryman into Law suits that will probably not terminate in your time; for Instance all lines 30 years or under you must turn the fore end your Compass to the right & all lines upwards if 30 years old, turn your Compass to the Left for the variation of the Compass, first Ascertaining on positive terms what variation there is on the ground you Survey on; this will hold good in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia to my knowledge; & where Attraction is no Variation Exists; now after sundown repairs to the House a very heavy and study rain Commences Continues 'till the Morning.

7th of the week & 14th of the Month. This morning rains, & Every thing prodigiously Wet, invites the Surveyor with me to the old Dogwood, sets the Compass with the Variation Corrected which was S. 39 W. as represented by the Surveyors Plat, which will hug & scuffle Hughes River hard for 250 poles: This 598 Acres is Extremely hilly indeed, the North side of the hills quite rich & the South side poor very well Timbered & Lays very much in the Woods & will not at the present sell for any money or at any price On account of the Virginia Titles; It is possitively ascerted by Wm Wells that Worths surveys Comes on or rather under this 598 Acres & takes off near about 100 Acres next the River & on the same ground where Wm Wells has Laid his Late Survey, which is the only handsome

ground on the whole 598 Acres; Hughes River at this place, is near about the size of Joneses falls & has carried rafts in one Day from here into the Ohio River: This morning it was Bank-full & no appearance of it falling as it was Continually raining, or I should Certainly have Caused this line on the river to have been Correctly run & Chain'd returns to the house they surveyor makes Out his Plat & Certificate of Survey; & also his Bill for the same which Amounts to (as marked on the same) $00.25 Pays W^m Wells my Bill for Board & Horse $2.00 Clears out 5 Miles to Martins Stone House & fed $0.25 thence three Miles to a Dead Poplar tree that was struck with Lightning & set on fire by the same (the Afternoon we were in Rock Camp) & Continues burning through all the rain; thence 17 Miles to Isaac Israels & Lodged $1.12½.

1^st of the week & 15^th of the Month. This morning 7 Miles to Tates fed & Breakfast Calls my bill & Clears out $0.62½ thence 8 Miles to Tomsons, rains powerfully stops here & fed $0.25 turns Out Determined to reach Clarks-burgh, the roads as Deep as Common in the third month, Divers trees both Dead & Green Blown up a Cross the road & limbs Constantly falling which Causes a Sharp Look out, now 5 Miles from Towsons; & Crossing Davises Run on a Bridge over Clemans Mill Dam, fort cumberland goes through, makes my Escape pretty quick on the farther most side, that is Continuing on my journey; Cumberland in the Mill dam through the Bridge in Mud & Water Mid sides & Tail Covered, bad plight indeed, myself in the Mud to the Knees; Cumberland very Docile. I worked the rails from under his belly & from amongst his Legs; at Last I told him I was ready & raised the Whip; & with one Great and mighty Effort he brought himself out; & in that great Effort of nature he Buried me Compleat in Mud & Water which he brought out with him, & nearly on the top of me his self, I raised myself as quick as I Could & saw nothing, set first, the right & next the Left hand to work, took the Mud out of my face in some Degree, at Length I Could see a little, discovers that no bones were broke on either side; & at Last Clambers on Cumberland, thence 1½ Miles to the West fork of the river

Monongahela & ferryed over $0.12½ thence 1 Mile to Clarks burgh & put up at my former boarding house Major Morison's Just in the Evening Cumberland & myself as Muddy as Ever horse & Man was;

2nd of the week & 16th of the Month. This morning to the post Office receives a Letter from Wm Bleakney Esquire of Waynsburgh Franklin County State of Pennsylvania, informing that on enquiry he Cannot finde the 17¼ Acres of Land as represented in the schedule annexed to the Deed of Trust & is of the opinion that Clement Brook holds no Land in Franklin County. I paid postage for this Letter $0.12½ And also receives one other Letter from John Trimble paid the postage $0.18¾ this Day continues Wet & Muddy, gets the Mud taken off my Clothes as well as possible & Brings my Journal & Accounts thus far.

3rd of the week & 17th of the Month. Receiv'd a Letter out of the Clerks office from Colonel James Pindall, with four Letters Enclosed one from Wm G. Pendleton Clerk of the Land Office in Richmond for the State of Virginia informing that there is no Grant from the Common Wealth of Virginia to Clement Brook for 472 Acres of Land in Harrison County, paid the postage $0.18¾ Paid the register fee as marked in the Letter $0.25 Also one other Letter from the said Wm G. Pendleton Register of the Land Office of Virginia informing that on the survey of 25,000 Acres made 12th April 1796 for Eli Beers, a grant from the Common Wealth of Virginia Issued the 26th of December 1801; now it appears that Eli Beers survey of 25,000 Acres made 12th April 1796 for Eli Beers, a grant from the Common wealth of Virginia Issued the 26th of December 1801; now it appears that Eli Beers survey of 25,000 Acres Although it is Laid on the 40,000 Acres, will have no Effect as the Entry and Date of the Pattent is both younger than that of the 40,000 Acres. Said letter also informs that on the Survey of 41,700 Acres in Kanawha County made 26th January 1796, for John McKenny, a grant issued 12th April 1797, to said McKenny; but remember the Entry & Sur-

vey of the 41,700 Acres is the oldest and the pattent also is the Oldest therefore McKenny, 41,700 Acres so far as it reaches Lays solid on the 40,000.

Said letter also informs on the two Surveys of 20,000 Acres each, in Kanawha County surveyed in the name of John Steel the Pattens Isued to him for Survey No. 1 the 11th July 1796, & for No. 2 the 12th July 1796, & of Course those Pattents are older than the Pattent for the 40,000.

Said Letter also informs that no grant is found to have been Issued on a Survey made for Henry Banks the 8th August 1785, of 7,000 Acres, in either Kanawha, Harrison or Green-brier Counties; then on this Principal so much of the 7,000 Acres as Lays on the 40,000 Acres must have no Effect. Paid the postage of this Letter $0.18¾ Paid for making the Different Searches as represented in this Letter $0.87½.

Also one other Letter from Peyton Drew Clerk to the General Court at Richmond, informing that there is no Deeds in that office corresponding with the memorandum sent, To Wit: is there any Deed recorded from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook for the one half of the 40,000 Acres; Also if there be any Deed recorded from Maulsby & Howard for they 960 Acres; Also if there be any Deed accorded from any person to Clement Brook for they 472 Acres see page . Paid the postage on this Letter $0.18¾. Paid for the before named three searches as stated in the said Letter (all to no purpose) $0.54.

Also one other Letter from N. Evans Clerk of the District Court at Morgan Town, who informs that he Cannot find any Deeds recorded there in favor of Clement Brook see page postage on this Letter is $0.10.

Takes an Interview with Colonel Pindall who informs that Joint Tenancy was Done away in Virginia by the Legislature thereof on the 28th November 1786 & he is Decided in his opinion that Clement Brook Cannot hold the one half of the 40,000 Acres, that is held by Howard neither is he able to see how the said Brook Can get a title for the same.

Colonel Pindall presents me with a Certificate from the Clerk of the Court of Chancery at Stanton Virginia Certifying

that there never was a suit in Chancery wherein Clement Brook was Plantiff & Lemuel Howard Defendant.

Received a Letter from my family postage $0.18¾ Colonel Pindall States that in order to get a Title for the 472 Acres Bring a Suit against Howard & Maulsby in favour of John Trimble surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust, & procure a Decree in Chancery Court while Clement Brook's Testimony Can be had in the Case; the affidavit that I obtained of him at Zanesville shews what he will Testify too; But before it will be admited in Court as Evidence there must be a Rule taken in Chancery Court, in Harrison County Virginia & sent on to Zanesville to take Clement Brook's Deposition: Or other wise Suffer the 472 Acres to be sold for the State or Revenue Taxes & take a Deed from the Commonwealth of Virginia for the same; and also sufer it to be sold for the Direct tax & buy it in & obtain a Deed from the Marshall of the United States; then Bring a Suit in Court of Chancery proving the Correctness of the officers proceedure in the Sales & procure a Decree to quiet all other titles on the said 472 Acres.

And for the 40,000 Acres Petition the Legislature as heretofore Described & get the taxes brought to their true standard, then suffer Virginia to sell for the Revenue taxes after being brought to the right standard; & also sufer Sales for the direct Tax on the same & proceed as in the 472 Acres & Colonel Pindal is of the opinion that near about 25,000 Acres of the 40,000 Acres may be secured.

But before any of this Expence is gone into the Colonel recommends strongly to see if the Land can be found, & at least run the first line, if no more; & if there is no Land nor the beginning of the 40,000 to be found Let all Drop there; without further Expence. But yet, if the Land Cannot be found Commence a Suit Against James Arnold Deputy Surveyor for making a return of Survey where he never had done the like, & obtain Damages Against him as the Laws of Virginia Directs for Commiting such frauds, this is also the Council of Co^{ln} Pindall.

Received a Letter from John Wilson of Baltimore, informing that he has paid to my family the $10.00 as stated on page , & also informs that he has paid the $20.00 as stated on page & of Course this ten Dollars & Twenty Dollars Cannot stand Against John Trimble any Longer: This ten & twenty Dollars I paid Colonel Pindal for John Wilson for Council &c. respecting said John Wilsons Land in Harrison County.

4th of the week & 18th of the Mo. This Morning, Carried this Book to Colonel Pindal, & he Examines beginning on page 154 to page 160 inclusive, & Declares that the said pages Contains his opinion & advice.

Now Comes in my head to make one more search in the office for recording of Deeds & unexpectedly finds on the records of the same a Deed recorded from Howard & Maulsby & Maulsby's wife, to Clement Brook for the old Identical 472 Acres, which gives me very great Satisfaction: Demands a Copy of said Deed, for which I paid as marked on the Copy $0.75 & would not admit of having the County seal affixed to it on Account that they Charge was $2.00.

And also searches again for to see where Lemuel Howard has conveyed the one half of the 40,000 Acres to; all to know purpose Col[l] Pindal now writes to the recorder of Deeds at Richmond to know where & when Lemuel Howard, or Howard & Maulsby or Maulsby & Howard or any of their Lovely Fraternity & Co: has made or Conveyed a Deed of Conveyance to Swan Warner or Warner Swan or any other Major, or Colonel Whatever. Paid the postage on said Letter $0.18¾. Repairs to the office for Direct Tax & gets a bill made Out of Direct Taxes for the year 1815, for the 40,000 which was valued at $2400 & Tax amounts to $6.72, & for the year 1816. Valuation $2400 & tax $3.36 & paid the Clerk his fee for making out said bill as marked on the same $0.25.

Next gets a bill of Direct taxes made out for the 472 Acres for 1815, Valuation $100.00 & Tax $0.28; & for the year 1816 Valuation $100.00 & Tax 14 Cents paid both those Taxes as p[r] receipt on the said Bill $0.42. Sells a Draft to Thomas P.

Moore on John Trimble for $50.00. Writes a Letter to John Trimble containing a summary of the principal parts that would be useful to him at present what is on page 154 to the present page inclusive Paid for Paper & Wafers $0.12½.

6th of the week & 20th of the Mo: This Day Entirely spent with young Rogers from Hughe's River, & Squire Reynolds, endeavouring to make a Sale of the Land on Huge's River; but Discovered at last nothing Could be Done the Titles of Virginia must lay at rest until the Lands become Valuable, then you Can afford to buy Out a few titles for the same Land.

7th of the week & 21st of the month. Writes a Letter to Robert Triplet Ext & County Surveyor of Wood County Virginia requesting him to send John Trimble a letter Informing him the situation of Worths Title of his Survey on the 598 Acres on Hughes River paid Postage on the said Letter $0.18¾.

I this day feel a very heavy cold, that I caught Last night in Changing of a Dry room for a very Damp One, & am too poorly to turn out, & have Slept but very little this night indeed. Gets Cumberland shod $0.25.

1st of the week & 22nd of the month. This morning Extremely Ill indeed, & Continues so through out the day; writes a Letter to my family.

2nd of the week & 23rd of the mo. Went to Thomas Haymands Esqr Deputy Surveyor of Harrison to get him to make a survey on the 472 Acres, he being gone to Bull Town not to be back for 2 weeks, next to Major Haymand's the County Surveyor he being a man of 77 years Could not undertake it, & his Son Daniel a Deputy Surveyor gone on to Hughes River Could not be had the Major now recommends me to James Arnold a Deputy Surveyor; next repairs to Arnolds he gone to Randolph County on a Survey there but would be at home on the Morrow; now to Clarks Burgh again.

3rd of the week & 24th of the Mo. Clears out of Clarksburgh & determined to see the 472 Acres before I returned here, first paying my bill $11.75 thence to James Arnolds he not yet come home feels myself at a Loss, then set out to hunt the Land

myself and after riding some time & enquiring as I went was at last recommended to James Radcliff a Constable pushed on to find him, at last Comes to an Orniary fed & took a cut paid $0.50 thence to James Radcliffs at about 15 Miles from Clarks-Burgh; Let him know that I wanted to see the 472 Acres, he said that he could shew it me & also some of the Corners but it then was too late to go for to Day & said he would go with me in the morning; I concludes to stay with him all night.

4th of the week & 25th of the Month. This morning turns out with Radcliff in Co. with Thomas Magee; thence 7 Miles through the Wood & Hills to the 472 Acres; thence to a marked Poplar a smallish one, about 15 or 18 In: through he told me that it was the begining; I told him the begining of the 472 Acres was a white Oak, he then said he saw Daniel Haymand run that Line & found a white Oak that was down, the old Corner, & then marked that Poplar in Lieu of the White Oak: he then carried me to a Large Poplar that was marked in the Bark & said that was another Corner. I felt willing to Own this; he then took me to a Maple 15 In: through Hollow in the bottom & some what burned inside; I also felt willing to own this; he then took me to William Dawson who adjoind the Land, to shew us farther. Dawson alledges that a part of the 472 Acres is Laid on his Land, who holds a resident right, this Leads to confusion, Radcliff takes me as well over the 472 Acres as he Could, & it actually is as rich Land as I ever saw Except about 50 Acres which is very poor but very hilly: we now left the Land he put me in the road, paid him for trouble with me on the Land $1.00 & for my keeping & Cumberland $0.50 and parting with me said if I would get the Land surveyed & if it Come clear of other surveys & that the Land proved to his Expectation & I pay all taxes on it; he would give me $300, as Cash & in two years $100 Dollars more with out Interest; I told him if I thought to let him have it I should write him in the course of two months; thence to an orniary took a Cut refreshed & fed $0.50 thence to James Arnolds at sundown, he just got home, Invites me to stay with

him all night; I accepts the offer & in course of the Evening converses with him on the 472 Acres he says that it is fully worth One Dollar p^{r} Acre Cash, and if any person here was authorised to sell the same, they would get it in the course of 12 Months:

5th of the week & 26th of the Mo. This morning I concludes to get a survey made on the 472 Acres; in order to see possitively how the Land lay, & to see who had Claims on it as it is nearly settled all around it; but James Arnold Declared he could not go with me until the morning; as he had some business of importance that he was forced to attend to: I was forced to Agree to his Appointment or quit the Idea of it & concluded as I was here, I had better see it out: & brings my Journal thus far in the office of James Arnold: to Day:

6th of the week & 27th of the Month. This morning James Arnold gives me the slip: Just as I had got my horse ready to mount & Clear out for Baltimore; he returns & made some appolligies that he was forced to go to Major Haymond's to get his compass repaird, we got off about the Middle of the day from Arnolds in quest of the 472 Acres; & set the Compass at the Maple as described on page 165 thence S. 15 W. 78 perch & found the Large poplar (as described on page 165) on the Left ¾ of a perch & the line was well marked to this said Poplar Corner (& the true Course from the Maple to the Poplar is S. 14. 49 W:) thence N. 88½ E. Continually getting off what we supposed to be the old marked line 6 or 7 Outs; I getting dissatisfyed Cautions James & Lets him know that I was doubtfull he was not running the Original Course he said he was, pushes on & gets farther off the old line. Begs Arnold to Let me have a peep at the Compass he grants it, I there & then convinced him he was runing (S. 88½ E.) instead of the N. 88½ E. as above mentioned, he acknowledged that it was a mistake & that he could take a reference & fall into the Right Course (he carrying a flie-trap slung on his Back to assist him on such Occasions) I told him the reference that he must take, was to go back to the Large Poplar at the beginning & start

fair, now a Contest nearly arose which plan to adopt. I plainly told him that I did not Come here to be duped, that he might go where he pleased & I would do the same. I was Just going to pay the Chain carriers & Dismiss them, James gave away Although full 6 feet high & well made, all hands repairs back to the Large poplar at the end of the line now too dark to see where the needle Cut the degrees on the face of the Compass; we now repairs to our horses saddles them & mounts, surveyor & Thomas Magee Chain Carrier stops at John Dennises who Joins the 472 Acres; James Radcliff Chain Carrier & myself to Normans & stops for the night. I was too tired to sleep much, although in a good Bed.

7th of the Week, and 28th of the Month. This morning takes Early Breakfast pays my Keeping & Clears out $1.00 thence to Dennises, they all agree to leave their Horses at Dennises, which was one Mile to the Poplar where we were to Commence our Days work; I knew I should be very tired by Evening & no Dinner neither I thought Cumberland might lay or stand at the Poplar all day as well as I could Ascend & descend those Steep Hills all day, & of course rode to work, & tied him to a Dogwood & Hung my Saddle, Blanket, Great Coat &c. in another Dog Wood; Surveyor sets his Compass & in a very good humor, informs me that he would run as I directed him, all was agreed to, thence N. 88½ E. leaving the old marked line to the Left pushes on still leaving the line more & more to the Left & knowing that if Everything was right it would be found to the right if any thing; Stops the Surveyor & Examines Every hand what was the Cause & at Length discovers the needle did not Cut the same degree at the north End by ½ a Degree as it did at the South end of the needle, Surveyor takes the needle off, & plays the tinker on it, puts it on said it would do pushes on & finds at the end of our distance (which was 312 perches) & 10 perch to our Left an old white Oak tree blown down & nearly all rotten with several trees marked around it as pointers, which tree James Radcliff said that he would swear was the tree that Daniel Haymond Deputy Surveyor shewed

him as the old Original White Oak Corner the beginning of Joseph Shreeve's Land; which is the beginning of the 960 Acres tract that is pattened to David Sleeth & which is also the beginning of the 472 Acres; Our Present Surveyor inclines to Own it, & we Could find no white oak Marked that was standing; I of Course must Acknowledge that there was an old rotten tree Laying there with pointers marked by some person or other; Now I earnestly request the Surveyor to inform me the true Course from the Poplar where we began to this Rotten old Oak; he Stamered & said it would hinder too much time for him to lay the Course we had run & protract the true one; I asked him if he could not tell the true Course with his pen & Ink, he frankly told me he could not; I then offer'd to shew him on the spot or in his office he did not incline to accept of my offer; however I made the Calculation & told him the true Course would be N. 89.. 33.. E. & the true Distance 306 poles: from Poplar to the rotten Oak; provided every part of the work was done Correct on the ground; I now am fully Convinced that James Arnold Deputy Surveyor of Harrison County & State of Virginia; is Just a mere tinker of a Surveyor & his Compass (tho once a Genuine one made by Benjamin Chandlee of Nottingham) is compleatly adapted to his abilities, & I now understand more of the use of the Flie-trap than yesterday: thence from the Rotten oak or White oak S. 43¾ E. 363 Poles to a stake nor a sugar stump in the Corn which we Imagine nearly south & about 12 perch from the Mansion house of William Dawson; who holds the Land Granted to Stephen Radcliffe; this Line Cuts away the Dwelling & about 5 or 6 Acres which is the Chief part of young Dawson's Improvement, & also all the buildings & Chiefly all the improved Land which is about 50 or 60 Acres that is William Dawsons improvement besides Considerable of their Timber Land not yet known how much this Leads more & more to Confusion & must be sifted which will take time & patience; this Last Line I marked myself & well; thence N. 44¾ E. 416 perches Cuting through Dawsons fields & woods, into the Woods of the 472 Acres (this

Line I marked well) we now sends for Jesse Mitchell to shew us the Poplar Corner as represented to be at the End of a Line of George Arnolds Land, as represented to be on the original Plat of 960 Acres; Jesse Mitchell shews us the Poplar Corner well marked; we find that our Distance 416 poles Carries us beyond the Corner near about 25 perch, here I wanted the Surveyor to run back on the Line we Came untill we Came at Right-Angle with the Corner then take the Distance to said Corner which would have been the true mode of doing the Business, I then Could have told the true Course & Distance of the Line we were runing, it also would have been the truest & Easiest plan for his fly-trap work, he forgeting his promise in the morning To Wit: to run at my direction: takes his Own plan & ran some Course I no not 20 perch; thence another Course 10 perch to the Poplar tree or Corner, this awkard & Eroneous piece of Business warm'd me, I told him his Survey was not worth a snuff; we both in the sudds pretty much: Very few words passed between us afterwards he then ran the Last line from the Poplar to the first Maple spoke of. I saw some old marked trees to the right as we went on what Course or what Distance he run I no not neither Dose he know himself, but I believe this Line will not hold out measure by 8 or 10 perch; its now a little more than Dark repairs to where I left Cumberland he had untied the Bridle & decamped, he also left my saddle, blanket, Great Coat &c. &c. (as the Virginian States it) I was forced to pack my Saddle & Harness One Mile in the Dark to Dennises, he had got amongst the other Creatures & on Endeavouring to Catch him he & Radcliffs Mare Cleared themselves, Radcliffs as well as myself was forced to pack his saddle 1½ Miles farther down Blue-Lick run in the Dark & through the woods, sometimes in the run & sometimes out, some times in the Mud & sometimes out & some times tumbling over old trees & brush once Radcliff steped off the Bank which was about 4 feet Down into Blue Lick I just behind him took the hint & Escaped that stride, the poor fellow lay for the space of 5 Minutes on the other shore of the run bemoaning his ancle which

was badly strain'd we packed again, at Length we come to Normands where we Lodged last night, there our horses was taken up, Cumberland had lost his bridle reins, we then & there mounted thence 4 miles through the woods to Radcliffs, all gone to bed, we got some Cold milk & Bread for our Diners, as my friend Radcliff made me welcome to such as he had I will say nothing about the lodging but tired & run as I had been, I could not sleep any: But thinks I to myself I am here in the woods all forlorn:

1st of the week and 29th of the month. At length the Morning Came & I arose and found myself able to take a good breakfast with my friend Radcliff and his wife and 9 Children in a Cabbin about 14 by 12 feet. Pays my Bill $0.50 Pays James Radcliff & Thomas Magee for Carrying the Chain $3.00 thence repairs to the Surveyors, he being a Methodist was gone to Meeting & my saddle Bags being locked up in his office I was forced to stay 'till ½ past three, at which time he returned I then got my saddle bags & demanded my bill for Cumberland & myself he thinking that I was not out of the sudds yet, would make me no Charge, I gave his son James $1.00 which I thought was about right, & then asked him when he Could have the Plat of his work Done he told by next Evening, I Desired him to lay it on a Large scale first laying Down the Plat of the 960 Acres, then the 472 Acres in the same, next shew how Dawson's Land cuts it; & how Swishers Land trims it in the neighborhood of the Old Rotten white oak spoken of heretofore, & also how many Acres of the 472 yet remains, & asked him if he would leave it with Major Haymond for me by third day morning next with his bill for his services receipted, & I would leave the money there for him, he promised that he would: he now planely saw that he was not going with me to 10 Mile Creek to run John Wilsons 1000 Acres that I had spoken with him to do we parted friendly: thence to General John Wolf's a new boarding house & puts up among the Wolves in the House, they pening their sheep Every night to keep them from the Wolves in the woods. This was the Day that Surveyor

James Arnold was to make out his Plots & Calculations; I brought my Journal this far.

10th Mo: 1st & 3rd of the week. This morning repairs to Major Wm Haymond Surveyor of Harrison County, the House where James Arnold was to leave my Plat; he not leaving it according to promise, I waited 'till 12 oClock, then to the said James Arnold's, he being in his meadow ½ Mile from the house follows him there, he looked pretty much confused immediately quit the Meadow & came to his office and shewed me a few Scribes that he had made respecting the 472 Acres; a very few words passed between us, he now promised to leave me the Plat in the morning at Major Haymond's, I left him in a Dryish manner, & returns back to Major Haymonds & makes considerable searches in his office to find the survey that the 472 Acres is Laid on but could not be fully satisfyed in that respect.

2nd of the Mo: & 4th of the week. This Morning to Major Haymond's, there and then finds James Arnold with his flie-trap at work in Major Haymonds office; Plat not near finished yet the old Major Searches his records for him, I looking on & at last all patience Exhausted, set on & gave him directions as well as I could untill he finished it, in some sort of Manner. But remembers there is neither truth nor dependence to be put in his Survey, his Plat, his Compass nor himself; Pays him his Charge as pr his Bill receipted for the same $5.50. Arnold has reduced the 472 Acres to 367¾ Acres; it now being three oClock returns to my Boarding house: I might have observed that while I was at Major Haymond's a Latherop from the City of Washington was in quest of 3000 Acres of Vanderons Surveys a part of which lays under the 40,000 Acres, I have marked the squares of which he claims on the plat that Thomas Haymond made for me some time past. Each square contains 1000 Acres & Are marked in the Plat W Tilton No 1. Wm Tilton No 2. W. T. No 3. Now returns to my Boarding House.

10th Mo. 3rd 5th of the week. This morning rains until the Middle of the day, thence to Clarksburgh to get Cumberland

shod Blacksmith not at home; thence to the Clerks office make Search to see which of Stephen Radcliffs Surveys interferes with the 472 Acres but not able to make it out: It is said that William Dawsons Land was Pattened to Stephen Radcliff, Stephen Radcliff has 2 or 3. They the Motive of this is to see Whether the Pattent for W^{m} Dawson's Land or the Pattent of the 472 Acres is the Oldest, as the Oldest Pattent holds the Land in Virginia returns to my Boarding House.

6th of the week & 4th of the Month. This morning repairs to John Suiters in order to get Cumberland shod. Blacksmith Just going to Muster of Course could not be done; understand that W^{m} Dawson would purchase the 472 Acres; thence to Dawsons takes Dinner; request him to take a Walk with me on the 472 Acres, as I was not fully satisfyed as to the real Value of the Land, thence he walked with me through a Great part of said Land Except 50 or 60 Acres which is poor, the 472 Acres is as rich Land by nature as I ever saw although it is hilly several Exceeding handsome sugar Camps on the same (Dawson says sufficient to make 1000 Hd:

(*To be Continued*)

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

(*Continued from Vol.* XI, p. 175.)

December 29, 1775. The Committee met. Present; John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair. Messrs Christopher Edelen, Conrad Grosh, George Murdock, Adam Fisher, Michael Raymer, John Haass, John Adlum & Philip Thomas.

A Letter from the Honble John Hancock Esq^{r} President of the Congress and a Resolve of the Congress respecting the Re-

moval of Connelly, Cameron and Smith to Philadelphia being read.

Resolved, That the said Connelly, Cameron & Smith be immediately sent to Philadelphia under a Guard of an Officer and ten men and that Doct^{r} Adam Fisher be appointed as Officer to the said Guard.

Resolved, That the Chairman write to the President of the Congress for an allowance to be made to the Officer and Guard of their reasonable Expences in conducting the Prisoners to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That an Account of the Expences incurred on account of the Prisoners during their confinement here be made out and sent to the Congress, and that the Congress be desired to send the money by the Officer of the Guard.

Resolved, That the Chairman write to the Committees of York and Lancaster requesting that they will render Doct^{r} Fisher any assistance that he may think necessary for the safe conveyance of the Prisoners.

The above mentioned Letters and the Resolve of Congress filed.

December 30, 1775. Committee met. Same members as yesterday. Doct^{r} John Smith having made his Escape from the Guard last night.

Resolved, That the said Smith be immediately advertised, that a Reward of five pounds be offered for the securing him, and that every Exertion be made Use of for that purpose.

Advertisement filed.

January 1, 1776. The Committee met. Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair. Messrs Christopher Edelen, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, John Haass, John Adlum, George Stricker, William Beatty, George Murdock, Philip Thomas & Joseph Wood Jun^{r}.

Cap^{t} Dorsey and Mr Boggess appeared according to Order, and the Committee having heard the Allegations of both Parties are of Opinion that the Election of the Officers was regularly made agreeably to the Resolves of the Convention.

At a Meeting of the Committee January 6, 1776, were present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, William Beatty, John Adlum, Adam Fisher, John Stoner, George Murdoch, William Luckett Jun^{r}, Philip Thomas, Charles Beatty & Joseph Wood Jun^{r}.

Mr. Baker Johnson delivers £672.3.11 to the Committee which was sent by the Convention to pay for the Arms and Ammunition purchased in Frederick County.

Resolved, That the aforesaid sum of £672.3.11 be deposited in the hands of John Hanson Esq^{r}, part of which is to be by him paid to the Collectors to reimburse the Subscribers and the Remainder he is to apply towards discharging the Ballance due on a Bond from this Committee for Arms and Ammunition purchased of the Vandalia Company.

Cap^{t} James Mackall returns the Enrollment of his Militia Company. Officers as follows—Ja^{s} Mackall, Capt; Ralph Buseo, Benj^{n} Thomas, Lieut^{ts}; Leonard Timily, Ensign; 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals & 55 privates.

Whereas the Committee have received Information that Thomas Welsh has been and now is endeavouring to sow discord amongst the well-affected people of the upper part of this district.

Resolved, That the said Thomas Welsh appear before this Committee on Monday the 19th Instant to answer to the above Charge, and that he be served with a Copy of this Resolve.

Resolved, That Michael Troutman and Peter Sumon do appear on Monday the 19th Instant before the Committee as Evidences against the said Thomas Welsh and that they be served with a Copy of this Resolve.

On application, Resolved, That Jacob Schley be supplied with 3lb powder to try a Rifle and a Gun which he has made for the Use of this province, and that Doct^{r} Adam Fisher deliver the same and take a Receipt for it.

January 20, 1776. At a Meeting of the Committee were present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Conrad Grosh,

Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen, George Murdoch, John Adlum, Adam Fisher, Philip Thomas, and John Haass.

Complaint was made by several Persons that the Road leading from this place to Baltimore is almost impassible, and they earnestly request that the Committee will take some speedy and effectual Step to have the said Road cleared and put in good Order agreeably to an Act of Assembly, alledging that the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose have altogether neglected doing their duty—whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, that a petition be drawn up and presented to the Court praying that their Worships will take the Matter into Consideration, and take Order therein forthwith.

Resolved, That Mr. John Hanson be hereby appointed to draw said Petition and lay it before the Committee on Tuesday the 23rd Inst.

January 23, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson Jur Esqr in the Chair, Conrad Grosch, Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen, John Adlum, William Blair, Upton Sheredine, John Stoner, William Beatty, George Murdoch & P. Thomas.

The Petition agreed upon at the last Meeting was produced by the Chairman and unanimously approved of.

Resolved, That the same be signed by the Members present (Magistrates excepted) and that it be immediately presented to the Court.

Resolved, That the Chairman employ a proper Clerk for the Committee.

Resolved, That the money deposited in the Hands of the Chairman by George Burkhart some time past be delivered to Mr Bartho Booth, it being in the Opinion of the Committee his Property.

At a meeting of the Committee the 19th February, 1776, Were present, John Hanson Junr Esqr in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, John Haass, Michael Raymer, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, George Murdoch, William Luckett Junr, William Beatty, Charles Beatty, and Baker Johnson.

A Letter from Thomas Welsh was read, setting forth that he cannot comply with the Requisition of the Summons issued by the Committee, thinking that he would be in danger of the Mobb if he was to appear before the Committee, that for the present he shall secrete himself and must have assurances of Protection against the Insults of the Mobb before he will appear to answer the Charge &c. &c.

Resolved, That the Apprehensions of danger from the Mobb expressed in Thomas Welsh's Letter are groundless, and that said Welsh has treated this Committee with Contempt in disobeying the Summons.

Resolved, That Cap^{t} George Stricker (he being willing to oblige the Committee) be hereby empowered with a File of his Men to bring said Welsh before the Committee on Monday the fourth of March, as well to answer for the said Contempt, as the Charge before exhibited against him.

Michael Troutman & Peter Sumon attend agreeably to Summons, but as it would be irregular to go into a further Examination of Witnesses in the Absence of the Culprit,

Resolved, That the said Michael Troutman and Peter Sumon do appear again on Monday the 4th March.

Resolved, That Messrs Christopher Edelen and George Murdoch be a Committee to purchase all the Sulphur that is to be had in this district, and that they convey the same to Messrs William Lux and Daniel Bowley in Baltimore Town in pursuance of a Resolve of Convention of the 5th January.

Thomas Hawkins returns an Association Paper.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Haass, Charles Beatty and Philip Thomas be a Committee to collect the public Arms in this district and that they make a Report of the same to the Council of Safety agreeably to their Request as soon as convenient.

On application, Resolved that Capt. Stricker be supplied with 25lb Powder and 75lb Lead to prove his Rifles and that Doct^{r} Fisher be hereby directed to deliver the same for which he is to take the Cap$^{t's}$ Receipt.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Observation, the fourth of March 1776 were present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, William Beatty, Conrad Grosh, Adam Fisher, George Murdoch, William Luckett Jun^{r}, William Blair, John Haass, Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty, Michael Raymer, Philip Thomas, and John Stoner.

The Witnesses that were summoned to appear against Thomas Welsh attended, but as said Welsh did not appear, it was thought irregular to go into an Examination, and therefore the Witnesses were dismissed for the present

Resolved, That Cap^{t} Harman Yost be hereby requested to take into his Custody Thomas Welsh and bring him under a sufficient Guard before this Committee on Monday the 18th Instant to answer the Information lodged against him, setting forth that said Welsh has been and now is endeavouring to sow discord amongst the well affected People of the upper part of this district.

Ordered, That Cap^{t} Yost do request the Attendance of Michael Troutman, Peter Suman & Philip Miller, on the above mentioned day, as Witnesses against the said Thomas Welsh.

Information being received that Robert Gassaway has been advising sundry persons to lay down their Arms &c. Resolved, That the said Robert Gassaway do appear before this Committee tomorrow by 2 o'clock in the Afternoon to answer to the above Charge.

Ordered, That Cap^{t} Smith be requested to serve Gassaway with a copy of the above Resolve.

The Committee adjourns till tomorrow morning, 10 O'clock.

March 5, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson Junior Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, William Beatty, George Murdoch, Philip Thomas, John Haass, William Blair, William Luckett Ju^{r}, Conrad Grosh, John Stoner, Michael Raymer, Baker Johnson, Adam Fisher, and John Adlum.

Mr. Benjamin Ford's Removal to Annapolis rendering the appointment of another Clerk necessary, the Committee make choice of *Richard Potts.*

Whereas it is apprehended by this Committee that many People of this district who did not enrol by the first of March as limited by the last Convention, may have neglected to do so from Ignorance of the Resolve and Terms annexed, the proceedings not being published in time to give general Notice before that day.

Resolved, That the day of Enrollment be lengthened to the first day of April next, by which time it is required that every Freeman will enroll or deliver up his fire Arms to the Committee of Observation by the 11th day of April next.

Resolved, That the Captains of the Militia Companies be hereby required to make a Return of all persons that refuse to enrol, as may fall within their Observation.

Ordered that Copies of the preceeding Resolves be set up at the most public places in this district.

Resolved, That Capt James Mackall's Company of Militia be added to the 34th Battalion.

Resolved, That Capt Abraham Haff be allowed to enlarge his Company to the number of 80 Privates.

It being certified by Capt Benjamin Ogle that Christian Coonce, one of the privates of his Company had been fined 20/ for 8 days Absence from his Company at the time of mustering, and had refused to pay the same, this Committee order that a Praecipe issue to distrain the Effects of the said Christian Coonce and sell them to raise the said sum of 20/ agreeably to the Resolve of the last Convention, and that Daniel Clinglesmith execute the said Praecipe.

It appearing to this Committee from the Return of Philip Smith of a Summons which issued against Robert Gassaway to appear before this Committee, that the said Robert Gassaway had contemptuously refused to Obey the Summons.

Resolved, That Philip Smith be hereby authorized to take into his Custody the Body of the said Robert Gassaway, and him bring under a sufficient Guard before this Committee at their next Meeting the 19th Inst., to answer as well the aforesaid Charge as the Contempt in disobeying the Summons. Process issued accordingly.

Resolved, That Cap^{t} Philip Smith summon Benj^{n} Ogle and Thomas Edison to appear on the same day in Support of the Charge against said Gassaway.

The place of a Committee Man becoming vacant from Mr. George Stricker's Acceptance of a Cap$^{t's}$ Commission in the regular Service, the Committee agreeably to the direction of the late Convention proceeded to the Election of one, when Mr. David Shriver was chosen by Ballot.

It being certified by Cap^{t} Joseph Wood that John Kittenger and Jacob Rhoads two privates of his Company had been fined the first 10/6 and the latter 2/. and had refused to pay the same, the Committee order that several Praecipes issue to distrain the Effects of the s^{d} Kittenger & Jacob Rhoads to the amount of the fine imposed on each—and Peter Baird execute the said Praecipes.

On Motion Resolved, That the Chairman write to the Council of Safety, desiring a Return of the Association papers or copies, together with the Lists of Hon Associators to enable this Committee the more easily to carry into Execution the Resolutions of the last Convention relating to such persons.

Resolved, That Cap^{t} Philip Meroney and Samuel Plummer be added to the Number of Gentlemen appointed to present the Association paper in this district.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform Mr David Shriver of his Appointment as a Committee Man and desire his Attendance at the next Meeting, and that he inclose him an Association paper and a Copy of the proceedings of the last Convention.

Ordered, That an Association paper be lodged at M^{r} Peter Groffe's and another at M^{r} Van Sweringan's, Middle Town, and that a Copy of this Resolve be inclosed M^{r} Sweringan therewith.

Ordered, That the Chairman write to the Treasurer for the money allowed for transporting the Powder to Baltimore and at the same time write to the Council of Safety that a Quantity of Brimstone may be purchased here, but not at the price limited.

Resolved, That those Gentlemen formerly appointed to hand about the Association paper (who have not made Return thereof) and those who are now appointed make a Return by the Eleventh day of April next to this Committee.

Ordered, That this Resolve be set up in the most public places.

The Committee adjourns to the 19th March.

March 19, 1776. The Committee met. Present John Hanson Junr Esqr in the Chair. Messrs George Murdoch, John Adlum, Conrad Grosh, William Beatty, Michael Raymer, William Luckett Junr, David Schriver, John Haas, Joseph Wood Junr, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelen, Adam Fisher, Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty, Philip Thomas and William Blair.

Upon Application of John Shaver Senr. The Committee order that John Shaver Junr attend this Committee on the 11th of April next to answer the complaint of the said John Shaver Senr.

Summons issued for John Shaver Junr delivered to Jacob Hoover.

Mr Philip Meroney returned a Roll of his Company consisting of 1 Capt, 2 Lieuts, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 60 Privates.

Resolved, That Michael McGuire, Charles Stevenson and Christian Erb be appointed to assist James Winchester and David Schriver in handing about the Association paper.

Letters from the Committees of Frederick and Berkeley Counties in Virginia desiring the Concurrence of this Committee in petitioning for a post were read.

Resolved, That this Committee will concur, and that Messrs Upton Sheredine, Philip Thomas, and George Murdoch be appointed to draw a petition for that purpose, and that it be subscribed by the Chairman.

Resolved, That the Chairman answer those Letters and inform the Committees of our Concurrence.

Resolved, That Capt Philip Meroney's Company be added to the fourth Battalion.

Resolved, That a petition be sent to the Convention, desiring that the Votes passed by the Delegates of the several Counties in future, may be published with the proceedings of the Convention, and that the Delegates from this district be instructed to support that petition; and that Messrs William Blair, George Murdoch, Philip Thomas, Upton Sheredine and Christopher Edelen be appointed to draw said Petition, and Instructions, and present them to this Committee for their Approbation.

Resolved, That the same Committee add to the above Petition a Request to the Convention to allow a greater Number of Representatives for this Country.

Resolved, That the same Committee petition further, to wit that all such sums of money as may have been or shall be received by the Sheriff for the use of Mr Bennett Allen shall be paid into the hands of Mr John Hanson Jun^{r} his Attorney the Residue after the payment of his just debts to remain there subject to the Order of the Convention.

Process which issued against Robert Gassaway returned N Est, and ordered to be renewed.

Ordered, That Messrs Adam Fisher, John Haass and George Murdoch be a Committee to deliver Arms &c to Major Price according to an Order from the Council of Safety.

The Committee adjourns to the 11th of April.

March 27, 1776. At a meeting of the Committee by special Order. Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Conrad Grosh, Christopher Edelen, Adam Fisher, George Murdoch, John Adlum and Philip Thomas.

A Letter from the Council of Safety of the 23^{d} Inst, respecting the purchase of Rugs and Blankets for the Soldiery being read.

It was unanimously Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to advertise immediately that this Committee will purchase any Quantity of Rugs and Blankets that can be procured for the Use of our provincial Army, and that they earnestly request that all House Keepers and others who may have more of either of these Articles than is absolutely necessary for the Use

of their families will spare them for the Soldiers who are greatly distressed for them.

A Letter from the Council of Safety to Brigadier General Johnson (& in his Absence of the Committee) touching the Conduct of the Militia Officers was also read. Whereupon it was Resolved, That the Clerk furnish the Colonel of each Battalion of Militia in this district with a Copy of the Resolve contained in Said Letter as soon as convenient, and that Copies of said Letter be sent to the Committees of the Upper and lower districts agreeably to the Request of the Council of Safety.

Mr James Mackall returned his Roll of a Militia Company consisting of 1 Cap^{t}, 2 Lieut^{ts}, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and 55 Privates.

April 1, 1776. The Committee met by special Order. Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs George Murdoch, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, Joseph Wood Jun^{r} Christopher Edelen, William Luckett Jun^{r}, Michael Raymer, Adam Fisher, John Adlum, Baker Johnson and Charles Beatty.

Mr Robert Gassaway according to order being brought before the Committee in Custody of Cap^{t} Philip Smith, the Charge exhibited ag^{t} him (a Copy whereof is filed) was read, and he was informed by the Chairman that the Committee would hear anything he had to say in Negation or Mitigation of said Offence; the said Robert Gassaway then acknowledged the Allegations to be substantially true and offered nothing in Mitigation thereof.

The Committee then taking into Consideration the Charge exhibited and proved against Robert Gassaway by his own Confession, and being of Opinion that his Offence is of a high and dangerous Nature and that his Behaviour tended as far as his Influence would extend to disunite the Inhabitants of this province in their present opposition,

Resolved, That the said Robert Gassaway be immediately sent to the Council of Safety at Annapolis under a Guard of four Men and that Cap^{t} Philip Smith and three Men to be procured by him be a Guard for that purpose.

Ordered, That the Chairman write to the Council of Safety by Cap^{t} Smith, inclosing a Copy of the Charge brought against Robert Gassaway, together with a Copy of the proceedings of this day.

The Committee adjourns to April 11, 1776.

April the 11, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Philip Thomas, George Murdoch, William Blair, Christ: Edelen, John Haass, Michael Raymer, Adam Fisher, John Stoner, John Adlum, Conrad Grosh, Upton Sheredine, & David Schriver.

John Shaver Jun^{r} appeared according to Summons and was discharged.

Upon Information to the Committee that Mr. Samuel Boggess had enrolled many men who were before enrolled with Cap^{t} Basil Dorsey,

It was ordered, that the Clerk write to Mr. Boggess inclosing him a Resolve of this Committee respecting the Election of Cap^{t} Dorsey's Officers, and inform him that this Committee are of Opinion that the Men who enrolled with Cap^{t} Dorsey and have not received discharges must still exercise with his Company, or will be subject to such fines as may be imposed by the Officers of that Company agreeably to the Resolves of the Convention.

The Committee adjourns till to Morrow Morning.

A List of Non Enrollers Returned and Fined.

April 11.	Andrew Arnold £10. 4 June reduced.....	8
April 12.	Michael Arthur.....	7.10
	Peter Allbaugh.....	6.10
	Zachariah Allbaugh.....	6.10
April 22.	John Attige.....	2.
	Daniel Arnold 7.10. reduced 6th May to....	3.15
29.	John Arnold £10. 6 May remitted because over Age.	
	John Arnold (son of John) 6 May reduced to	5

May	7.	Philip Angler	6.10
	20.	John Ashburner	10.
April	11.	Stephen Brunner	6.10
	12.	Israel Beakley	4.
		Jeremiah Browning	6.10
		Nathaniel Burckhart £6.10 reduced 4 June to Philip Benier £2. 18 June remitted	5.10
	22.	John Bawl	4.
		Jacob Birgiss	4.
		John Birgiss	4.
		Charles Beall £10. 20 May discharged be-caused enrolled	
		Daniel Buzard	6.10
		Jacob Bierley	6.10
		Harmon Bush	3.
		John Bush	3.
		Yost Blickenstiffe	6.10
		William Ballinger	6.10
	29.	Joseph Burkett	5.
		James Brooks (Schoolmaster)	5.
		William Babs	4.
		Daniel Boughers £5. 18 June reduced to	4.
May	6.	Nicholas Braddock	4.
		William Borranee	3.
		Jacob Blessing £6.10. 4th June discharged	
		John Barrow	5.
	7.	Stephen Bower £6.10. August 20 reduced to	5.
		Anthony Burnhart £3.10. August 20 reduced to	2.
		Burnhart son of Anthony	2.10
		Jacob Boon	2
		John Boon	3
		Joshua Brown £6.10. 18 June remitted	
		Christopher Bonetrayer	4
June	18.	Thomas Bowns Manor hundred	2.
		Richard Betts Linge	2.

Aug^{t} 6.	Andrew Bolson B^{t} House	4.10
	James Bolson B^{t} House	2.10
June 4.	Joseph Bayler Unity Hd	5.
	John Baley (Burnt House Woods	3.
April 11.	Philip Crawmore	3.
	Jacob Crist	6.10
12.	Martin Cassel	6.10
	Benjamin Cherry	2.
	Jacob Coventry	5
22.	John Crabeal	5
	George Custor	6.10
29.	Jacob Crambaugh	7.10
	Jacob Cumston Lower Manocasy	4.
	John Cumston	4
	James Cole £5. reduced 20 May to	2
	Andrew Correll	6.10
May 6.	Thomas Chambers	3.
	William Chambers (Son of Thomas)	3
	John Cook	2
	John Cry	4.
7.	Morgan Charles Conell	10.
	Jacob Cassall	6.10
	Henry Clink	6.10
	John Clink	6.10
June 4.	Abraham Crumbecker (Unity Hundred)	4.
18.	Michael Custard	3
Aug 6.	Samuel Cookson Bt. Ho	7.10
April 11.	Anthony Deerdoff	6.10
12.	John Devilbiss (Son of George)	7.10
	Adam Devilbiss (of ditto)	6.10
	George Devilbiss (Son of Casper)	10.
	John Devilbiss (of ditto)	7.10
	James Donally	2
	Peter Duffler	10.
22.	Frederick Devilbiss (Son of George)	6.10

	Michael Dager	2.
	John Dussey	2
29.	Jacob Danner £10. 4th June discharged	
	Samuel Danner	6.10
May 7.	Nathan Davis	2
	Joseph Dyer	6.10
	Aaron Dyer	2.
20.	John Drumbro	4
Aug^{t} 6.	William Durbin B^{t} Ho	4.
April 12.	Ezekiel Evans	5.
	Valentine Eiler	6.10
	George Eirheart	5
22.	Peter Eiler	6.10
29.	Christopher Ether	2.
June 4.	John England (Burnt Woods)	6.10
April 12.	Allen Farquhar Jun^{r}	8.
	Lazarus Fundenbergh	6.10
	George French	7.10
	John Fawner £5. 6th May reduced to	4.
22.	Andrew Flickinger	6.10
	Jacob Florough Sen^{r} 3 Sep^{r} reduced to £4	5.
	Jacob Florough Jun^{r}	3.
	Daniel Fundenbergh	6.10
	Enoch Frey	5
	Jonathan Frey	5
	Daniel Frey	2
	Leonard Ferrollet	3
	Israel French	2.
29.	Allen Farquhar Sen^{r} £10. 18 June remitted	
	Thomas Farquhar	5
	William Farquhar, Son of Allen	5.
	William Farquhar, Son of William	10
	Moses Farquhar	6.10
	Samuel Farquhar	7.10
	Jacob Furney	5.

	Abraham Furney	10.
May 7.	Michael Fouts Pipe Creek	6.10
	Jacob Fisher £6.10 ibid. 5 June reduced to	2.10
June 4.	Robert Faris (Burnt Woods)	4.
April 11.	Martin Garver	7.10
12.	Samuel Garver	6.10
	John Garver Sen^{r} £5. 18 June remitted	
	John Garver Jun^{r}	5.
	Martin Garver (Son of John)	4.
	Michael Grouse Jun^{r} £6.10 18 June reduced to	4
	John Grabich	8
	Samuel Garver (Son of John)	4
	Christopher Gun	2
22.	Peter Gaber £6.10 4th June reduced to	5.
	Peter Grawley	2.
	Nicholas Grawley	5.
	Andrew Grosh	2
	Gideon Gibson	5.
April 22.	Peter Gross Nickle £6.10 May 20 reduced to	3.10
	John Gross Nickel £6.10 May 20 reduced to	3.10
29.	Thomas Gilbert £8. 18 June reduced to	5.
May 6.	Henry Good £4. 4th June discharged	
	Henry Grice	4.
June 18.	Richard Gassaway	2.
April 11.	Henry Hersberger	6.10
12.	Joseph Hains	4
	Mordecai Hains	4.
	John Harlan Jun^{r}	4.
	James Hale	3.
	Abednego Hyatt	6.10
	George Hardman	3.
	John Hagarty	5.

22.	Christian Hirshman £7.10. May 20 reduced to	5.
	Thomas Harrison	4.10
	David Hoffler	4.
	Levy Hopkins	3.
	Jacob Herboch £8. 6 May reduced to	6.10
	John Herbock	6.10
	George Herbock Junˢ £6.10 18 June reduced to	4
	Ludwick Herbock £10. 18 June reduced to	7.10
	Gutlip Heipner	4.
	Ulrick Henningher	2.
	George Hardesty	5.
	Frederick Holtzable £6.10. 6 May remitted because over Age	
	Anthony Hardman	4.
	Daniel Hardman £5. 4 June reduced to	4.
	Abraham Hardman	2.
	Anthony Hardman Junʳ	2.
April 29.	John Hockman	5
	Samuel Hutton	4.
	Francis Harris £4. 4 June discharged	
	Christian Hoover £7.10. 6 May reduced to	6.10
May 6.	William Harkins	4
7.	Michael Hebiner	5
	Nathan Hains	7.10
	George Hebiner	6.10
	Peter Hubard £3. 18 June remitted	
June 4.	Jesse Hughes	4.
	George Hardastee (Lower Monocasy	3
	Robert Hunt (Bush Creek)	7.10
April 22.	Jacob Isenberger	6.10
	John Isenberger	4
	Gabriel Isenberger	4.
	Michael Isenberger	4.

May 20.	Joseph Iher £5.10 4 June discharged	
June 18.	Ebenezer John	2.
April 12.	Gabriel Kemp	6.10
	Frederick Kemp Jun^{r}	6.10
	Henry Kemp	3.
	Peter Kemp Sen^{r} £8. 6 May reduced to	6.10
	Peter Kemp Jun^{r}	4.
	George Barnet Kesler £5. May 6 reduced to	4
22.	Francis Kaalbaugh £5. 5 June reduced to	2.10
	Peter Kittaman	5.
	Bastian Knave	6.10
May 7.	Leonard Kittsmiller	6.10
	John Kinsy 20 August reduced to £3.10	4.10
	John Kesler	5.10
	Kesler (Son of John	2.10
	Peter Kesler £3.10. 4th June discharged	
	James Kensler	6.10
May 20.	William Leach £4. } 4 June discharged	
	Benjamin Leach £4. }	
April 12.	Henry Landus £6.10. May 20 reduced to	5
	Daniel Lear	5
	Jacob Lewis £2. 18 June remitted	
22.	John Linken	4
	Nicholas Leatherman	6.10
29.	Peter Lookenbeall	5.
	Jacob Lookenbeall	4.
	Adam Lemmon	5.10
	Jacob Lemmon	4.
	Peter Leisor £4. 18 June reduced to	2.10
	Zachariah Leiser £4. 18 June reduced to	2.10
	Henry Lynn	6.10
May 7.	George Lemmon	6.10
May 20.	Daniel Long Jun^{r} £4. 18 June remitted	
April 12.	Jacob Miller (Son of Adam)	6.10
	Jacob Miller Sep. 3, reduced to £5.10	6.10

		Abraham Miller Sep^{r} 3, reduced to £6.10..	7.10
		Charles Merchant.....	3.
	22.	Daniel McCormick £7.10. May 20 discharged because ineffective. Voluntarily agreed to give.....	4
		Peter Miller £6.10. 4 June reduced to....	4.
		Joseph Myer £8. 4 June reduced to.....	6.
		John Myer £5. 4 June reduced to.....	4.
		Jacob Massbaugh.....	5.
		Jacob Myer.....	7.10
		Stephen Miller.....	7.10
		Francis Matthews.....	4.
		Valentine Moser £4. 6th May reduced to..	3.
		Conrad Maugens £7.10 6th May reduced to	5
		Peter Maugens £5. 6th May reduced to....	3.
		William Morsel.....	6.10
	29.	Solomon Miller.....	10.
		Robert Miller.....	6.10
		Henry Miller £7.10. 4 June discharged	
		Jacob Martin.....	7.10
		David Martin.....	7.10
		Philip Miller £7.10. 5 June reduced to....	4.10
May	7.	Post Myers.....	8.00
May	7.	David Miller. Pipe Creek.....	4.10
		Daniel Miller ibid.....	4.10
		Jacob Midour £4. John Midour £4. Andrew Midour £4. } 4 June discharged	
	20.	Jahugh Moore.....	4.
June	4.	William Maloney (Burnt House H^{d}).....	3
		William McClean (Lower Monocy).....	3.
	5.	Daniel Moyer Pipe Creek Hundred.....	2.
April	11.	Rudolf Neal £10. 29th April stk off because over age Agreed to contribute....	5.
		John Noffsinger, Son of Peter £6.10. 18 June reduced to.....	4.

22.	Richard Norwood	6.10
29.	Abraham Nighswanger £2.10. 18 June remitted	
	John Neff	6.10
	Adam Neff £6.10 18 June remitted	
	Daniel Neff	5.
	Neff	
	Jacob Neal	6.10
May 6.	Matthias Nossinger	4.
	Samuel Nossinger	4.
	John Nossinger	4.
7.	Peter Nossinger £6.10. 20 August reduced to	5
June 4.	Jacob Neaff (Burnt House H^{d}) £3. July 2 remitted	
April 12.	James Owens	2
22.	Jacob Ockerman £7.10. 29th April reduced to	5.
	Jacob Ort	2.
29.	Laurence Owler £5. 18 June remitted	
	George Adam Owler £5 18 June remitted	
May 20.	Thomas Orbesson £6. 18 June remitted because enrolled	
April 11.	Nathaniel Patterson £10. 29th April stk off, he having satisfied the Committee that he is not an effective Man	
12.	Obediah Pierpoint	6.10
	Francis Pierpoint	6.10
	Joseph Pierpoint	3.
	Philip Pier	7.10
22.	Robert Plummer	7.10
	Gate Plummer	7.10
	David Plain	7.10
	Joseph Plummer Sen^{r}	7.10
	Joseph Plummer Jun^{r}	6.10

		Samuel Plummer	7.10
		Abraham Plummer	7.10
		Anthony Portney	5.
	29.	William Pidgeon	4.
May	6.	John Pickelhimer	5
	7.	Thomas Samuel Poole	6.10
June	18.	Thomas Porter	2.
April	12.	John Richards	3.
		Abraham Reyner £7.10 reduced 29th April to	6.10
	22.	Christian Rote	4.
		Daniel Rudy	2.
		Peter Rager £5.10. remitted because over Age	
		Richard Roberts	6.10
	29.	Edward Ripple	5
		John Reasor	5
May	7.	Abraham Roland	6.10
June	4.	Samuel Riston (Burnt Woods	3
		Richard Richardson (Lower Moncy)	8.
April	11.	Jacob Stover	5
		Daniel Sayler	6.10
		Christian Sayler	6.10
	12.	Rudolf Swiser Pipe	6.10
		James Smith (Iron Master) Pipe	10
		Henry Shaver	7.10
		Jacob Shaver	3.
	12.	Martin Shoupe, 20 August reduced to 6.10	8.
		Christopher Steel £6.10; 18 June reduced to	4.10
		Peter Stevens	3
		Adam Smith (son of Martin	6.10
		Hugh Scott	10.
		George Sexton	6.10
		John Stouder	5
		David Stouder	3
		John Stephenson Junr	10

	Jacob Stoner	5
	Thomas Schley Jun^{r}	5
	Adam Shaffy £4; 29th April reduced to	3.
	John Stoner (Son of Jacob)	6.10
22.	John Schlifer 7.10; 6 Aug^{t} reduced to	4.
	Godlip Sidle Israel's Creek	4.
	Jacob Stoner	7.10
	David Stoner of Jacob	5.
	Daniel Sipe £2; 4 June discharged	
	George Sweet Lower Manor	2.
	John Schneider (Son of Jacob)	4.
	Samuel Smith	4
	John Shouts	6.10
	Samuel Schartz £4; remitted 6th May, because ineffective	
	Musgrove Simpson £6.10; discharged from his fine	
	Elias Stoufer	4.
April 29.	William Smith	3.
29.	Philip Shank £6.10; 4 June reduced to	2
	Jacob Swineheart £4. 18 June reduced to	2
	Gabriel Swinehart Jun^{r} 5.10; 18 June reduced to	4.
	John Stover	5.
	Christian Staymar	2.10
May 6.	George Michael Shipple	2.
7.	Jacob Shuman Pipe Creek	3.10
	Matthias Swiser Pipe Creek	6.10
	Jacob Snyder £7.10; 18 June reduced to	4.
	Casper Sherfe £7.10; 18 June reduced to	4.
June 4.	John Stoner (Sam's Creek) Unity Hundred	5
	Daniel Stephenson (Burnt Woods)	5.
June 18.	Edward Stephenson (Son of Richard) L.P.C.	3.
	Richard Stephenson do	3.
April 12.	Samuel Thomas £6.10; 29th April reduced to	3.
	Joshua Testill (living with George French)	4.

	22.	Alexander Thomas	6.10
		Thomas Taylor	6.10
		Joseph Taylor	6.10
		Joseph Talbot Ling^{r}	6.10
	29.	Samuel Toms	7.10
		William Toms	7.10
June	6.	John Timberlin (Burnt Woods	4.
April	12.	Benjamin Vanhorn	3
		Peter Vanhorn £3 6th Aug. remitted	
	22.	Jacob Verrefeltz Septr. 3, reduced to £6.10	7.10
April	11.	Benjamin Whitmore	6.10
		David Whitmore	5
	12.	John Warner	5
		Thomas Wilson	6.10
		Peter Wetsill £6.10. 4th June discharged	
		George Warner	2.10
		Thomas Walter £5. May 6 reduced to	2.10
		Michael Wine 3^{d} Sep. reduced to £5.10	6.10
	22.	Philip Weaver £4. 29th April Struck off	
		John Williard	2
		Philip Williard	2
		Andrew Williard	2.
		Christopher Wesdenhaver	6.10
		Samuel Waters Ling^{r}	6.10
	29.	Henry Wermer Burnt	6.10
		Joseph Wright Pipe Creek	10
		Jonathan Wright	6.10
		Joel Wright	6.10
		Jacob Wermer Burnt	7.10
		Francis Wigle	4.
		William Wigle	4.
May	6.	Abraham Whitmore	5.
		Henry Whitmore	5.
	7.	Andrew Woolf	5.
		Stophel Warner £5: June 4 discharged	

20.	John Wilson £5; 18 June remitted	
June 4.	John Willets (Unity Hundred)	4.
	Richard Wheeler (Burnt Woods)	4.
	John Wallis (ditto)	4.
	Martin Whip Jun^{r} Lower Manocasy	4.10
	Tobias Whip	4.10
May 7.	Andrew Young	8.
April 12.	Anthony Zerrick	4.

A List of the Collectors of Fines and Receivers of Arms in this District.

April 12. Manor Hundred. Alexander Warfield & Peter Baird.
Israel's Creek Hundred. Wm. Duvall.
Middle Manocasy Thomas Fleming and Matthias Ringer.
Frederick Town Nicholas Highsler.
Tom's Creek John Faires.
Little Pipe Creek. James Wells, James Winchester & Pearre Lamb.
April 29. Unity Hundred. Daniel James.
Burnt House Woods Hundred. Richard Warfield.
May 7. Lower Kitockton. Basil Beall.
Upper Kitockton. James Fleming and Michael Troutman.
Middle Kitockton. Van Swearingan.
Linganore, Nathan Maynard, and Nicholas Hobbs.
Piney Creek, Jacob Good.
Lower Manocasy, Carlton Tanneyhill & Leonard Smith.
Upper Manocasy, James Ogle.
Sugar Loaf. Elisha Beall.

(*To be Continued*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 189.)

17th March 1762

Dr Papa.

My last was dated the 5th of Janry. You have no doubt received my several letters of the 13 Octo 16 & 19 Decr. They will inform you what steps I have taken to serve Mr Ireland & with what success: But Mr Ireland has I hope already had the Satisfaction of learning all this from his son who left England at least London 3 months ago. I have received yr letters of the 26 Octr, Novr 11, Decr 7th. I write to you almost every month: the oportunities of a speady & safe conveyance are very rare & precarious few Merchants caring to trust their ships upon so long a voya without convoy. Independent of yr commands, wh I always make it my study to obey, I find too great a pleasure in writing to you to deprive myself of that satisfaction: Mr Perkins tells me he seldom or ever knows of ships sailing from Bristol or the other outward ports. I could indulge my grief in dwelling upon a melancholy subject were it not for fear the tender feelings of an overflowing heart might soften yours and provoke fresh tears. Capt. Carroll is pretty often with me; I like his company as you generally are the topic of our conversation. The accounts of Maryland in as much as they concern me are very unfavourable. I may lead a happy life in my native country tho' the prospect seems unpromising. But as I expect little happiness, so if I meet with difficulties I shall not be disappointed & unprepared. Mr Dulany has told Capt Carroll his health will not permit him to examine the papers sent him; he told me as much when they were 1st delivered, but added that shoud his indisposition wh hindered his application to business, continue he wou'd give them to some other Lawyer to revise them: This he has not done. I have called upon him several times but can never meet

with him at his Lodgings. I shall desire him to return the Packet that I may consult M^r^ Hutton or some one else upon the case in question & ask his opinion wether an appeal will lay against that decree. Perhaps this may give offence to M^r^ Dulaney but I shall take care to manage the affair in such a manner as to remove all suspicion of diffidence or disgust. 30 books & other pieces containing the constitution & doctrines of the Jesuites have been publickly burnt at Rhoüen persuant to an arrest of the Parl^t^ of Normandy issued the 12^th^ Feb^ry^ by w^h^ the Jesuites are enjoined to evacuate their houses before the 1^st^ of July next & to retire wither they shall think proper, there to live in a clerical way under the authority of the Bishops; their estates & effects of whatever kind they may be will be put under the care of Administrators. I have desired M^r^ Jenison to translate such passages of the Italian letters, as to him appear the most material & interesting. I have not as yet seen the essay. Are all the Law books sent from Maryland yours? I ask this because some have my Grandfather's coat of arms & others have not, in some I find Daniel Carroll's name written: Several want new binding but they will scarce answer the expence being old & bad editions. Maccarty has taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act he has quitted his Chambers in Gray's Inn but cannot learn wither he has removed to. The Pipe of Madeira is at last arrived. I have not as yet tasted it, but doubt not of its being good If I may judge from the price. I wou'd willingly enlarge the circle of my acquaintance; but to get acquainted with men of such eminence & influence is extremely difficult if not impossible to one in my station. The frequenting of company in high life wou'd be attended with great expence & loss of time, & other inconveniences; without any other advantage than the knowledge of such persons, their follies, vices & extravagances.

I have begun to learn the Italian method of bookkeeping. It is certainly useful & ought to be known by all Merchants & men in business. It gives me real satisfaction to hear you enjoy y^r^ health & a good habit of body. Y^r^ life is dear to me

beyond anything in this world. Yr death wou'd be the greatest misfortune that can befall me. I daily pray to God that whenever he pleases to take you from me you may be found duly prepared to appear before yr Omnipotent, Just & merciful Judge. Frequent thoughts on this melancholy subject accompanied with proper acts of resignation to the divine will might soften the 1st impressions of grief. But the remedy is worst than the evil. I shou'd thus anticipate my unhappiness and bewail as present what may be & I hope is still at a great distance. Whenever I lose you my loss will be exceeding great: Shou'd that fatal day be near at hand, shoud you be snatched from me in my absence to what difficulties woud you leave me exposed, without experience perhaps without a friend, surrounded with enemies, engaged in hereditary quarrels, bewildered in the labarynths of Law, obliged to dive into old an intricate accounts & to rummage for papers, wh I shou'd not know where to look for: besides encumbered with the management of a large estate and unacquainted with business an utter stranger to the people, country, & situation of my affairs. A year or two's experience and yr assistance wou'd prevent all these inconveniences; you wou'd soon make me acquainted with the true state of the disputes you are engaged in, with the character, disposition and temper of those with whom it might be my interest to be connected, or of those whom it wou'd be adviseable to shun: You wou'd instruct me to manage the estate, as you have done with prudence & economy: Yet I must forego all these advantages to compleat the term of years destined to my reading the Law: of what great advantage will the knowledge of the law be to me? I can't be called to the bar & of course cannot practice & Lawers do not care to be instructed by those who employ them: I believe you have experienced this more than once to be true. If other occupations in Maryland will hinder my further application to the Law of what service will 4 years' study be? If you still adhere to yr former resolution I readily submit to it & will endeavour to make the best use of my time. I desire to be remembered in

the kindest manner to Mr Croxall & my Cousin John Darnall for both whom I entertain a sincere regard as worthy men, yours and I hope, my friends. My compliments to Mr Darnall. I am Dr Papa

Your most affectionate & dutiful Son,

Ch: Carroll.

P. S. I have enclosed & sent by this oportunity to Mr Harden at Philadelphia the papers relative to the late rupture with Spain: I have read & found them interesting: If I am not mistaken they will afford you some instruction, at least pleasure.

The death of the late Carina will, tis generally thought, alter the system of her Court: the new Emperor, if credit can be given to our papers, is desirous of peace & will conclude a peace with the King of Prussia: That monarch is making great preparations to sustain the last efforts of the Empress queen: wh in all probability will prove abortive, if the Russians as tis reported withdraw & become spectators instead of actors in these fresh scenes of slaughter & inhumanity. Portugal will be obliged in all likelyhood against its interest & inclination to take part in the present war & declare against Spain: My Lord Tyrawley is gone to Lisbon, he will command the English forces wh are to be sent to the relief of the king of Portugal: Warlike stores are shipped on board all the vessels bound to that kingdom. Marshal Broglio is in disgrace: D'Etreis[1] in conjunction with Soubise[2] is to command the french troops in Germany this campaign.

26 April 1762

Dr Papa.

This goes by Capt Kelty, whom I beg you will treat civilly: He is an honest, sober, industrious man & merits encouragement: He invited Harry Carroll & myself twice to his house & gave us a very good dinner. Pray invite Capt Hanson to

[1] Louis-Charles-César Letellies Estrees, Marquis de Countauvaux, 1697. 1774.

[2] Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, 1715-1787.

dine with you he deserves y^r^ notice. Since mine of the 11^th^ Instant I have rec^d^ y^r^ short letter of the 30 of Janu^ry^. It gives me real concern & no smal mortification to hear I lost such an oportunity of writing, which was owing to my being wholy ignorant of it. This is the more surprising as I was then in town: for the future I shall take care to enquire myself of ships sailing to Maryland or Pensilvania & not trust to other intelligence I hope you have rec^d^ my several letters of the 13 Oct^r^, Dec. 16 & 19, 5 Jan^y^ & 17 March. I refer you to the newspapers for news. These you will find in the box with the books & magazines: The papers taken in since, the Magazines for April, & a book lately published containing some discoveries made by the Russians on the northwest Coast of America go by Capt. Kelty. Yesterday the proceedings in the chancery suit Between Clifton yourself & others was sent to my chambers from Louis coffee house, unsealed & only rapt round with a scanty piece of brown paper. Dulany gave it to Macnamara to deliver it to me: The manner of returning the packet might have been more genteel so might Dulany's behaviour to me: common civility required a return of the visits I paid him to be wanting in a return of the visits I paid him to be wanting in civility thro' indolence bespeaks ill breeding; thro' mean pride or childish vanity implies the want of good sense. Perhaps Dulany has wrote to you concerning the appeal: if not pray let me know what steps I must take in the affair: If you want to obtain an appeal, I must apply to some able Counsellor to know wether it can be obtained, & this application will be attended with no little expense. The proceedings are pretty voluminous & the cause knotty; the case you have drawn may assist & save some trouble to the Lawer but is not explicit enough to make him understand the true state of the question or enable him to give his opinion. Macnamara has avoided me as much as possible since he got the 10 guineas: I was often plagued with his company before. I saw him this morning 2^d^ of May: he can't pay me: I send you here inclosed his note of hand for £10.10 so much money borrowed of me w^h^ he will

pay unto you: I suppose he is indebted to you in a much Larger sum. Capt. Carroll returns with Kelty: the London air does not suit his constitution: I hope all his complaints will be removed by a change of climate his company has been very agreeable: The reasons & arguments advanced in some of my letters to hasten my return home will, I hope, seconded by Harry have such influence as to persuade you to recall me next Spring. I am most heartily tired of my present situation, & I wish you cou'd be convinced as I am, that its continuance to the time you mentioned, will not only be unserviceable but prejudicial perhaps to my health, most certainly to my interest. I desire my compliments to my Cousin Rich: Darnall: I should have answered her letter by this fleet, but the sudden departure of Capt. Carroll for Portsmouth, & a slight indisposition for these few days past has prevented me. Assure John Darnall & Richard Croxall of my sincere regard for them.

I am D^{r} Papa Y^{r} most affectionate
& Dutiful Son
Ch: Carroll.

May 12: 1762

D^{r} Charly,

I am not at all surprised at what you write Concerning M^{r} Macnemaras Behaviour. He has a very unhappy temper. His Conduct is thoughtless, by th^{t} he runs himself into dificulties & necessities, & his Pride is such, that he Cannot acknowledge as he ought obligations & be gratefull. I have a letter from him, dated the 4th of last January after he had Behaved to you in the Manner you mention in w^{h} far from taking notice of what he said to you he Plainly Represents his pressing necessities & earnestly Beggs my Assistance. But I cannot in Prudence do more than I have done for him.

I Communicated y^{r} letter wherein you mention the Miss Bladens so much to their advantage, to M^{r} Tasker, who in all Probability will let M^{r} Bladen know what you say. A man Can loose nothing by a little Complaisance of th^{t} Sort & Custom

has made it all most necessary tho it has at the same time Established such Polisses to be looked upon as things of Course & some Consequence. Adieu my Dr Child

I am yrs &c

C: C:

4 July 1762

Dr Papa.

The New York packet is to sail the 10th instant I take this opportunity the first since the departure of the fleet of letting you hear from me. I hope you have receiv'd my letters by Hanson & Kelty & have had the pleasure of our Cousin Harry's company: Pray remember me to him in the kindest manner & put him in mind of his promise to write to me and let me know how he enjoys his health: I hope Maryland agrees with him better than London. I have perused some part of the papers & proceedings in the Law suit betwixt you and Clifton. You seemed desirous of obtaining an appeal & sent the papers to Dulany to have his opinion wether an appeal cou'd be obtained. I have no instructions to meddle in the affair and shall not take upon me to proceed in a case of such importance without your order. I must observe that Law charges, besides the trouble and fatigue, are very heavy. You know by experience to what a tedious length Law suits are generally spun out. It ought therefore to be a concern of great weight wh shoud prevail upon one, who thinks himself injured by an unjust decree, to sollicit an appeal; He ought to be well convinced of the Justice of his cause, of a well grounded probability of success, of his own impartiality, before he launches out into new expences & submits his suit to the final determination of a tribunal without appeal. In reading over the proceedings the following difficulties have occurred wh if worth your notice and time pray remove in your answer to this.

The 16 Octr 1752 you obliged Clifton to execute a bond to Igna: Diggs for the payt of £634:5..4 Sterling. Now I can not conceive how Clifton at that time cou'd be indebted to you

in so large a sum. The 19 Oct^{r} 1738 you lent him £66 w^{h} with the Interest at 6 P C^{t} for 12 years amounts to £113.. —..3^{d}; I say for 12 years because you stoped in your own hands £7:16..5 being 2 years interest of the £66, w^{h} said sum of £7..16..5 W. Brent had directed you to pay to Clifton. You lent to the same gentleman the 13 Augs^{t} 1740 the farther sum of £50: This with the Interest at the above mentioned rate for 12 years and 2 months comes to £86..10^{s}: The 15 Oct^{r} 1741 you lent to W: Brent £216..7..4 upon Clifton's becoming Brent's security. The Interest with the principal to the 16 Oct^{r} 1752, being 11 years amounts to £359..3..5½ on the very day Clifton executed to Ign: Diggs the bond of £634..5..4. Now the 3 above mentioned sums added together make £559..3..5½. The difference is £75..1..10½ a surprising one indeed and which by no means I can account for. Indeed the 14 Oct^{r} 1744, Clifton, as he says, was forced to become bound to you in a Judg^{t} Bond conditioned for the pay^{t} of £257..14..6¾. But the legality of this bond and of y^{r} demand appears to be but ill founded. Particularly if what Clifton advances, be true, that you insisted upon his executing that bond without any manner of consideration whatsoever, but under a pretence that as he was Brent's security he must & shou'd pay you the said £216..7..4 Sterling with compound Interest for the same &c &c. You cannot be ignorant that comp^{d} Interest is deemed usury: the Law looks upon it in that light & has endeavoured to restrain that illegal practice by severe & heavy penalties. I can scarce think a man intitled to comp^{d} Interest even in equity; for this reason: All property is regulated and protected by Law. Descents, the different species of estates, the manner of transferring them from one to another is fixed by the Common & Statute Laws. This is evident from the difference of hereditary succession in different kingdoms. The regulating of interest is undoubtedly as much the object & proper concern of the Law as any one thing besides: hence the frequent statutes for fixing the Interest of money: hence the difference of Legal interest in different coun-

ties: In England the legal interest is 5 P C^{t}. In Maryland 6. If it be the proper province of the legislature to settle the Interest of money, most certainly the prescribing in what manner Interest is to be taken is equally so. Nam qui majus habet habet et minus, et principale ducit accesonia are known maxims of the civil & Common Law. The Inference from this reasoning is too obvious, it woud be too gross an impeachment of your sense to draw it at full length. One more observation on the proceedings and I have done. You recovered 13 July 1743 against Peter Hedgman by Judg^{t} of the country Court of Stafford £235..5..11. I think you have been somewhat injured by this decree, it has deprived you of £3..15..9¼. From the 15 Oct^{r} 1741 to 13 July 1743 is one year 9 months: the Interest for that space of time amounts to £22..11..4¼ with the Principal is £239..1..8¼. Nor do I in the least understand the method used by the county Court in computing that Interest: I refer you to the proceedings and desire an ecclaircisement. Clifton pretends that you have no legal demand for any Interest on that Sum from the time Mercer filed his bill in order to stop the same in the hands of Hedgman. Are his pretensions unjust? Ought not the money from the time it was so stop'd to be deemed a kind of deposition a security or indemnity for Mercer till a final decree cou'd be obtained? and thus as neither Mercer or Clifton cou'd make any use of the money during the attachment and pending the suit it may appear somewhat hard to charge either of them with the Interest. I have tired myself and fear I have tired you with these prolix perhaps futile objections. I'll drop this subject at present: You may expect on some other occasion further observations on the proceedings.

The sudden change of Russian politics will in all probability bring about a peace in Germany if not thro' all Europe. Those very Russians who a few months ago were auxiliaries to the Austrians, the very General who commanded those auxiliaries have by this joined the Prussian army in Silesia to act in opposition to their late friends. This conduct has determined

Sweden to follow the Russian Emperor's example & to make peace with Prussia. The King of Denmark is unwilling to give up Holstein and yet affraid to rest his cause and right upon the decision of war. The contest wou'd be very unequal and he will avoid it if possible. He has extorted a loan from the city of Hamburgh of £ St. 150,000 paying or promising to pay 4 P C^{t} Interest.

The 25 of June Prince Ferdinand surprised the French army commanded by the Marshalls D'Etrees and Souvise [1] in their camp at Gravenstein. The attack discovered the approach of the enemy: The French had not time to draw up in line of battle they retreated precipitately & in the utmost confusion. A total overthrow wou'd have ensued had not Stainville with a body of troops the flower of the army thrown himself into a wood. This brave resolution cost him dear: his whole corps was cut to pieces, taken, or dispersed: he himself is said to have fallen in the field. The Allies have taken between 2 and 3 thousand prisoners and amongst these upwards of 200 officers: The enemy's army retreated under the Canon of Cassel & a great part of it passed very hastily over the Fulda: We wait with impatience the consequences of this event. The greatest part of this account is taken from the gazette extraordinary.

Perhaps a few lines concerning myself will not now be unacceptable. I am well tho' thin. I have learnt arithmetic & am now, & have been for some time learning the Italian method of bookkeeping tho' I am not as yet master of it, but with time, patience, & practice hope to be. I apply to the Law, but cannot apply with that assiduity I cou'd wish: my constitution will not bare much fatigue & no fatigue can be greater than the intense application of the mind to difficult & abstruse knowledge. I rec^{d} some while ago your letter of the 8th April w^{h} as all yours was most welcome. I shall answer it by the next oportunity. I go to Margate tomorrow morning to breath the country air, to

[1] See note *ante*.

bathe & for a little relaxation: My stay there will not be longer than a week. I am

D^r Papa

Y^r most affectionate &

P. S. My kind compliments to loving Son
Rich: Croxall, John Darnall Ch: Carroll.
& Sons, Rach: Darnall & Harry Carroll.

July 24: 1762

D^r Charly

This is in my owne hand because I do not Care my Clerk should know th^t you still persist after what I have said to you, to desier to Come in next Spring, were I to Consent to it, would not th^t Consent make us ridiculous in the eyes of thinking men? Should not a man who has had by Education Crowne it with the Study & acquirment of some Liberall Profession? Can any other knowledge be more useful to or becomming a Gentler than the knowledge of the Law? Can less than 4 years be bestowed in acquiring th^t knowledge? Is a year to be Higgled for by a man of y^r sense & Age? It gives me great uneasiness to think th^t what you seem to do so unwillingly you will not do well you read the Civill law two years to facilitate the study of the Laws of England, are six years of y^r life to be flung away? If th^t should be the Case I have done my duty, you will too late Repent y^r not Corresponding with my will & intention.

If the air of London disagrees with you take lodgings in some of the adjacent villages & read there. If fasting & keeping lent impares y^r Constitution, you ought not to fast, y^r Confessor upon such a Report from your Do^r will order you not to fast & you ought to Pay an obedience to his orders.

I understand M^r Perkins sometimes is not so Ready as he ought to be in supplying you with Cash, if th^t is the Case, the 1^st time he serves you so & you think y^rself ill used, let him know you have orders to Call for a supply Elsewhere & Apply to M^r Tho^s Philpot first & in Case of a Refusall to M^r Jo:

Philpot they I doubt not will readily supply you on y^{r} shewing them this letter & I will take Care immediately to make them full Remittances. I am My D^{r} Charly

Y^{r} Mo: Aff^{t} Father.

Sep^{r} 1st 1762

D^{r} Charly

At y^{r} Age it is naturall to think of Establishing y^{r}self in the world by Mariage. Whenever you do this y^{r} Future Happiness will depend on the Choice you made. Without y^{r} wife be virtuous, sensible, good natured, complaisant, Complying & of a Chearfull Disposition, you will not find a Marryed State a Happy one. Next to these Family & Fortune Come under Consideration. As to family there is not one in England who would be disparged by bestowing a Daughter on you: It is true our Family is not now Decked wth Titles, But we derive our Descent from Princes, & untill the Revolution notwithstanding our sufferings under Elizabeth & Cromwell, we were in Affluent Circumstances & Respected & we intermarryed wth the best Families in the Kingdom of Ireland. As to fortune, without Exageration & without improbable & unforeseen Accidents I shall leave you worth at least Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling, & (I fancy) there are not many Roman Catholick Families in the King's Dominions who Could give their Daughters fortunes Proportioned to yours, & I earnestly Recommend it to you on no Consideration, to marry a Protestant for beside the risque y^{r} Offspring will run, it is Certain there Cannot be any solid Happyness without an union of Sentiments in all matters Especially in Religion. Beauty is not to be under valued, But it is too transient & Lyable to too many Accidents to be a substantial motive to Mariage, & yet it Affects our Propensity to Lust so strongly, th^{t} it makes most Matches, & most of those Matches miserable unless when Beauty is gone, Virtue, good sense, good nature, Complaissance & Chearfullness Compensate the loss. An Agreable genteel & neat woman wth these qualities is therefore to be sought by a man of Sense; But how is she

to be found? First of all by not being in love, that is by not letting our Passion Blind our understanding. By not letting her know you have the least design on her as a Wife, untill you know her: The Sex are the most Artfull Dissemblers, But nature will shew itself. By her generall Character from disinterested Persons; A too great stress ought not to be laid on this, However if it Concurs with y^{r} owne opinion & observation, it is in some measure to be Relyed on. It is of Importance to the Offspring, th^{t} a man & woman should be of good Size well Proportioned, & free from the naturall defects of Lameness, Deafness, Squinting, Stammering, Stuttering, from Hereditary disorders such as the Gout, Gravell, Consumption, &c. Madness also runs in the Blood. A nobleman would not suffer an undersized Pyebald watrayed spavined mare in his stud, & he shall urge his son to Marry a Humpbaked Puny woman with a great fortune: Has he not a greater Afection for his Beasts than his family? Having pointed out to you what sort of a wife is most likely to make you happy, & the Precautions necessary to get such a one the last thing in my Opinion, is the fortune, not th^{t} a fortune in Prudence ought to be overlooked. But it ought not to be Preferd or even put in Competition wth the other good qualities I have taken notice of & w^{h} I wish you may find in a wife. By what y^{r} owne fortune will be, you may Judge of the fortune you have a right to Expect wth a wife (your Education & Personell Merit is not to be left out of the Scale). If you should Condescend to take the woman unequall to you in Point of fortune I hope the inequality will be Compensated in Point of Family, by her Virtue & the other good qualities of her mind & Person. It often Happens th^{t} there is a very disagreeable train of Hangers on & dependants brought into a family either by the Husband or wife or both. It will not be so on y^{r} side as you are an only son, & should you marry in England, those (if any) on the side of y^{r} wife will be left behind you. I shall never persuade or influence you to marry against y^{r} inclinations, should you marry in Maryland I expect you will not marry against myne. But I

assure you I will not deny my Consent unless I think the match Dishonorable or like to Prove unhappy, this I think I have not the least Reason to fear from the opinion I have of y^{r} good sense & Prudence. If you should marry in England (w^{h} I consent to if you think y^{r} so doing will Conduce to y^{r} Happyness) I must trust you to y^{r} owne Judgement & may you be Happy: In th^{t} Case the Distance I am at will not admit me to join in the Marriage Articles or Settlement on y^{r} wife. However I hereby bind myself to settle on y^{r} wife as a Dower Six Pounds a year during her life if she Survive you for every Hundred Pounds she shall bring you as a fortune. But I desire you will not marry without making a Settlement on y^{r} wife. If you omit it & she survives you she may Carry a third of y^{r} Fortune by a second Marriage or otherwise into a strange Family. Thus D^{r} Charly you are allways in my mind, whether you marry or do not marry. Keep this by you, what I have said may be of Service to you, it Cannot Hurt you: These are but Hints but they open a vast field of Matter for thought & Reflection. May you in all things embrace what is best. I am D^{r} Charly

Y^{r} Mo: Aff^{t} Father

Cha: Carroll.

If her Parents be Persons of Good sense & Understanding, it is likely their Daughter may not want the same good Qualities. If they are economists their Children will not be Bred in Idleness. Girls confined Early to their Books, Needle & Works suitable to their Station & Properly instructed in the Principal of Religion, may be presumed will make good wives. But if they have been Humoured when young & Bred in Dissipation & inattention to things necessary & Laudable, the Contrary is much to be dreaded: The Character therefore of y^{e} Father & mother & the Regularity of the Family are seriously to be weighed, for you will not geather Grapes from Thorns. It will be an advantage if the Lady should have been bred in a Monastery, early good impressions are very lasting.

11th Novr 1762

Dr Papa.

The last letter I recd from you was dated the 29 of June, the preceeding Letter of the 12 May never came to hand. About the Middle of Augst I went down to Tunbridge Wells, spent there the remainder of that month and all the next: Mr Jennings our countryman bore me company; we kept house together, lived regularly, friendly & sociable. We found Mr Dulany at the Wells, he remained there till within a week of our departure for London: he dined with us 3 or 4 times and we with him as often: We sometimes rode out together; in one of our morning airings the discourse happened to fall upon your Law suit with Mercer & Clifton: he let drop in persuing this topic that the Company wou'd readily bare their proportion of the Negroe's Price and wages but thought it unjust in you to insist upon their baring such proportion of the damages incurred by Mercer's attacht. Dulany has an easy fluent and persuasive tongue; is bold in asserting, positive in his assertions, ready to contradict, impatient of contradiction, imperious, decisive & dogmatical. I chose rather to drop the subject than insist on the Justice and legality of your demand, of wh I have but a partial and imperfect knowledge. To Judge from the stated cases you sent me (but I own my Judgt may be prejudiced by self love) it appears to me reasonable and just that your Partners shou'd bare their proportion of the damages you have suffered by Mercer's suit & attacht of your money in Clifton's hands, and that in equity you are entitled to a recovery of such damages against the Company. Indeed from the whole tenor of their conduct your Partners seem to have acted a shuffling and dishonourable part. From the stated case sent me and from the several letters therein referred to it appears that upon the demand made by Mercer of the Negroe Will you consulted your Partners and in consequence of their approbation and promise of indemnification you put in your answer to Mercer's Bill. Your Letters to the Co & their answers are only referred to and not given at Length 3 or 4 excepted. I

cant possibly determine how binding the Company's promises may be unless I see the letters, in which those promises are contained: I make no doubt you have the originals by you as a proof of their approbation of the steps you persued & of their promises of indemnification. By your Letter to Dulany of the 7th Janury 1761 you seem determined not to apply the money recd of Frazier and Wright to the purchase of Pimlico, but to apply it to the reimbursement of such charges & damages as were brought upon you by Mercer's suit and attachment. In case of non compliance with his arbitrary demand, Dulany threatens you with a Law suit: how are these disputes and mutual claims settled? or are they as yet settled or like to be? Do you Intend to sollicit an appeal by your desiring me not to give myself any further trouble about it. I suppose you have laid aside that intention; then I apprehend you must abide by the several decrees of the Virginia Courts. If the Co remains intractible and will not defray their part of the expence you have been put to by supporting a common cause, will it not be necessary to commence a suit against them in order to do yourself that Justice which you must not expect from their honour or uprightness.

You will oblige me in letting me know what steps you have taken or intend to take, and wether you will stand by Hill's arbitration; I am affraid that Affair will involve you in much trouble and perplexity. If you reject the arbitration is not the bond for performance of the award, forfeited, unless indeed manifest partiality or corruption can be proved.

In my last of the 6th Augt I enformed you I had applied to Cousin Antony Carroll as the properest Person from whom you might receive the Intelligence you desire concerning our family: He wrote to his sisters in Ireland for information: their accounts are very unsatisfactory, one of his Sisters sent him a scrap of Paper in Irish relative to our family & as he believes taken from Keating's History: I have given it to a person to be translated, when returned shall send it to you by the 1st oportunity. I know not whom to apply to for further informa-

tion, if you can point out a method of obtaining better intelligence, I will readily persue it.

Mr Lewis has sent me in the 1st volu: of Gahagan's Irish history: the second and third volums are not as yet published: the whole work, I am told, is to be comprised in 3 volus in 4° of 12s p. volu: in sheets. The English Jesuites have been obliged in consequence of the dissolution of their order in France to quit St Omers; their College is now in the Possession of the Secular Priests of Douay The Students and Jesuites have removed to Bruges by an invitation from that city and from the Empress Queen who promises them her protection. But I refer you to Mr Hunter for further particulars who undoubtedly has ere this received a circumstantial account of the whole affair. Mr Kenedy to whom you applied to get the genealogy of our family translated, is in town; he desires his compliments to you & has promised to procure me all the memorials Published by the french Jesuites in their defence and in vindication of their innocence. I expect them shortly and shall send by the fleet or sooner if a safe oportunity is offered.

The Preliminaries of a peace between England, France and Spain were signed at Fontainbleau the third Instant they are not as yet published by authority but are said to be as follows. All Canada and that Part of Louisiana situate on the east side of the Mississipi to be ceded to England: thus that River is to be the boundary of the British and French colonies upon that continent: The Havanna to be restored to Spain, in return all Florida to be given up to England and the Spaniards & French to evacuate Portugal; our right of cutting logwood established their claim to a share of the Newfoundland fishery relinquished. The French are admitted to fish between the capes Bar & Bonavista only, & to have the Ports of Miquelon & St. Peters; in the last mentioned Isleland they may erect a fort and keep a small garrison but under the Inspection of an English commissary. Guadaloupe, Martinico, St Lucia, Marigalante to be restored to France the other Islands to remain in

our Possession. Senegal we keep and give up Goree and Belleile for Minorca. The French are at Liberty to rebuild Pondicherry, & are allowed 2 or 3 factories in Bengal. I have given you the substance of what are said to be the Preliminaries, but forgot to mention that the French and English armies are to withdraw from Germany and in case the war continues between Prussia & Austria the French and English are to assist their allies according to treaty.

The French are to evacuate Ostend and Newport & to demolish the fortifications of Dunkirk. I do not make the progress I coud wish in the Law owing to the want of a good method & proper Instructor and still more to my being out of the way of Business & the practice of the Courts: I still continue to apply & am not disheartned with the difficulties I meet with Persuaded as I am of the necessity of understanding the Law well. I desire my kindest compl^{ts} to Harry Carroll from whom I long to hear: Pray remb^{r} me to M^{r} Croxall & John Darnall whom I much esteem & to my Cousin Rach: Darnall.

I am D^{r} Papa your most affectionate & dutiful Son,

Ch: Carroll.

(To be Continued)

SOME OLD BIBLE RECORDS OF THE WEST FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

Hidden away between the covers of old family Bibles, belonging to the descendants of ancient and distinguished families of Colonial Maryland and Virginia, are found many interesting records. Crumbling with age and fast disappearing through the lapse of time, as families move hither and thither, sometimes far from the homes of their ancestors, these old records should be systematically preserved through the coöperation of all those

who are really of one common family by reason of ties of kindred and consanguinity.

It is hoped that a concerted movement may be inaugurated to preserve in a permanent and accessible form these valuable records, so precious to their possessors.

In a "Cambridge" Bible, printed by John Hayes, "printer to the University," in the year 1680, the following entries were found. On a page of this bible, and inscribed in large characters, is this entry: "Catherine West—her bible given her by Her Mother—Borne the 6th day of May, 1677." It was written so long ago that the ink has almost eaten through the page.

This valuable book is the property of Mrs. Tabitha Joynes Hance, of Baltimore, whose niece, Miss Helen Goodwyn Joynes, kindly permitted the contributor to transcribe the entries which are given hereunder.

West

Lt. Coll John West departed this Life the 27th day of May Anno Dom. 1703.

Mrs. Matild. West departed this Life the 3d day of Jany. Anno Dom. 1721.

Snead

John Snead was born 7th Jany. 1707:

Thos Snead was born 21st Decemr 1708:

Sons to Chs Snead.

Charles Snead and Catharine was married the 7th Day of January Anno Dom. 1711.

Huldah Snead was borne ye first day of March Ano Dom. 1712/13 & was Christianed ye 15th of ye same.

Huldah Snead departed this Life ye 30th day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1713.

Charles Snead was borne ye 26th of August Anno Dom. 1714.

Charles Snead departed this Life Feby. ye 18th 1720.

John Snead was borne y^e^ 3^d^ day of Feby. Anno Dom. 1715 & Christianed March y^e^ 18^th^.

Smith Snead was borne Jany. y^e^ 13^th^, 1718.

Charles Snead y^e^ second was borne y^e^ 13^th^ day of November 1723.

Charles Snead y^e^ second departed this Life Feby. y^e^ 23^d^ 1724.

Capt. Charles Snead the Elder departed this Life April the 30^th^ 1727.

Catharine Snead departed this Life February the 19^th^ 1750.

SNEAD

Children of Mr. John Snead, Accomac:

Charles Snead was Bornd the 26^th^ day of December Anno Dom. 1741.

John Snead was Bornd the 10^th^ day of March Anno Dom. 1743.

John Snead departed this Life March y^e^ 23^rd^ Anno Dom. 1777.

Anne Snead was Bornd 1^st^ day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1746.

Mary Snead was Bornd y^e^ 25^th^ day of December Anno Dom. 1749.

Thomas Snead was Bornd y^e^ 28^th^ day of November Anno Dom. 1752.

Catherine Snead was Bornd y^e^ 25^th^ day of July Anno Dom. 1756.

Scarborough Snead was Bornd y^e^ 23^rd^ day of November Anno Dom. 1758.

Tully Snead was Bornd y^e^ 10^th^ day of July on Sunday evening Anno Dom. 1763.

Mrs. Catharine Snead departed this Life the 19^th^ of February Anno Dom. 1750.

John Snead departed this Life the 15^th^ day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1780.

Scarborough Snead departed this Life the 7^th^ day of December Anno Dom. 1780.

Thomas Snead son of John departed this Life March the 20^th^ Anno Dom. 1787.

Wise

Children to Jno. Wise:

John Wise was born 8th March 1745.
Solomon Wise was born 6th June 1748.
William Wise was born 16th Novr 1750.
Elizª Wise was born 11th Septmr 1754.
Henry Wise was born 6th Feby. 1756.
Charles Wise was born 19th June 1759.
Peggy Wise was born 11th Novr 1761.
Geo. Wise was born 8th Octor 1765.
Nancy Wise was born 17th March 1769.
Peggy Wise, mother to the aforesd children was bornd 5th day of Septem. 1726.
Nancy S. Wise, daughter of Solo Wise & Mary his wife departed this Life March 10th 1806.
Solo. Wise departed this Life the 25th Jany. 1820.

Wise

Trefania Wise was born the 11th day of April Anno 1777.
John Wise was born the 5th day of September 1780: departed this Life the 12 of October.
Peggy Wise was born July the 6th day 1786.
Nancy Selmon Wise was born July 13th 1789.
Polly Wise was born Febry the 18th 1783.
Margaret Wise departed this Life 30th November 1781.
John Wise departed this Life 8th December 1781.

Sparrow

John Sparrow was born December ye 17th 1706 about 3 o'clock in ye afternonon on a Wednesday.
Elizabeth Sparrow was borne September ye 12th 1708 about 5 o'clock in ye afternoon on a Sunday.

CALVERT MEMORABILIA.

Benedict Leonard Calvert to Hearne.

March 18, 1728/9.

You cannot expect from me in this Unpolished part of the Universe any entertainment worthy your consideration; Antiquities we have none; Learning is scarce known here; our Conversation runs on planting Tobacco and such other improvements of trade, as neither the Muses inspire, nor Classic Authors treat of.

Wee have had here of late a Printing house set up, which I have encouraged with as much Countenance from the Government as possible. Wee have printed our Body of Laws, and I herewith send you one of our first issue of the press, a translation of the Muscipula by one Lewis, a schoolmaster here who formerly belonged to Eaton, a man realy of Ingenuity, and to my Judgment well versed in Poetry. Wee have here settled a fund for a free school in the several 12 Counties, which have mostly masters, but I think the Province too young for such a separated Scituation of Studies; I would rather the funds appropriated for these 12 schools were settled on our two older foundations, viz., on a free school here at Annapolis and at Oxford, a convenient Town over our Bay. I should then hope for some real success of Education amongst us; two schools well provided of Masters were better than 12 indifferently suited with one each, and inconvenient for Scholars, there being no Towns or accommodations for Boarding Scholars, where those 12 schools are fixed.

For my own part (as wee have already made the best provision for a regular Clergy, and Learning, of any Colonies in America) I shall be very desirous to see a real foundation for literature, well and prosperously established during my Government.

Some short Description of this Province, wherein I am set-

tled for some time, may not be disagreeable to my Curious friend. This Province, first seated by the Charges of my Great Grandfather, Caecilius L^d^ Baltimore in 1633, is now by the blessing of God become both fruitfull and populous. We are, I reckon, 80,000 souls, Whites and Negroes, exclusive of Indians. The Extent of our Province about 120 miles each way, Latitude and Longitude. Our model of government, after that of England, myself Representative of the King and L^d^ Proprietary, with the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, Executing Legislation, as King, Lords and Commons in England; our Courts of Justice resembling, as near as may be, those in England. Wee have about 36 parishes at present, whose Incumbencies one with another is [*sic*] at least 150 pounds per annum each, often much better, as our Staple, Tobacco, rises or falls in Value. We are in some expectation of a Bishop to be settled amongst us, to supervise the Clergy, which I should be glad to have; for some Ecclesiastical discipline is necessary amongst them, and I have been hitherto very forbearing of temporal or civil power, least [*sic*] I should indulge an Example to others, who might not proceed with that tenderness and defference to the Clergy, as myself am well Inclined. Our Clime is very hot in Summer and equally cold in Winter; but as the Woods by cultivation are cleared, the air becomes more wholesome. As for the Indians, natives and ancient Inhabitants here, I have made as frequent Conversations with them as opportunity has offered; they are a close, sullen people, reserved to themselves, little communicative of anything but when drunk, and then so Unintelligible and given to lying that little dependence is to be had on their relations; but I have found so much Analogy between their language and our European Dialects, and between some of their Notions and ours, in some particular Maxims of Religion and Government, such a Conformity, that my Curiosity is fully bent on further Enquiries, the success whereof I shall with much pleasure impart to my Good friend Mr. Hearne.

Thus far, Dear Sir, have I entertained you with an imper-

fect and Idle relation of these parts, which I hope time will Enable to compleat in a more perfect History of these parts, which I design for the World, if my Abilities or opportunities fall not too short. What I have now wrote is only for private amusement of yourself and friends; the Publick shall be hereafter obliged, if I am capable of it.

I remember you desired of me, on my leaving England, to know after what style to insert me in your subscription list, which, if you please, may be as follows: *The Honourable B. L. C., Governour of the Province of Maryland in America.* Present my sincere respects to Mrs Lehunte, Colley and Whiteside, if alive and at Oxford. I should have wrote to Mr. Lehunte, but as I hear he has left Oxford and know not where he may be settled. Direct my Books as usual to Mrs Lowe at Westminster, and rest assured of my remaining with great Esteem, Dear Sir, Your sincere friend and very Humble Servant, Benedict Leonard Calvert. Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland. March 18th 1728/9.

[Endorsed by Hearne: "Received Sunday night, June 22nd, 1729, by Post, which with the Book inclosed cost me 3s 6d.]

Hearne's Collections, 10:109.

Jan. 10 (Fri.), 1728/9.

. . . There is a speech printed in the Papers of the 4th. of this month, of my friend Benedict Leonard Calvert's to the General Assembly of Maryland, complaining of many differences subsisting there, and in the close tells them that his frequent indispositions will occasion his stay to be very short, so that I hope we may exspect him back ere long, what I shall be glad of, nor indeed would I have had him went at first. But he urged as a motive the doing what service he could for the Family.

Ibid., 10:85-6.

June 3 (Tues.), 1729.

. . . At the beginning of this year, in the Papers for January 4th, was printed a speech of my friend Benedict Leonard

Calvert, Esq., to the General Assembly of Maryland, complaining of many Differences subsisting there, and in the close he told them that his frequent indispositions would occasion his stay to be very short. This speech I have not yet seen. I hear one of his brothers is gone over.

Ibid., 10:142.

July 16 (Thur.), 1730. From the Northampton Mercury for Monday, July 13:

There is lately dead the Hon. Edward Henry Calvert, Esq., President of the Council of Annapolis in Maryland, Commissary General of the Province of Maryland, and second Brother to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Proprietor (*i. e.*, the Lord Baltimore) of the said Province.

Ibid., 10:307.

Jan. 3, 1730/1, Hearne to Rawlinson.

I received Mr. Calvert's present of the Muscipula by post from London (but it cost me 3s. 6d. with his letter) very safe. You will be pleased to give him my humble service and thanks.

Ibid., 10:371.

Sept. 4, 1731.

. . . The Hon. B. L. Calvert is hourly expected in England.

Ibid., 10:453.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of March 13, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at the home of the Society at 8.15 p. m.

The minutes of the monthly meeting for February were read and approved.

In the absence of Mr. Spencer, the Corresponding Secretary, the donations during the past month to the cabinet and library

were described briefly by Mr. Radcliffe, the Recording Secretary.

The elections for active and associate membership resulted as follows:

Mrs. Emma Virgin Boulden,
Mrs. William Graham Bowdoin,
Mr. Swepson Earle,
Mr. Auguste Faure,
Mrs. Helen M. P. Gallagher,
Mrs. Hollins McKim,
Miss Mary Camilla McKim,
Mr. William Watters Pagon,
Mr. L. Irving Pollitt,
Mr. Samuel A. Tubman,
Miss M. E. Waters,
Mrs. Burgess Lee Gordon, Associate.
Rev. Francis K. Little, Associate.

The following report was submitted by the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer:

March 13, 1916.

We beg to report that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1915 and find them correct.

Respectfully,

Isaac T. Norris,
Wm. M. Pegram,
Wm. H. Lytle.

Under the head of necrology, the Corresponding Secretary stated that Mr. Isaac Henry Ford, who had become an associate member of the Society on March 19, 1914, had died on February 26th, 1916. Mr. Ford was a descendant of Colonel John Hyland, who immigrated from County Kent, England, and settled in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1679.

President Warfield read a letter from Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, expressing her appreciation of the use by the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter 1, of the rooms of the Library of the Historical Society for the meeting on February 22nd of that Chapter of the Colonial Dames, which on this occasion had been accorded to the Colonial Dames of America by the Maryland Historical Society for that purpose.

In presenting the valuable collection of genealogical papers of the late Wilson Miles Carey, Mr. Dielman read a sketch of the life and labors of Mr. Carey, prepared by Dr. Joseph S. Ames. The paper has been printed in the June number of the *Magazine.*

Upon motion made, seconded and passed unanimously, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. John B. Carey for this very valuable gift.

The President announced that Mr. Isaac Henry Ford, associate member of the Society, since 1914, who died on February 26, 1916, had bequeathed to the Society securities of the par value of $1,000. The President stated that this bequest would be added to the permanent endowment fund of the Society.

The following resolutions offered by Judge Dawkins and seconded by Mr. Ammidon was passed unanimously:

To the Honorable the First and Second Branches of the City Council of Baltimore:—

The Memorial of the Maryland Historical Society respectfully represents—

Whereas, it has been brought to the notice of this Society that a proposal has been introduced in the City Council, and is now pending before that Body, the object of which is to convert the burying ground of Saint Paul's Parish situated in the block bounded by Lombard, German, Fremont, and Penn streets, into a public play ground.

And Whereas, the said burying ground contains the graves and mortal remains of many of the most illustrious citizens of Maryland and of Baltimore, who by their lives contributed to the proud history of the State and to the upbuilding of the City; and contains also many of the earliest sepulchral monuments erected here.

And Whereas, it has been the custom of all civilized peoples, since the dawn of history, to honor and reverence the place of sepulture of their dead; and it is not fitting that this community should fall behind others in the expression of such reverence;

Now therefore, Be it resolved by the Maryland Historical Society, in regular meeting assembled, this thirteenth day of March, 1916, that this Society respectfully but earnestly protests against any such diversion of the use of the said burying ground from the pious purpose to which it has been dedicated as a final resting place for the bodies of those interred therein; a resting place which, from the antiquity of its graves and monuments has become of great historic value, and the conservation of which should be regarded as a sacred trust and duty, not only by the Parish to which it belongs, but by the municipal corporation, and the community at large.

Judge Stockbridge made a very interesting statement in regard to the colonial copper sixpences.

The paper of the evening was presented by Mr. Philemon H. Tuck, entitled "A Marylander on the Bench in Egypt." This paper showing very careful preparation and excellent presentation of historical facts concerning a distinguished son of Maryland, was followed closely by the members. At the conclusion of Mr. Tuck's address, Major Pegram expressed his personal appreciation and that of the Society for the privilege of listening to such an interesting paper. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of April 6, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at the home of the Society at 8.20 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The election of new members to the Society resulted as follows:

Mrs. George Corbin Perine,
Mr. T. McKean Meiere,
Mrs. Alice Harris Brent,
Mrs. William M. Manly,
Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon,
Mrs. Josias Pennington,
Dr. Frank J. Goodnow,
Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs,
Mr. Alexander H. Bell, Associate.

Under the head of necrology, the death of Mr. Henry Williams on March 20th, 1916, and the death of Mr. Samuel J. Harmon on March 21st, 1916, were reported.

Under the head of the reports of Committees, Senator George Arnold Frick upon the request of President Warfield reported that the customary appropriation of $2,000 for the continuation of the publication of the Maryland Archives had been made by the last Maryland Legislature, and that the appropriation had been included as an item in the general appropriation bill which was waiting the signature of Governor Harrington. President Warfield thanked Senator Frick on behalf of the Society for the interest which he had taken in the desired appropriation and congratulated him upon the success which had attended his efforts in the matter.

Dr. J. D. Iglehart made a very interesting statement in regard to the tablets in Brooklyn to the Maryland soldiers who fell in the Battle of Long Island. He referred to the efforts which had been made by himself and by others to find out who

placed this tablet in the sidewalk in Brooklyn and what is its history. After a general discussion of the matter, President Warfield suggested that Dr. Iglehart write to the Maryland Society of New York in regard to the matter. Mr. Duvall moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the names of the Maryland officers and men who won everlasting renown in the battle of Long Island. This motion was duly passed, whereupon President Warfield appointed the following committee:

Messrs. Andrew C. Trippe, Francis B. Culver and Richard M. Duvall.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom, entitled "Claiborne and Kent Island in Maryland History." The facts in regard to this dramatic and stirring period in Maryland History were delineated in a most interesting manner by Mr. Thom. At the conclusion of his address, General Trippe offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Thom for the pleasure which he had afforded the Society. The motion passed unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

Meeting of May 8, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner reminded the Society of the valuable collections of papers in its possession, and of the acquisition of the Carroll Papers last year. To this collection was now to be added by deposit the papers of the late David B. Warden, through the courtesy of their owner, Mrs. George K. McGaw, of Baltimore, who is a great-niece of Mr. Warden. His career was briefly traced and a short description given of the collection, which is contained in five filing cases and two letter books. It contains the certificates of membership in many learned Socie-

ties, and letters from a wonderfully varied list of prominent men. Mr. Warden resided in Paris for almost the whole of the last forty years of his life, and, becoming the Dean of the American Colony there, he received letters of introduction, presenting to him almost every important American visitor to Europe. His activities as a book collector were notable, and he wrote several important statistical and political works, three of which are contained in the Library of this Society. After reading a letter from Mrs. McGaw, accompanying the deposit, Dr. Steiner moved a vote of thanks to her, which was duly carried. The letter from Mrs. McGaw was as follows:

1012 St. Paul Street

My dear Mr. Steiner:

I am sending today to the Maryland Historical Society addressed to your care, a box of letters, which have been in my possession since the death of my father, the late James Warden, to be cared for and used as your Society sees fit.

The letters represent the correspondence of my father's uncle, David Bailie Warden, U. S. Consul under Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, where he was the recognized and beloved friend of many Americans. In this collection you will find letters signed by the following names:

Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
Mrs. Eliza P. Custis
Baron Humboldt
Talleyrand
Gen. LaFayette
John Howard Payne
Fenimore Cooper
Jared Sparks
Poinsett
Josiah Quincy
Madame D.
B. Constant
Gen. Winfield Scott
Alex. H. Stephens
Lydia Sigourney
J. Wolfe Tone
Noah Webster—Worcester
Fenwick, John R.
Sir Chas. & Lady Morgan
Mrs. Eliz. Patterson
Count Rumford
Moncure Robinson
Sir Humphery Davy
and many others of more or less interest.

I hope they will prove to be of some interest and benefit.

I wish to express my thanks to you, Dr. Steiner, for your kind and helpful interest. I am,

Very sincerely,

(Mrs. Geo. K.) Margaret A. McGaw.

May 2nd, 1916.

The following new members were elected:

Mr. Charles Eccleston Hayward,
Mrs. H. B. Simmons,
Mrs. Wm. T. Brown,
Dr. J. S. Davis,
Mr. Francis Wardale McAllister.

Mr. Radcliffe, the Recording Secretary, announced that two deaths in the membership of the Society had been reported since the last meeting:

John Worthington Hanson, died April 27th, 1916.
H. Irvine Keyser, died May 7th, 1916.

John Worthington Hanson had been elected a member of the Society on June 30th, 1877. Mr. H. Irvine Keyser joined the Society on March 10th, 1873.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. John E. Semmes, the subject being "John H. B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1819, including life in Washington, trip to Pittsburgh and first steamboat voyage on the Mississippi."

Mr. Semmes' paper was followed with the closest interest. The illuminating insight which it gave into the early life of Mr. Latrobe, and concerning many of the activities of the father of Mr. Latrobe, aroused the keenest interest. In the course of the evening Mr. Semmes referred to an extract under date of Friday, October 23rd, 1835, from the diary of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe. The extract read as follows:

"Yesterday Johnson, Donaldson and I proposed to get up an Historical Society in Maryland."

Mr. Semmes stated that John Johnston Donaldson and Reverdy Johnson were the Johnson and Donaldson referred to in the diary. The extract from this diary was especially interesting since it was written a number of years before the founding of the Maryland Historical Society.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, President Warfield stated that the limitation in the Constitution, as a result of which members can be elected only on stated meetings of the Society, seemed to be an unnecessary restriction in view of the fact that there would be no stated meeting of the Society between May and October. After a general discussion of the matter, Vice-President Stockbridge offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* that paragraph 1 of Article V of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the first three words of said paragraph the words "or special," so that the said paragraph shall read as follows:

1. At any stated or special meeting of the Society a ballot may be held for those candidates for active, associate or corresponding membership, whose names have been entered in the nomination book by an active member of the Society or by his written authority, and have been, by the Recording Secretary, announced at a previous stated meeting."

The amendment was read. President Warfield stated that it was his intention to call a special meeting of the Society on May 29th to consider action for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposed amendment.

There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

NOTES.

The name "Laurence" occurs as a baptismal name in several generations of the Washington family, and it is generally believed to have no more significance than the Christian names of John, or Augustine, which are to be found in that family.

Laurence is a very old name with the Washingtons in England, and one of the immigrant ancestors of the family in Virginia was Laurence Washington.

There is evidence, however, to show that it was derived from the ancient and honorable Lawrence family of England through an early intermarriage with the Washingtons.

In the Visitation of Dorsetshire (1623), edited by John Paul Rylands (1885, London), page 63, we discover the following armorial bearings:

Lawrence (Harl. 1166, fol. 16b.)

Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4, grand quarters: quarterly I and IV Argent, a cross ragulé gules—II and III *Argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second:* 2 and 3 grand quarters: Argent, two bars vert, in chief three martlets gules. Over all for a mullet for difference.

The words in italics describe exactly the armorial bearing of the Washington family, and the quarterings indicate a connection with the Laurences of Dorset, etc., which will account for the persistent use of that name in successive generations of the Washingtons. F. B. C.

GENEALOGIES OF FOUR FAMILIES OF DORCHESTER COUNTY: HARRISON, HASKINS, CAILE, LOOCKERMAN.

(Continued from Vol. xi, p. 202.)

JOSEPH S. AMES.

THE LOOCKERMAN FAMILY OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

15. Thomas Loockerman,[4] (Thomas,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) was baptized in the Old Choptank Parish Feb. 4, 1747, and he died in 1808 or before. His wife's name was Frances; and she died in 1812.

His will is quoted, without date, in a legal procedure undertaken in 1814 to decide upon a tract of land left by Thomas to his son Levin who died intestate and without heirs in 1809. The children named below are mentioned.

He was High Sheriff of Dorchester from 1785 to 1791; and he certainly died later than 1796, the date of a deed to his daughter Leah Bayley.

Issue:

i. William Loockerman,[5] "having offended and disobliged me and all his friends and relations by his impudent conduct, etc."
ii. Levin Loockerman, d. 1809 without issue.
iii. Thomas Loockerman (A Thomas Loockerman died in Cambridge Oct. 26, 1826 and a Thomas Loockerman had a wife Margaret in 1812).
iv. George W. Loockerman.
v. Josiah Loockerman.
vi. Sarah Loockerman.
vii. Susan Loockerman m. Henry Pattison.
viii. Lilly Loockerman.
ix. Mary Anne Loockerman.
x. Leah Loockerman, d. 1805 Feb. 4; m. 1796 Apr. 23 Josiah Bayley. He was a delegate to Assembly in 1803 and 1804; and was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, July 22, 1831.

16. Richard Loockerman,[5] (John,[4] John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) lived and died in Caroline Co. His will was written Oct. 6, 1792 and proved Oct. 29, 1792. According to the county records he was married twice, first, on Aug. 9, 1775 to Mary Darden, second, on Nov. 22, 1779 to Ann Wood.

In his will he mentions only one son, Richard, who was

probably the son of his second wife, because in a legal paper dated July 3, 1793, he is called "minor under 14."
Issue second wife:—

20. i. Richard Loockerman,[6] d. 1834 Nov. 11; m. 1803 Oct. 11 Frances Townley Chase.

17. Jacob Loockerman,[5] (John,[4] John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) was born Jan. 22, 1759 and died June 17, 1839. He is buried in the White Marsh Churchyard, Easton. For many years he was Clerk of Court of Talbot Co., living at "Oak Hill," near Easton.

He was twice married, first, on July 17, 1784 to Eleanor Clarke, daughter of Joshua and Ann Clarke of Caroline Co., second, on Oct. 10, 1802 to Mary Harrison (b. 1774 May 23, d. 1840 Sept. 14) daughter of Col. Robert Harrison and his wife Milcah Gale.
Issue first wife:—

i. John Loockerman,[6] b. 1789 Dec. 9; d. s. p. 1846 Dec. 24.
21. ii. Theodore Richard Loockerman, b. 1798; d. 1851 May 26; m. 1829 June 8 Maria Martin.

second wife:

iii. Mary Elizabeth Loockerman, b. 1806 Aug. 14; m. 1839 Nov. 19 Thomas A. Emory, of Queen Anne Co., son of Gen. Thomas Emory. No issue.

18. Thomas Wynn Loockerman,[5] (Thomas,[4] John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) of Caroline was a minor child at the time of the administration of his father, Thomas' estate in Aug. 1754, and but little is known of him. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the Caroline Co. volunteers, at the outbreak of the Revolution; and on June 24, 1777 he was commissioned Captain. The name of his wife is not known; but family records give the names of two children. In Sept. 1801, Margaret Walker, administratrix, advertises the sale of his property.
Issue:—

i. Thomas Wynn Loockerman, Jr.;[6] d. 1827 Mar.; m. 1824 Sept. 23 Susan Caroline Applegarth.*
Issue: i. Thomas G. Loockerman of Washington, D. C.
ii. Richard Loockerman.

19. Vincent Loockerman,[5] (Vincent,[4] Nicholas,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert[1]) was born Jan 7, 1747 and died 1790 Apr. 5 "aged 43." He was married three times: first, on May 3, 1767 to Anne Goldsborough (b. 1751 Jan. 2, d. 1781

* She married May 8, 1838 Richard Linthicum of Baltimore.

May 15), daughter of John Goldsborough of "Four Square" and his first wife Ann Turbutt; second, on Aug. 1, 1781 to Mary Knight (d. 1787 Feb. 10); third, in Nov. 1787, to Mary Miller * (b. 1762 July 26) daughter of the Rev. John Miller and Margaret Millington.

Issue first wife:

i. Susannah Loockerman,[6]; b. 1777 Apr. 17; m. James Stoops.

Second wife:

ii. Nicholas Loockerman, b. 1782 July 24; d. 1783 July 30.
iii. Sarah E. Loockerman, b. 1784 Sept. 16; m. Hon. Nicholas G. Williamson. Issue.
iv. Vincent Loockerman, b. 1786 Sept. 13; d. 1787 Aug. 16.

Third wife:

v. Elizabeth M. Loockerman, b. 1788 Aug. 7; m. Thomas Davy of Philadelphia. Issue.
vi. Vincent E. Loockerman, b. 1790 Mar. 7. See Vincent: "History of Delaware."

20. Richard Loockerman,[6] (Richard,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert [1]) was born about 1780 and died Nov. 11, 1834. On Oct. 11, 1803 he married Frances Townley Chase, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase of Annapolis.

He lived in Annapolis a large part of the year, his wife having been given by her father the beautiful house on the corner of Maryland Ave. and King George Street, now known as the "Harwood House."

Issue: as given in a legal paper 1848.

i. Jeremiah Townley Loockerman.[7]
ii. Francis T. Loockerman, "probably dead."
iii. Matilda Chase Loockerman, m. 1834 Jan. 23 Lyde Goodwin McBlair.
iv. Catherine Loockerman.

21. Theodore Richard Loockerman,[6] (Jacob,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Jacob,[2] Govert [1]) was born in 1798 and died on May 26, 1851. On June 8, 1829 he married Maria Martin (d. Feb. 17, 1886) daughter of Hon. William Bond Martin of Dorchester Co. He was one of the leaders of the bar of Easton; he represented for many years his county in the state legislature; and at the time of his death he was President of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Issue:—

i. Theodore Richard Loockerman, Jr., d. Oct. 5 1866; m. 1857 Magdalen Labagh (b. 1840; d. 1881 Aug. 28). She married (2) James E. Tyler of Richmond. Issue:

* She married Jan. 6, 1795 Major John Patten.

i. Robert Cherbonnier Loockerman, b. 1860 Nov. 19; m. 1883 Feb. 15 Marion Stuart Wooddy of Fredericksburg. Issue.
ii. Arthur Griswold Loockerman, b. 1862 May; m. 1895 Feb. 11 Naomi Trillish of N. Y. No issue.
Others died unm.

ii. John Loockerman, d. 1853 Sept. Killed by his gardener, who shot him thinking him to be a ghost.
iii. William Bond Loockerman, d. 1838 Aug. 15.
iv. Mary Elizabeth Loockerman, b. 1832 July 17; d. 1880 Sept. 1; m. 1851 Sept. 18, John William Cooke Loud (b. 1822 July 28; d. 1864 Sept. 21) of Florida. Issue.

Notes.

1. Stanley Byus Loockerman was the grandson of William Byus. He died before 1846, and after 1810, in which year he was a Justice of Dorchester Co. He was twice married; first, on Dec. 8, 1796 to Sophia Dickinson, daughter of John and Ann (Trippe) Dickinson; second, on Oct. 22, 1799 to Mrs. Elizabeth (Craig) Sparhawk (d. 1846). All indications point to his being a grandson of Thomas Loockerman of Dorchester. (See 8).
Issue first wife:

i. Charles Stanley Loockerman, d. in Florida about 1843.
ii. Thomas.

Second wife:

iii. Edward Loockerman, d. in New Orleans about 1867.
iv. Washington C. Loockerman, b. 1809 Dec. 27; d. 1857 Mar. 21; m. 1842 Sept. 29 Mary C. Waters, dau. of Francis Waters, President of Washington College. Issue:
i. Francis S. Loockerman.

2. Edward Loockerman of Cambridge, married about 1795-1800 Margaret Bayley.
All their children moved to Florida about 1830.
Issue:

i. Charlotte Loockerman, d. 1844; m. Dr. Stuart (or Stewart).
ii. Elizabeth Loockerman, d. 1834 Nov. 20; m. Edward Loockerman her cousin.
iii. Henrietta Loockerman, m.
iv. Thomas Loockerman, d. unm.
v. Mary Loockerman, b. 1812; d. 1865; m. (1) Edward Chandler (2) Dr. John Bradford Taylor. Issue.
vi. James Loockerman, d. 1862 unm.

3. Mary Loockerman, widow and administrator of John Loockerman, late of Baltimore town and county makes an indenture with Timothy Kirk for property on the west side of Jones' Falls, Apr. 15, 1778.

4. Mary Loockerman, m. June 4, 1780 John Vitrie, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore.

5. Thomas Harrison Loockerman leases lots 52 and 53 South Lane, Baltimore, 1775.

6. Sophia G. Loockerman, b. Apr. 10, 1842, d. Aug. 15, 1863. St. Michael's, Christ Church.

7. Fannie E. Loockerman Townsend, wife of W. F. Townsend, b. Dec. 10, 1839, d. Sept. 7, 1871. St. Michael's, Christ Church. She was the wife of the Rev. Wilbur Fiske Townsend, a Methodist minister.

8. Mary Loockerman, m. 1880 Apr. 28, Jacob Moore. Talbot Co.

9. William Loockerman of Annapolis, part owner of the packets between that city and Baltimore, was drowned off the Magothy River Feb. 22, 1792 by the upsetting of one of his boats. (Riley's *Ancient City,* p. 225.)

10. Jacob Loockerman deeds to George William Reed of Caroline Co. "Bartlett's Partnership," left him in will of Baker Thompson, 1828.

11. Richard Loockerman, m. 1820 Mar. 13 Rebecca Andrew, Caroline Co.

12. Thomas Loockerman was elected to the House of Delegate from Caroline Co., Nov. 1791. (Can this be Capt. Thomas Wynne Loockerman?) In 1796 Thomas Loockerman, living in Caroline Co. is agent for the sale of property in that county belonging to Jacob Loockerman of "Miles River Ferry."

13. Hill Loockerman, m. 1793 Feb. 17 Lovey Jones. Dorchester Co.

14. Records, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore.

    Edward Loockerman, m. 1803 Nov. 19 Fanny Carr.
    Cassandra Lockerman, m. 1810 May 12 James Berry.
    Mrs. Lockerman, buried 1812 Nov. 29.

15. Records 1st Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

    Eliza Lockerman, m. 1832 July 12 Robert Green.

16. Hester Ann Lockerman, m. Wm. Harwood, son of Richard and —— (Callahan) Harwood.

Warfield: "Founders of A. A. Co., etc." p. 97.

17. Jacob Loockerman, Rev. soldier from North Carolina. Pension Records.

18. There was a family of the name Lakerman, settling at Gravesend before 1656 and later moving to Staten Island. The dominant names are Abraham, Isaac and Peter. This name was variously spelled: Laacerman, Lokerman, Lockerman, etc.; but there is no reason to think that there is any connection between it and the one traced in this paper. See: "The Coursens of Sussex Co., N. J.," p. 20; Records of Richmond, Co., N. Y.

Life of Henry Winter Davis. By Bernard C. Steiner. John Murphy Co. Baltimore, 1916. Pp. 416. $1.50 net.

The three autobiographic chapters with which the volume opens, with the intimate picture of the boy in his formative period, are not only quite as interesting as most autobiographies are, but they also foreshadow the entire life and labors of this brilliant orator and publicist.

In his preface, the author says that he has "endeavored to write his 'life in the manner of Tacitus and Plutarch, rather than in that of the modern biographer, who tells us what we ought to know from the histories.'"

While Mr. Davis was personally known to many still living, he is merely a name to the average person; and this seems strange in regard to one who played such an important part in the emancipation of the slaves and who materially aided in shaping the history of our State. The volume is a welcome addition to our slender store of local biography.

Vol. XI DECEMBER, 1916 No. 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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VOLUME XXXVI

The volume is now ready for distribution and is a continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly. It includes the sessions held from July, 1726, to August, 1729, and is edited by BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph. D. An interesting feature of the volume is the appendix of about 100 pages, containing the text of statutes previously unpublished in the Archives, enacted from 1714 to 1726, and printed originally in two early compilations of Maryland Statutes which had not been drawn upon by previous editors.

During the period of the three sessions indicated in this volume, Benedict Leonard Calvert, a younger brother of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, was Governor of the Province. He was a genial, studious high-minded man of upright life and warm friendships. He was fond of antiquities, and was a friend of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, in spite of the fact that the latter was twenty years his senior. Governor Calvert was the only literary man and scholar in the whole Calvert pedigree. He had made the grand tour of the continent of Europe before coming to America and served as Governor of Maryland from July, 1727, to September, 1731. He fell ill of consumption and died a few months after the close of his Governorship. The Proceedings of the Assembly do not show the encouragement to literature which Governor Calvert gave, but they abound in references to the controversy over the oath of Justices and the extension of English Statute Laws to the Province. The perennial struggle over the regulation of officers' fees was at an acute stage. Tobacco, the great staple of the Province was in a depressed condition and earnest efforts were made to improve this. The Session of 1728 provided new County seats for Calvert and St. Mary's Counties and gave them their present names, Prince Fredericktown and Leonardtown. The Session of 1729 placed the County seat of Charles County at Port Tobacco, and incorporated Baltimoretown on the North side of the Patapsco River. The vice of local legislation had already begun and an Act is passed for the destruction of bears in Somerset County. "Languishing debtors" who are to be set free, Naturalization of foreigners, correction of defects in the testamentary laws, prevention of the importation of convict felons, the formation of new parishes; such are some of the topics which occupied the attention of the Legislature at this period.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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1916.	MRS. MARY WASHINGTON KEYSER, Gift of the H. Irvine Keyser Memorial Building.		

FORM OF LEGACY.

"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of ..... dollars."

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LOUIS H. DIELMAN,
Editor.

SITE OF NEW HOME OF THE SOCIETY

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XI. DECEMBER, 1916. No. 4.

A NEW HOME FOR THE SOCIETY.

At the October meeting of the Society the following letter was read by Mr. Douglas H. Thomas:

To the Maryland Historical Society, and
The Athenaeum:

Gentlemen:

Wishing to create a Memorial to my late husband, Mr. H. Irvine Keyser, I have chosen it to be in the form of a permanent home for the Maryland Historical Society and the Baltimore Athenæum.

In the lifetime of Mr. Mendes Cohen we had often spoken of the site, at the Southwest corner of Monument Street and Park Avenue, as most desirable, from being central, on high ground and well-lighted on three sides.

With this object in view I have obtained an option on that property for a short time to ask the consideration of its acceptance, for that object, at the October meeting of the Society.

Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, who will kindly present this proposal for me, will, with Judge Stockbridge, explain and make clear any points that I have failed to define.

The dimensions of the lot are 99 feet on Monument Street by 125 on Park Avenue, all above ground.

It is improved by a four-story dwelling, well built and arranged, with wide hall from front to back doors; this when renovated, could be turned over for present use.

For the Library and picture gallery, I propose erecting a fire-proof building with an entrance on Park Avenue, to extend entirely across the lot, or 99 feet.

On the street level of this building would be the entrance to the first floor, where there would be the offices, vaults, storerooms, packing room, etc.

From this entrance floor would arise the staircase to the library and picture gallery, that would be on a level with the main floor of the dwelling, and communicating with it by an extension of the main hallway in the form of an inclosed bridge, with fire-proof doors, to be used together or separately.

In the Library Building would be the heating and electric plant for both buildings.

The open lot or garden on Monument Street to remain to enhance its beauty, and for future extension if needed.

Completed, I will offer this as my memorial.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser.

In accepting this splendid gift, the greatest in the history of the Society, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Athenæum, have heard with great gratification the munificent offer of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, tendering a permanent home for The Maryland Historical Society and The Athenæum, as a memorial to her husband, the late H. Irvine Keyser, long a valued member of this Society.

Be it Resolved, by the Maryland Historical Society that it most gratefully accept the unique gift so generously tendered to it; and be it further

Resolved, that this Society returns to Mrs. Keyser an expression of its appreciation of and deep thankfulness for her gracious act and the spirit of kindly interest which has prompted it; and assures her that it will be the earnest endeavor of this Society to co-operate in every possible manner toward the full realization of her wishes in connection with the manifestation of her interest in the prosperity of this Society; and be it further

Resolved, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered in full upon the Records of this Society, and that a suitably prepared copy, signed by the President and Recording Secretary and attested with the seal of the Society be presented to Mrs. Keyser.

Resolved, That the President of this Society be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a special Committee of three to confer from time to time with Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser and with power to agree with her upon the proper arrangement and equipment of the building tendered by her and accepted by this Society as a new and permanent home.

Resolved, that the President of this Society be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Committee of not less than three nor more than five to be known as the "Special Endowment Committee" to be charged with the work of obtaining a permanent endowment for this Society sufficient that the annual income therefrom shall maintain and care for the new home of this Society, the site and building for which has been most generously given to this Society by Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser as a memorial to her late husband.

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

(Continued from Vol. xi, p. 260.)

April 12, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Present: John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the chair, Adam Fisher, William Beatty, Upton Sheredine, David Schriver, John Stoner, John Adlum, John Haass, Christopher Edelen, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosch, George Murdock, Joseph Wood Jun^{r} and William Blair.

Several lists of persons who had refused to enroll were returned, and they were fined as on the leaves next preceding under their proper Letters appear.

On motion resolved that persons be appointed in the several Hundreds in this district to collect the fines imposed on those persons who refused to enroll and also to receive the arms of Non-associators; after which the Gentlemen mentioned in the preceding page were chosen.

A letter was received from the Council of Safety inclosing their Orders respecting Robert Gassaway which directed that he should ask Pardon for his offence at the Head of Cap^{n} Smith's Company and that then upon Payment of the Expences of the Guard he should be discharged.

The Committee received Cap^{n} Smith's account of Expences amounting to £12.0.7 and allowed it, and ordered him to discharge Robert Gassaway on his paying that & otherways complying with the order of the Council of Safety.

On the Application of Mr. William Blair a Warrant issued, directed to Mr. Christian Crabbs, to levy of the Effects of

George Matthews 12/6, which sum he owed Cap^{n} Blair's company for fines imposed on him for Misbehaviour as a Member of that Comp^{y}.

Ordered that the petition and Instructions brought in according to Order be inclosed to the Delegates from this District by the Clerk under the direction of the Chairman.

The Committee adjourns to Monday y^{e} 22^{d} inst^{t}.

April 22, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Present: John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Adam Fisher, John Adlum, Upton Sheredine, Conrad Grosh, Christopher Edelen, Charles Beatty, William Beatty, Michael Raymer, Baker Johnson, John Haass, John Stoner, Philip Thomas, George Murdock, and Joseph Wood Jun^{r}.

On application of Cap^{n} Harman Yost Warrants issued to Martin Keplinger to levy of the Effects of the several persons below the sums annexed to their Names, which Sums they owe his Comp^{y} for fines imposed for Misbehaviour as Members thereof.

Peter Suman 5/, George Dorney 5/, Leonard Storm 5/, and Jacob Hoover 5/.

On application of Jacob Ambrose, Warrants issued to Martin Ponce, ag^{t} the following Persons—as preceding—Mark Harman 23/, Thomas Patty 5/.

Charles Balser, application for Warrants directed to Rudolf Morrulf for following persons—as before—John Deakins 9/, John Hunt 7/6, William Kempon 9/, Jacob Hughes 9/.

Cap^{n} Charles Carmack on application had Warrants directed to Daniel Sheiler for following persons, George Spangler 40/, Thomas Bevins 35/.

Cap^{n} William Brasheer returns a Roll of his Comp^{y}, consisting as follows—William Brasheer, Cap^{n}, Charles Crouel Stephens & Rezin Brasheer, Lieut^{ts}, Philip Turner Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drummer & 41 privates.

The Committee adjourns to Monday the 29th Instant.

April 29, 1776: The Committee met agreeably to adjournment.

Present, Christopher Edelen Esq^{r} in the chair, Messrs. Upton Sheredine, Baker Johnson, William Beatty, Charles Beatty, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, Philip Thomas, John Haass, Adam Fisher, John Adlum & George Murdoch.

Samuel Thomas's fine reduced to £3.

Abraham Reyner's fine reduced to £6.10.

Rudulf Neal's fine is struck off, he having satisfied the committee that he is upwards of 50 years old. Rudulf Neal then generously agreed to contribute £5. to the support of the common cause.

Philip Weaver was discharged from his fine.

Adam Shaffey's fine reduced to £3.

Cap^{n} Jacob Good appeared & proved his account for money due to his Minute Company amounting to £61.12.6.

Ordered that the sum of £61.12.6 be paid to Cap^{n} Good out of the money (£86.4.6) sent by the Council of Safety.

Ordered that the Ballance of the money sent by the Council of Safety, to wit £24.12, be paid to Capt^{n} Jacob Young to discharge the acco^{t} for the wages of his minute Company.

Nathaniel Patterson's fine is struck off, he having given satisfactory proof to the Committee that he is an ineffective man.

Whereas Nathaniel Patterson has grossly insulted this Committee by a Letter received this day (& filed) wherein he unjustly accuses them with being Oppressors &c. And whereas it appears that John McCallister and John Kleinhoff assisted the said Patterson in dictating and writing said Letter, Resolved unanimously that the said Patterson, John McCallister and John Kleinhoff do appear on Monday next before this Committee to answer for the above conduct and that Cap^{t} Jacob Good be requested to serve them with a Copy of this Resolve and make a return thereof on Monday next.

John Ockermans' fine is reduced to £5.

As it appears to this Committee that Cap^{t} Henry Baker (whose Enrollment of a Company of Militia was returned under the Resolves of the July Convention) neglected to muster his Company agreeably to the said Resolves, during the Win-

ter Season, by reason whereof some of his Officers and Men impatient of a state of Inaction enrolled themselves in another Company, and it further appears that there still remains a sufficient Number with Cap^{t} Baker to establish a Company under the late regulation from a new Enrollment returned by him, and a new Choice of Officers, in which he expresses a willingness to discharge all those Men who have left his Company and enrolled as before ment^{d}, Resolved that as the Committee are of Opinion, that the allowing the said Baker to form his Comp^{y} under the new Regulation would prevent much Dissatisfaction among the Men and be a Means of establishing two Companies instead of one, a License be given to the said Baker to form his Company under the new Regulation, and that it be recommended to the Honorable the Convention to suffer the former enrollment to be superseded by that now returned.

The Committee adjourns to Monday ye 6th May.

May 6, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment.

John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair. Messrs. Adam Fisher, Michael Raymer, William Luckett Jun^{r}, William Beatty, John Adlum, Christopher Edelen, Conrad Grosh, & George Murdock, David Schriver.

Daniel Arnold's fine reduced to £3.15.

Thomas Walter appeared and delivered his Gun to the Committee.

Thomas Walter's fine reduced to £2.10.

Musgrove Simpson discharged from his fine.

Samuel Schart's fine remitted because ineffective.

Cap^{t} George Poe returns a Roll of his Company consisting of 1 Cap^{t}, Benjamin Easburn & Elias Williahr Lieut^{ts}, Theobald Williahr Ensign, Sergeants, Corporals & 42 privates.

Cap^{t} George Poe's Company added to Col. Baker Johnson's Battalion.

Peter Rager's fine remitted, because over age.

Frederick Holtzable's remitted, because over age.

John Arnolds' fine remitted, because over age.

John Arnold (son of John) fine reduced to £5.

Nathaniel Patterson appeared according to order but as John McCallister and John Kleinhoff did not appear, the Committee thought it improper to enter into an Examination of their conduct and therefore appointed this day fortnight for the Examination of their Offence.

Cap^{t} Henry Stevenson returns a Roll of his Comp^{y} as follows— Henry Stevenson Cap^{t}, Charles Stevenson and Henry Myers Lieut^{ts}, William Stevenson Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 60 Privates.

Conrad Maugen's fine reduced to £5.

Peter Maugen's fine reduced to £3.

Christian Hoover's fine reduced to £6.10.

Cap^{n} John Haass applied for Warrants for levying the following fines to wit; Valentine Bridenbough 1/, Philip Collman 1/, George Wise Officer.

Cap^{t} John Adlum applies for Warrants for levying the following fines, George Bringle 2/, George Schnertsel 3/9, Jacob Shizlar 1/, Nicholas Higsler Officer.

Jacob Herbock's fine reduced to £6.10.

The Committee adjourns to morrow morning 8 o'clock.

May 7, 1776. The Committee met agreeably to adjournment.

Present, John Hanson Jun^{r}, Esq^{r} in the Chair. Messrs. Conrad Grosh, David Schriver, Michael Raymer, William Blair, William Luckett Jun^{r}, Christopher Edelen, George Murdock, John Adlum, Philip Thomas.

Ordered that the Clerk inclose an association paper to Mr. Joshua Gist, informing him of his Appointm^{t} to hand it about in Burnt house Woods Hundred, & request him to offer an Enrollment to such persons as have not had an opportunity of enrolling.

James Wells appointed a Collector in the Place of Samuel Butler in Little Pipe Creek Hundred.

James Winchester added to the Collectors in Little Pipe Creek Hundred, Van Swearingham in Middle Monocasy Hundred, Lower Kitockton Basil Beall, Upper Kitockton James Flemming, and Michael Troutman.

A letter from Miss Goddard was received desiring the recommendation of some person here proper to do the business of a Post-master, whereupon the Committee direct that the Chairman recommend Mr. John Usher Charlton for that purpose.

The Committee adjourns to the 20th Instant.

May 19, 1776. The Committee met by particular order.

Present, Christopher Edelen Esqr in the Chair, Messrs. George Murdock, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, Adam Fisher, Philip Thomas, John Haass and John Adlum.

The Prisoners from Carolina, to wit, Aaron Verdue, Wagon Master, Capt Seymour Yourk, Samuel Deveny, Stephen Sysney, Frederick Crafft, Ensign Thomas Bradford, Capt Robertson Yourk, Capt Alexander McCraw, Lieut Kennith Stewart, William Field, Jeremiah Field, Robert Field, Matthias Sappinfield, Robert Turner and Joseph Field were received by the Committee from Col. Zadock Magruder.

Ordered that they be lodged in the Poor House, that Mr. Abraham Faw furnish provisions for them, and that Captn Peter Mantz & John Bennett, Adam Bonce, John Smith, Henry Guicy, Robert Morrison, Godfrey Brown, John Lip, Michael Moyer, Michael Merloch, Peter Bruner, Andrew Sickpick & Christopher Collenberger be a Guard to secure them till the further Order of the Committee.

The Committee adjourns till tomorrow.

May 20, 1776. The Committee met.

Present, Christopher Edelen Esqr in the Chair, Messrs. William Beatty, John Adlum, George Murdock, Michael Raymer, John Haass, Conrad Grosh, Upton Sheredine, Philip Thomas, John Stoner, Adam Fisher.

Daniel McCormick appeared and having proved himself an ineffective man, the Committee discharge him from his fine.

Daniel McCormick then voluntarily agreed to give £4. to the support of the American Cause.

Capt Henry Fister returns a Roll of his Company, Lieuts Van Swearingan, Philip Nollert, Ensign Frederick Stemple, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 56 privates.

Ordered that Cap^{t} Henry Fister's Company be added to the thirty-third Battalion commanded by Col. Charles Beatty.

Charles Beall appeared and having satisfied the Committee that he had enrolled himself was discharged from his fine.

James Coale's fine is remitted to 40/ provided he enrolls & makes it appear to the Collector before the 6th of June next.

Christian Hirshman's fine is reduced to £5.

Henry Landus's fine reduced to £5.

Peter Gross Nickle's fine reduced to £3.10.

John Gross Nickle's fine reduced to £3.10.

The Committee agree to pay Mr. Abraham Faw fifteen shillings currency as a Consideration for furnishing the Prisoners with the following Ration—One pound of Beef or three quarters of a pound of Pork, One pound of flour or bread per man, three pints of peas at Six shillings per Bushell per Week, or other Vegetables equivalent, one quart of Indian Meal per Week, a Gill of Vinegar and a Gill of Molasses per Man per day, Candles for the Guard and washing for the prisoners.

Resolved that the prisoners be kept under a constant Guard of an Officer and nine men, that two Guards be employed officered by Mr. Absalom Bonhamand and Mr. Anthony Stock to relieve each other once in 24 Hours, that the Officer be allowed 5/6 per day and each of the privates 3/9 per day.

Resolved that Messrs. George Murdoch and Philip Thomas be a Committee to draw Instructions for the Guard and that they lay them before this Committee.

Messrs. Murdoch and Thomas bring in the following Instructions which were approved.

Instructions for the Guard.

You may permit the prisoners (one at a time) to go to the necessary House in the day time attended by two Centeries, you are at other times to keep them in their Room & the door locked unless you have a special Order from one of the Committee to the contrary, or in the Case of Servants carrying them provisions and doing other necessary Offices in your presence; you are not to let any of the Guard go into the prisoners' Room

or converse with them at any time: especial Care must be taken that the prisoners do not make their Escape, in case they attempt it and you find it impracticable to prevent it by any other Means than firing on them you are instantly to give the Guard Orders for that purpose, you must be watchfull that the Prisoners are not rescued and to secure any person or persons attempting it and bring them before the Committee for Examination or they may be fired on as above if you find there is real Danger of their succeeding.—One of the Guard is constantly to be kept standing at the door of the Room and two at the Windows outside as Centeries, the Residue of the Guard to stay always in the Guard Room or in the Isle, you are to see that the Arms and Accoutrements of the Guard be effective and kept in order.

No person is to be allowed to speak, or write to the prisoners or either of them except in the presence of one of the Committee or yourself.

The prisoners are not to be allowed to have the use of pen Ink or paper except by permission of one of the Committee, and whatever is wrote by them is to be laid before one or more of the Committee.

You are to observe that neither the prisoners nor any of the Guard behave disorderly.

Ordered that the clerk furnish each Officer of the Guard with a Copy of these Instructions.

Messrs. McCallister and Kleinhoff appeared and the Committee having heard every thing they had to say in their Defence and being of Opinion that they were highly culpable in dictating and writing the Letter which was handed them under the signature of Nathaniel Patterson, Resolved that if the said McCallister & Kleinhoff acknowledge their Error they be discharged.

Messrs. McCallister & Kleinhoff immediately complying with the above Resolve were discharged.

Resolved that Messrs. Raymer & Grosh be appointed to inspect the Tory Goal and inquire what Length of time will be

necessary to finish it in, and report the Situation of it and the Information they may receive to the Committee of Correspondence, that the Committee of Correspondence write to the Convention the State of said Goal, that they acknowledge a receipt of the prisoners and send an Extract of the proceedings of this Committee respecting them, that they set forth the difficulties this Committee are under in procuring a sufficient Guard, and the absolute Necessity of a sum of money being lodged in the hands of a proper person here for the payment of the Guard the support of the prisoners and other necessary provincial Expences.

The Committee adjourns to Tuesday the 4th Day of June next.

Tuesday the 4th of June. The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Present, Christopher Edelen Esqr in the Chair, Messrs. Conrad Grosh, George Murdock, Michael Raymer, W. Beatty, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, Baker Johnson, John Haass, John Adlum, Upton Sheredine, Charles Beatty, Joseph Wood Junr.

Francis Harris having satisfied the Committee that he is an ineffective man they discharge him from his fine.

Joseph Sher discharged for the same reason.

William Leach & Benjamin Leach having proved to the Committee that they live between the old and new Lines between this province and Pennsylvania and that they are enrolled in a Company in Pennsylvania they are discharged from their fine.

John, Jacob, & Andrew Midour discharged from their fines, they being enrolled, and having proved to the Committee that they had enrolled with a certain Christian Erb, preceeding the time limited, but that his Company had failed.

Stophel Warner discharged for the same reason.

Henry Miller discharged from his fine because ineffective. He then agreed to give £3. to the common cause.

Peter Hessler discharged from his fine.

George Shoaff, Jacob Blessing, and Henry Good discharged from their fines because they had enrolled in time.

Peter Wetsill's fine taken off, because enrolled in time.
Peter Gaber's fine reduced to £5.
Peter Miller's fine reduced to £4.
Joseph Myer's fine reduced to £6.
John Myer's fine reduced to £4.
Jacob Danner discharged from paying his fine.
Andrew Arnolds' fine reduced to £8.
Nathaniel Burkhart's fine reduced to £5.10.
Daniel Hardman's fine reduced to £4.
Philip Shank's fine reduced to £2.
Daniel Sipe's fine taken off.

Morgan Charles Conoll paid £10. to the Chairman, which was the sum assessed.

A memorial from several of the prisoners now in Custody of the Committee, to wit, William Field, Robert Field, Joseph Field, Jeremiah Field and Robert Turner was read, ordered that the same be transmitted to the Council of Safety.

Committee adjourns till tomorrow morning.

June 5, 1776. The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present: Christopher Edelen Esquire in the Chair, Messrs. Upton Sheredine, John Haass, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, Michael Raymer, John Adlum, Conrad Grosh, Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty.

Francis Kaalbaugh's fine reduced to £2.10 on condition that he immediately enrolls himself.

Resolved that Cap^{ts} David Moore, Basil Dorsey, Henry Baker, James Wells, Simon Meredith, William Brashairs & Henry Stephenson's Companies constitute a Battalion and that the following Gentlemen be recommended to command said Battalion as Field Officers; Upton Sheredine Esq^{r} Colonel, Mr. David Shriver, Lieut. Col., Mr. David Moore 1st Major, Mr. Ephraim Howard, 2^{d} Major, and Mr. Charles Warfield Qtr. Master.

Resolved that the above Companies be returned forthwith to the Council of Safety & that the Chairman recommend the above Gentlemen as field officers to the Battalion.

Philip Miller's fine reduced to £4.10.

Jacob Fisher's fine reduced to £2.10.

Basil Lakins swears that he heard James Higginson talk very disrespectfully of the Americans, ridiculed them and their warlike preparations, and asserted that 50 British soldiers would drive out all the Inhabitants of Frederick Town.

Whereas from the above Evidence it appears that Mr. James Higginson's Behaviour tends to raise causeless fears in the minds of the People therefore resolved that the said James Higginson be reprimanded by the Chairman and cautioned against such conduct in future.

The Committee received from the Council of Safety £60. for defraying the Expences of supporting the Tories confined in Town.

Ordered that the said money be lodged in the Hands of Mr. Christopher Edelen for that purpose.

Basil Dorsey applied for Warrants against Joshua Hobbs to levy 20/, ag^{t} Samuel Boggers 20/, ag^{t} Lewis Mobberly 20/, James Mobberly 10/, William Barngould 12 6, which several sums they were fined by the Officers of his Company for Misbehaviour as Members of that Company. James Martin appointed Officer.

June the 6th. The Committee met.

Present; Christopher Edelen Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs. Charles Beatty, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, David Schriver, Philip Thomas, Baker Johnson, John Adlum & Adam Fisher.

The Committee agree to pay Mr. John Bokius fourteen shillings and sixpence Currency per day for supplying the Tory prisoners with provisions, washing and 1½^{lb} of Candles per week for them and the Guard—the provisions not to be inferior in value to the ration allowed ye soldier. It is understood and intended that if the number of Prisoners now here should be increased or lessened the Allowance shall be proportionably higher or lower.

On application of Major Thomas Price, Ordered that — lb. of Lead be delivered to him to be sent down to the Magazine.

Resolved that the Tory Prisoners be removed to the Log Goal this Evening.

Resolved that they be kept under a Guard of an Officer and 6 Men, the Men to be approved by the Committee.

Resolved that Absolam Bonham, Samuel Still, Adam Kinder, William Beatty, Jacob Mors, Leonard Jones & Valentine Bontz be the Guard and that Absolam Bonham be Cap^{t} of said Guard, that he be allowed 3/ per day for his attendance and for each of his men 2/6 per day.

Christian Westenhaver is discharged from his fine.

Resolved that the former Instructions given to the Guard be observed until this Committee take further Order therein except as to the Number to stand at a time and that for the future two men stand as Centeries in the night and one in the day.

The Committee adjourns to Tuesday the 18 day Instant.

June the 12 the Committee met by an especial order.

A Letter from the Council of Safety with an order inclosed for powder to be sent to Shipton District was read.

Ordered that of the provincial powder be immediately sent to the care of Mr. George Brent one of the Committee for said District, and that the Order from the Council of Safety be inclosed to Mr. Brent for his Direction in the Disposal of the said Powder.

Resolved that Messrs. George Murdock and John Adlum be a Committee to transact the above Business and that they lay the Account of the Expences attending it before this Committee on Tuesday next.

Tuesday, June 18, 1776. The Committee met.

Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs. William Luckett Jun^{r}, Baker Johnson, William Blair, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, Upton Sheredine, John Adlum, Adam Fisher, Charles Beatty, William Beatty, Joseph Wood Jun^{r}, Christopher Edelen, George Murdock.

Thomas Orbisson's fine remitted, because enrolled in Pennsylvania.

John Wilson discharged for the same reason.

Daniel Long discharged from his fine.

Casper Sherfe's fine reduced to £4.
Jacob Snyder's fine reduced to £4.
Christ^{r} Steel's fine reduced to £4.10.
John Garver Sen$^{r's}$ fine remitted because a Minister.
Gabriel Swineheart's fine reduced to £4.
Thomas Gilbert's fine reduced to £5.
Peter Leesor's fine reduced to £2.10.
Zachariah Leesor's fine reduced to £2.10.
Adam Neff's fine remitted.
Allen Farquhar's fine remitted.
John Nossinger (Son of Peter), fine reduced to £4.
Jacob Lewis's fine remitted.
Michael Grouse's fine reduced to £4.
Abraham Nisswanger's fine remitted.
Jacob Swineheart's fine reduced to £2.
George Herbock's fine reduced to £4.
Daniel Bougher's fine reduced to £4.
Ludwick Herbock's fine reduced to £7.10.

Warrant granted to levy the several sums following of the persons mentioned below which sums were imposed on them as fines for Misbehaviour as Members of Cap^{t} Joseph Wood's Company, of Benjamin Browning 6/, Basil Browning 6/, Thomas Watson 1/, Philip Dicus 6/.

against the following persons to levy the several sums subscribed to their Names, assessed as fines for Misbehaviour as Members of Cap^{t} Philip Rhodenbieter's Company, ag$^{'t}$ John Thomas 30/, David Kerringer, Officer, ag$^{'t}$ the following persons for Misbehaviour in Mordecai Bell's Company, William Ridge Officer, Nicholas Koonce 8/6, Thomas Brawner 4/, Oliver Lindsey 1/6, James Kelly 3/6, Simon Snook 2/, John Godshale 2/, John Fowler 4/.

Peter Hubbert's fine remitted because enrolled in Balt.
Joshua Brown's fine remitted for same reason.
Lawrence Owler's fine struck off because enrolled.
George Adam Owler's fine struck off for same reason.
Ordered that Philip Benier's fine be returned to him.

Whereas the Committee are informed that the articles of Salt and Tea are sold at most extravagant and unreasonable prices in this District, The Committee for Remedy of said Inconvenience and Oppression, under the Authority they are invested with by a late Resolution of the Continental Congress, Resolve, that no Salt shall be sold at a greater Advance on the Cost at the several Seaports when the same may be purchased for the supply of this District than 5/ Currency per Bushell, and the Committee take this Method of recommending to the Attention of the Venders of Bohea Tea in this District the Resolution of Congress regulating the price thereof. The Committee limit the price of best green Tea to 32/6 Currency per pound.

And it is further resolved that if any persons possessed of the Articles above mentioned shall refuse to sell the same at the prices above limited, or shall by Act or Evasion elude the above Resolutions, or the Resolve of Congress referred to, that this Committee will hold them up as Enemies to their Country without respect to Persons and will take such other steps as may be necessary to suppress and avoid the Inconveniences above complained of in future.

Ordered that Copies of the above Resolves be set up in the most public places in this District.

Mr. Absolam Bonham and John Bokius having expressed their Intention to give up guarding and furnishing the Tories with provisions on the Terms formerly agreed. It is resolved that Messrs. Adam Fisher, Christopher Edelen and John Haass be empowered to contract for a good and sufficient Guard and furnishing the Tories with provisions in future with any persons inclining to undertake said Trusts.

The Committee adjourns to this day fortnight.

The Committee met according to adjournment, July 2, 1776.

Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs. Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, W. Beatty, Adam Fisher, George Murdock, John Adlum, William Luckett Jun^{r}, Philip Thomas, Joseph Wood Jun^{r}, John Stoner, Christopher Edelen.

The Committee appointed to contract for the furnishing of the Tories with provisions, and for employing a Guard for them bring in the following Report:

In pursuance of the Authority given us, we agreed June 19, 1776, to pay Messrs. Henry Mathert and Frederick Missell for furnishing the Tories with the same articles contracted for by Mr. Bokius, except the Article of Candles which is augmented to 2^{lb} per week, the following price 14^{d} per day per Man, this Contract to continue for four Months from that day, provided it should meet the Approbation of the Committee at their next Sitting. We also agreed to pay Mr. Absolam Bonham, for himself and Guard 3/ for himself per day and 2/6 p. day for each of his Guard consisting of 6 men. Ch. Edelen, J. Haass & Adam Fisher.

The Committee approve of the preceeding Contract entered into by Messrs. Edelen, Haass & Fisher.

Ordered that the Association papers be immediately sent to the Convention.

Jacob Noaff's fine remitted because a Minister.

Michael Fouts discharged for same reason.

Andrew Young's fine reduced to £6.

Abraham Rowland's fine reduced to £4.10.

Jacob Shuman's fine reduced to £2.

Samuel Tom's fine reduced to £6.10.

Ordered that Dr. John Stevenson enter into a Bond with Security in the sum of £5000 Curr^{y} for his Good Behaviour agreeably to the Resolve of the December Convention, and that he appear here this day fortnight for that purpose.

Complaint having been made to this Committee that Mr. Nicholas Hower had sold Salt at a price exceeding that that was limited by the Committee at their last sitting, Mr. Hower appeared and having satisfied the Committee that he was not apprized of their resolve, he having been out of Town for several weeks, it was ordered that the Sum exceeding that limited should be refunded and that he be warned ag^{t} selling it at more in future.

Ordered that John Stevenson Jun^{r} enter into a Bond with security in the Sum of £100. Curr^{y} for his good Behaviour to the Convention of the December Convention.

Ordered that Cap^{t} Hugh Scott enter into a Bond with Security in the Sum of £3000 Curr^{y} for his good Behaviour according to the Convention Resolves in December.

Ordered that James Smith (Ironmaster) enter into a Bond with Security in the sum of £1000 Currency as above.

Ordered that William Sabatier enter into a Bond with Security in the sum of £1000 Currency for his good Behaviour according to the Resolves of the December Convention—as above.

Ordered that Joshua Testill enter into a Bond with Security in the Sum of £50 Curr^{y} as above.

Ordered that Morgan Charles Connell enter into a Bond with Security in the Sum of £200 Curr^{y} as above.

Ordered that Joseph Clarke enter into a Bond with Security in the sum of £100 Curr^{y}, as above.

Ordered that John Ashburner enter a Bond with Security in the sum of £3000 Curr^{y}, as above.

Resolved that Pearre Lamb be appointed to give Cap^{t} Hugh Scott, James Smith, Morgan Charles Connell and John Ashburner Notice of y^{e} above Orders.

Ordered that Alexander Warfield be directed to give Doct^{r} John Stevenson and John Stephenson Jun^{r} notice of the within Orders respecting them.

Ordered that Basil Beall give William Sabatier notice of the within Order respecting him.

On application of Cap^{t} Haass a Warrant granted to levy 12/6 of the Effects of Gutlip Miller which sum he owes Cap^{t} Haass's Company for fines imposed on him for Misbehaviour as a Member of that Company, George Wise Officer.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday 16th Instant.

July 4th 1776. The Committee met by especial Order.

Present John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs. John Haass, John Adlum, Adam Fisher, Philip Thomas, Christopher Edelen, & George Murdoch.

Jacob Coventry was brought before the Committee on suspicion of being unfriendly to America and intending to join Lord Dunmore, and it appearing that a full Examination of the Charge and his defence could not be had at this time for want of Witnesses, it was resolved that he appear next Saturday for that purpose.

Ordered that Jacob Coventry enter into Bond with Security in the Sum of £50 Currency for his Appearance before the Committee on Saturday next.

Jacob Coventry was made acquainted with the preceding Order, and on his not complied with it, it was resolved that he be committed to the Tory Gaol for safe Custody.

On application of Jacob Coventry, ordered that a Warrant issue to James Hedges to summon James Hale, Catherine Hale, and Moses Hedges to appear before the Committee on Saturday next as Witnesses respecting the Charges exhibited ag^{t} said Coventry.

Committee adjourns to Saturday 6th of July.

July 6, 1776. The Committee met.

Present, John Hanson Jun^{r}, Esq^{r} in the Chair, George Murdock, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, Christopher Edelen, John Haass, William Blair, John Adlum, & Conrad Grosh.

Jacob Coventry was brought before the Committee according to the Order of the last Meeting, & the Wittnesses attending agreeably to Summons, a full Examination of the Circumstances of his Behaviour was had, after which the Committee being of Opinion that his Conduct had been highly reprehensible, and considering him as inimical to America, Resolved that he enter into Bond with Security in the Sum of £10 for his good Behaviour in future and that upon giving the Security required & paying the Expences of his Confinement he be discharged.

Jacob Coventry not being able to comply with the preceding requisition was remanded to the Tory Goal there to remain till the further Order of the Committee.

Committee adjourns till Tuesday the 16th Instant.

July 8, 1776. The Committee met by especial order.

Present, John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair, Messrs. Charles Beatty, John Haass, John Adlum, Christopher Edelen, George Murdock, Michael Raymer, Adam Fisher & Philip Thomas.

A Letter was received from the Committee of Hagerstown wherein they mention having arrested Joshua Tesstill on Suspicion of being unfriendly to America and supposing that a fuller Examination might be had by the Committee here, this being the place of his residence, and therefore most probable to afford the Information necessary, they had sent him down under a Guard for that purpose, and inclosed a Letter from George French to his Brother Thomas French which they had found among the papers of the latter, and which laid the foundation of their Procedure against Joshua Tesstill.

Ordered that George French and Joshua Tesstill be taken into Custody by Cap^{t} Peter Mantz and be by him separately brought before the Committee for Examination and to explain many ambiguous and suspicious passages in said Letter.

George French and Joshua Tesstill were severally called on to explain and account for the many doubtfull & suspicious Passages contained in the Letter, sent down by the Committee of Hagerstown but not being able fully to satisfy this Committee on that Subject it was ordered that they jointly and severally enter a Bond in the Penalty of £300 Currency for their mutual good Behaviour and appear^{e} before the Committee on Tuesday the 16th Inst^{t}.

Ordered that Messrs. John Hanson Jun^{r} & Adam Fisher be appointed to meet the Deputies from the other Districts of this County on the 12th Instant to recommend Officers for 3 Companies to be raised in this County agreeably to the Resolve of the late Convention.

The Committee adjourns to the 16th Instant.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 278.)

Dec^{r} 24: 1762.

D^{r} Charly

Perhaps you mistake what Compound Int is, to Illustrate it I state the following Acct.

1760 A. B. . . . . D^{r}.		1761	C^{r}.
Jan. 1st. To y^{r} Board	£100..0..0	Jan. 1. By Ball:	
1761, Jan. 1st. To y^{r}		Charge p. C^{t}	£106..0..0
Int. thereon	6..0..0		
	106..0..0		
To Ball: p^{r} C^{r}	106..0..0		
1762, Jan. 1. To 1			
y^{rs} Int. thereon	6..7..2¼		
	112..7..2¼		

Do you Call this Compound interest? If you do I think our law does not, for it says you shall not take for money lent more than 6 p^{r} C^{t} v: Bills Ms. Abridgement sent you. Is this taking more than 6 p^{r} C^{t}. Is not the 1st y^{rs} Int. if not paid money lent? Is it more agreeable to law th^{t} the Borrower should make an Interest of the 1st y^{rs} Int: than the Lender. Money is supposed to Carry an Interest in whatever hand it lays & Does not the Borrower who makes an interest on the £6 by not paying it to the lender Cheat the Lender of th^{t} Interest? Can the Law Countenance th^{t} Cheat? The Case is much in reasone. Do not our Proprietors in the Funds Receive their Int & rent every half year? is this Contrary to law? might not more Interest be made this way than Can be made in the

manner stated in the Above Acc^{t}. Before Commerce was Carryed to nigh its Present Pitch & Consequently before the Sale of money was so well knowne to Carry its Price any Int: by the Common Law as I have been informed was deemed usury. In Equity I am informed Compound Int^{t} is allowed on Mortgages, if so why not on Bonds? if not on Bonds is not the Distinction without a Difference. In Conscience, Justice & Reason I am Clear I am entitled to take Int: in the manner above stated. I should be glad to know from you, after you are well informed whether upon our Law I am liable to any Penalty for taking Interest in the above manner & whether the Law does look upon Int. taken in the above manner to be taking Compound Interest. Have any Penalties been recovered for takeing int: in the above manner? I have never heard of such a Recovery & I doubt not but th^{t} if Persons were lyable to Penalties for takeing Int. in the above manner th^{t} Prosecution would often be Brought for the Recovery of such Penalties & the Reason why I apprehend no Penalty is incurred by taking Int: in the Above manner is, because the Lender in the Above manner does not take more than 6 p^{r} C^{t} on Money lent. But should a lender take £6..10..0 p^{r} C^{t} on money lent I doubt not but he might & would be Prosecuted for the Penalties.

P. S. If a man was to Compute his Int. monthly & Charge int. on the Ball^{e} of th^{t} Int^{t} this I apprehend is Charging Compound Int. Because he takes more than 6 p^{r} C^{t} p^{r} Annum on money lent.

1763 Jany. 31.

D^{r} Papa

I can't Let slip the present oportunity by Captain Hamilton tho' I have nothing new or material to communicate but what is contained in my letter of the 7th Instant. In that I enformed you I had agreed with M^{r} Cowley, Professor of Mathematics at the Academy of Woolich, to teach me surveying. I have received 5 or 6 lessons: I then thought the previous knowledge of Geometry & Trigonometry would be necessary in order to understand surveying: my conjectures were right in part: Cer-

tain problems must be learnt before I can proceed to survey: unless I chuse to be a meer mechanical surveyor, & of course a very inacurate one, unacquainted with the first principles and ignorant of the reasons on which the several operations of surveying are grounded. My Master has brought me a Book of Geometry composed by Mr Simpson his predecessor in the same office: tis a thin octavo: I must go thro' the 1st and 6th Books; certain problems & theories scattered up & down the other books are likewise to be learnt. It will require time & study to learn these; not less than 2 hours a day: you see my reading the Law will be somewhat interrupted at least for some while. My health will not permit me to apply as closely and as long as I could wish; and I am persuaded you would not have me upon any account endanger my Constitution which tho' pretty good is none of the stoutest, and will not bear much fatigue; study may certainly be stiled such: there is no fatigue greater than that of the mind. When I have learnt the theory of surveying I shall be taught the practice: my Master will go out with me and survey grounds about London or recommend me to skilful men employed in that business. If you have not by you the Instruments proper for surveying I must bring them over with me, if you have, and they are well conditioned, it will be unnecessary therefore pray Let me know as soon as possible what Instruments you have got. Mr Buchanan arrived in town a day or two ago from Ireland; the fleet was forced by easterly winds, wh have long prevailed to put into Corke where they are still detained. I have the satisfaction to learn from Mr Buchanan that you enjoy a good state of health and even better than some time ago my own experience has taught me that a too sedantary life is no friend to a Constitution. I wou'd advise you to take proper exercise particularly in the winter: since from the want of exercise last winter the swelling in your legs probably proceeded. If the weather is fair tho' the cold shou'd be severe, you might fence against that by putting on a warm great Coat: an hour's walk every day I am certain, wou'd be of great service to you. It gives me real concern that my Letters miscarry or are not sent off in proper time; when fin-

ished I deliver them to the care of Mr Perkins and desire him to forward them by the 1st oportunity. By the following dates you will see I write to you every other month; consequently what you complain of is not owing to any negligence of mine. I wrote to you the 4th of July, the 6th of August, the 11th of Novr and the 7th of Janury. What can I do more? Tell me and I will do it. As I intend writing again in about a month's time by Mr Key I shall be brief. The definitive treaty is not yet concluded: the negotiations between the Courts of Berlin and Austria are in a precarious way & as likely not to succeed as to succeed if credit can be given to the Papers. The old Chevalier de St George lays at the point of death: tis said he has left by will all his Jewels and other effects to his eldest son. Yesterday came on before the board of trade the Cause or rather complaint of the Virginia Merchants against the great emission of paper money in that Colony: by which they say their trade has suffered greatly and is likely to suffer more: wether they will meet with redress or what redress is yet unknown. One of the Merchants in expatiating upon these grievances entered upon a topick foreign to his subject and of a too delicate nature to be treated by a Merchant: He remarked the growing independency of the Colony: the Little deference paid to his Majesty's orders and even the contempt shewn them: another observed, to what purpose do we protect the Colonies and expend such sums in their defence if we are ultimately to be undone by them, and their trade instead of being beneficial to great Britain is detrimental to, and only an incumbrance on its Merchants. I think I cou'd observe a smile on the Countenances of the gentlemen who presided at the Board: occasioned no doubt by the solidity of those remarks. Mr Montague in his defence of the General Assembly, artfully put the following question: Gentleman is there any one here who is not as ready to transact business & receive Commissions since the emission of Paper money as before? He was answered by an eminent Merchant in the negative: that he could not nor would not give further credit while the present grievance remained unredressed. I have mentioned these particulars not that I think

they will afford either instruction or entertainment, but merely to fill up, and to shew I am not averse to writing Long letters and frequently as by the dates in this Letter specified, will appear. Pray present my kind compliments and my excuses to my Cousin Rach: Darnall & tell her she shall certainly hear from me by the next oportunity I desire to be remembered to Cousin John Darnall and his sons, to Mr Richard Croxall and to Capt Carroll from whom I expect to receive a Letter by Kelty. Dulaney is still at Bath: when he 1st desired me to spare him a quarter cask of my Medaira he offered to pay for it as also the charges of freight and duty: he sometime ago wrote to Mr Perkins with his Compliments to me desiring I wou'd send him down to Bath 2 doz. of Bottles. They have been sent long since, but neither Perkins or myself have read an answer acknowledging the receipt: I think common civility requires at least a Letter of thanks.

C'est un homme bizarre: voila tout ce qu'on en peut dire. Boison's Letter shall be entrusted to Mr Kenedy, who will take care to deliver it to him. Since Mr Crookshank's departure from Paris my correspondence with him has been broke off: I intend keeping up a correspondence with Mr Kenedy, a well bred sensible and honest Man. I am Dr P:

Your most affectionate
& dutiful Son
Cha: Carroll.

Febry 5, 1763

Dr Papa

Since my last wh was dated the 19th ultimo I have recd several Letters from you by Hanson & Kelty; as they are copies of letters already answered I refer you to the anwsers: I am sorry to find my Letters so often miscarry or are mislaid; by mine of the 31 January you will be convinced that I have wrote to you every other month if not oftener: I send my Letters when finished to Mr Perkins & desire him to forward them by the 1st oportunity: he is better informed, or ought to be, of such oportunities, than I. I have made up a packet for you

& delivered it to Mr Key. It contains the news papers & magazines the tryal of the Ro: Cath: in Ireland, 3 french Pamphlets & Miller's Register. Mr Key talked of setting off in a few days he has since altered his mind & is not to go till the end of this month. If I can get the packet from him (for he is now in bed or at a Bagnio & I have but a few hours notice of this oportunity) I shall send it off with this Letter. In the tryal of the Ro: Cath: you will find a letter, & inclosed one for Mrs. Darnall to whom I beg my compliments. Peace is concluded between the Queen & Prussia: the definitive treaty is ratified: the Jesuites will be totally expelled France: they are going to seize their revenues by main forte within the Jurisdictions of those Parli (vide my Last) as have not come to any resolution against them: I am told, that the Parliat of Aix has made it felony to correspond with a Jesuit. The decisions & proceedings of most assemblies, when once Passion or interests prevails, are more tyranical & oppressive than the sportive cruelty of a Lawless Tyrant.

Pray give my compliments to Mr John Darnall & Mr Croxall: & to Harry Carroll, tell him I have recd his letter & shall answer it by Kelty.

Mr. Key has just sent me back the packet: so I hope you will receive it safe with this: I am Dr Papa

Yr most dutiful &

Loving Son

Ch: Carroll.

Febry 19, 1763.

Dr Papa

Before the receipt of the letter I am now answering matrimony took up but little of my thoughts. The rules you lay down for my conduct in this important affair are as sensible as affectionate & if adhered to will ensure to me that happiness which most married men expect but too few experience: the reasons for being of the same Religion are so strong that no consideration whatever shall prevail upon me to marry a protestant. If my family & fortune alone entitled me to a good wife I have

reason to hope and expect such: A chearful sensible virtuous, good natured woman is rara avis in term a Prodigy, a miracle, a deviation from the general & fixed laws: not one in 10,000 is endowed with all those good qualities my choice is confined to a very small number & therefore the improbability of my succeeding the greater:

But shou'd I be so lucky as to meet with this lady and I expect her to leave her Home, her friends & relations & follow me to a barbarous uncivilised country: what lady of family will be prevailed upon to make so great a sacrifice: I mention not fortune that is quite out of the question; no woman of a considerable fortune, can now be induced to live in the country: their love of pleasure is stronger than their love of riches. I know of no R: Cath: lady that will suit me: I have never as yet seen the woman I shou'd chuse to marry: I have never been in love & hope I never shall be. I cannot here help expressing my gratitude for the liberty of choice you allow me, a liberty which denied has prooved often the source of great unhappiness: to force a child's inclination in a concern of such importance is the highest cruelty a father can be guilty of: & yet how often do we see it practiced by Parents and as often followed by such fatal consequences as should deter others from imitating their example. For my own part I had rather be disinherited than obliged to marry against my inclination & wou'd not hesitate a moment if the alternative was left at my option. As I am left to my own choice the trust you have reposed in me shall not be abused: I here solemnly promise as long as you live, which I hope will be long, never to marry without your full & free consent & approbation. I am D^{r} Papa

Your most dutiful & affectionate Son

Cha: Carroll.

Dear Papa, March 22^{d}, 1763. [90]

I wrote to you the 5th instant & 19th Feb^{ry} by Cap^{t} Brookes, enclosed is a copy of that letter Cap^{t} Brooks had the misfortune to lose his ship she was drove on shore near Deal: the greatest part of her cargo is saved, Perkins letters, I know are; but my

packet, I am afraid is lost, it contained the magazines & newspapers, 3 french Pamphlets relative to the Jesuits, the Tryal of the Rom: Cath: in Ireland: I regret most the loss of the Pamphlets; the tryal of the R: C: shall be sent by the fleet. The Pamphlets were canons & enteresting & if lost (for I am not certain that they are) you will be deprived of a great pleasure; but y^{r} pleasure shall be only postponed; I will procure others this goes by the same Cap^{t} enquire of him wether a brown paper packet, corderd, Sealed, directed to you, & given him in charge by M^{r} Perkins or his Clerks was saved with Perkin's letters; & if not, why it was not saved, being not so voluminous as Perkins box of letters. Brooks has got another ship & is to sail tomorrow morning. my Servant will deliver him this & has particular orders to enquire about the packet: I wou'd see the Cap^{t} myself but really have not time. I am to set at 10 o'clock, being the second time, for my picture. M^{r} Conley comes at 12: my Portrait without the frame will come to 25 guineas, an extravagant price but you desired it shoud be done by the best hand: & 25 guineas is a fixed price for a ¾ late last night I received your letter of the 24 Dece^{b}. I have not time to answer it now. Peace is to be proclaimed this day: I have at last been favoured with a visit from Dulany: He had concluded with M^{r} Hyde to buy his land for £500: Hyde approved the price; the deeds were to be drawn & executed: Dulany waited on him the next day with the rough draft: he then desired 14 days to consider of it: alledging that it was better to take time than repent, when too late, a hasty bargain, thus I am afraid will come to nothing; especially if what Dulany says be true that a bargain has never as yet been struck with M^{r} Hyde; that he mistrusts every man's integrity & his own understanding: tis difficult to come to any agreement with such Men. I wrote to Cousin Rachel Darnall by Cap^{t} Brooks: the letter was enclosed in yours & yours in the brown paper packet. I shoud send by the present oportunity a copy of that letter had I time, but I am really hard pressed: therefore beg leave to conclude being D^{r} Papa your most dutiful & affectionate Son

Cha: Carroll.

Dr Papa, 29 April, 1763. [91]

This in answer to yours of the 24 Decbr the last letter I have received from you. By compd Interest I understood what you understand & have exemplified: to such interest I am clear you have no legal claim; and tho' the charging compd Interest is not usury within the Statute and consequently not liable to the penalty, yet the borrower is not obliged to pay interest thus computed: to clear up & remove all yr objections I shall here transcribe a short case to be met with in Salkelds reports Page 449. the case indeed relates to mortgages, but I take the Law to be the same on bonds. A mortgage was made with proviso, that if the interest was behind six months, that then the interest shou'd be accounted principal & carry interest; this by my Lord Cowper was decreed to be a vain clause and of no use & he said that no precedent had ever carried the advance of interest so far: and that an agreemt made at the time of the mortgage, will not be sufficient to make future interest principal, but to make interest principal it is requisite that interest be first grown due, and then an agreement concerning it, may make it principal. . . . Here tis expressly holden that even when interest is become due, without an express agreement, it cannot be made principal, that an agreement made, before interest accrued, to make it principal is void; a fortiori without any such agreement neither future or accrued interest are to be deemed Principal: your reasons are of weight if the mere equity or conscientiousness of the charge be solely considered; they establish no legal claim whatever. If the interest be not punctually paid you have your remedy at law. you may take a new bond in which the interest become due may be made Principal; or you may sue for it at yr election. You say you are informed that compd interest is allowed on mortgages; I wish yr author had pointed in what cases and where these cases are to be met with: I shall consider more at my leisure of the case between you and yr Partnr in the Iron works but indeed I am afraid I shall be unable to form any opinion for want of the original letters that passed between you & them; particularly as I am not well

acquainted with the full extent of your claims. my application to the Law has been interrupted by learning surveying: I am almost sufficiently advanced in Geometry to comprehend the principles of surveying: the elements of every science are dry and difficult; they require time and application to be well understood: Geometry is much more entertaining than the Law; the mind is convinced, strengthened, & instructed by the strict reasoning of the former, puzled, perplexed, and dismayed by the uncertainty, and obscurity of the latter science, founded upon, and still subsisting by villany.

I have some thoughts of going to Holland this summer and perhaps from thence to Berlin: Mr Graves, a master in Chancery, talks of bearing me company: should he alter his mind, I shall confine myself to Holland. I have wrote to my Cousin at Liege for an account of Mr Darnell's conduct & manner of living at Ghent; I have also wrote to Boison; Mr Kenedy will deliver our letters to him: sometime ago Mr Kenedy wrote to Ireland concerning the pedigree of our family: he has since rec[d] an answer, of wh[h] the enclosed is a copy: as the person to whom he applied bears the character of an honest man, and from a long attendance in the Herald's office in Dublin well qualified to give us the best information, I have remitted him 5 guineas to defray the expence of examining the records & to pay the clerks their customary fees: to get our pedigree traced back to 1500 & properly authenticated, will come to near £40: for Mr Kenedy informs me, one pound is charged upon every descent: the sealing with the Lord lieutenant's seal costs 4 or 5 guineas: besides Mr Whitten is to be rewarded for his trouble: if this gentleman upon searching the records and other memorials can find proper materials for making out our pedigree, it will be worth while to bestow £30 or £40 upon it: thus and thus only your curiosity can be satisfied.

In Easter week I went down to my friends Mr Huddlestone; we went over to the races; my intention was to look out for some brood Mares; I saw none to my liking: I was asked £50 for a Mare & £100 for a Stallion: but neither appeared to be worth the money: there is the greatest danger of being cheated in such

purchases: If I buy any Mares I shall rely on the judg^{t} & integrity of some understanding gentleman: a honest sober & experienced groom is scarce to be met with: should such a one, contrary to my expectation, be found, he would no doubt expect large wages for going to Maryland: I shou'd be glad to know what wages it wou'd be proper to allow him: Pray inform me of this. My picture is finished & will go by Hanson. it costs 25 guineas, the frame 3 guineas & a half; the likeness is pretty well taken. I have bought no lottery tickets, the very first day they were delivered out they sold at the advanced & extravagant price of £13 some odd money: you will see in one of the Papers a sketch of this lottery & I believe you will not blame my conduct. I have sent by Hanson besides the Papers & magazines the following books vid. Millers Register: tryal of the R. C. in Ireland: 1st volume of Warners Irish History; 1st voln: of the same in French by Gahagan: Uloa's voya. to South America 2 vol^{s} in Oct^{o}.

In my last of the 22^{d} March I informed you that M^{r} . . . had taken 15 days to consider the sale of his land to the Baltimore Co. M^{r} Dulaney soon after went out of town, I have not seen him since: he returns with the fleet; you may learn from him what steps have been taken in that affair. Have you filed a bill in chancery against your Parteners as you intended? How does y^{r} law suit with Diggs go on? I wish that dispute cou'd be compromised: It must breed great ill will & occasion many severe reflections: Relations if possible, should avoid such unhappy differences: is y^{r} Law suit with Howard come to any conclusion? If you can not meet with justice in Maryland you will, I suppose appeal to the King in council: y^{r} claims upon Howard must amount to more than £500, the sum to w^{h}, I understand, appeals are limited. I desire to be kindly remembered to John Darnall & sons & to M^{r} Croxal.

I am D^{r} Papa &c. Cha: Carroll.

Copy of M^{r} Whitten's letter to M^{r} Kenedy.

I have no doubt but it may be practible to make out M^{r} Carroll's pedigree, as I believe there is mention of them in several

offices; & also in the County where I was born viz the King's county, as they had very large property there, are still stiled by the ancient Inhabitants Princes of Ely o'Carroll: Yr friend to make the query more clear, should fill up the blanks by mentioning his father & mother Grandfather & Grandmother &c. so that by going back as far as he can, very possible he might join some of the different Branches on Record. There is another thing wanting, wh is some little credit in Dublin as you well know there is no information to be had in any office, without being at some little expence therefore when that is provided for, I shall be ready to give my trouble. Thus far Mr Whitten.
N: B: as to filling up the blanks that I thought quite unnecessary: besides I cou'd not go higher than my Grandfather as he was the 1st of our branch who settled in Maryland; I desired Mr Kenedy to write to Mr Whitten & inform him in what year my Grand father left Europe, & that the pedigree need not be brought lower down than my Grandfather. I coud not precisely determine in what year my Grandfather left England: by his Certificate I see he was entered of the Temple in 1685, by allowing 4 years for his stay in London I may suppose he went over to Maryland in 1689: there is another difficulty: In the certificate he is stiled second son of Daniel Carroll of Ahagarton: in the coat of arms he styles himself second son of Daniel Carroll of Litterlorenagh I have sent one of the prints to Mr Whitten with an account of this difference wh he may perhaps clear up.

If you are determined to have the Pedigree made out & willing to have yourself & me inserted; please to let me know as soon as possible; also inform me when my Grandfather was married & to whom: when you & I were born.

London, May 14th, 1763. [92]

Dear Papa,

I can now with pleasure Inform you that I am recovered from the Small Pox, so far at least as in my own my Physician & Apothecary's opinion, as to be out of all danger. Dr Reeves

the President of the College of Physicians recommended by Mr Etherington my Apothecary attended me, to there Care Judgment & assiduity, I owe under the Divine providence my recovery. I cannot but mention Mr Etherington with a sense of gratitude for his friendly care & diligent attendance, the Tender & Friendly assistance receiv'd from Mr Bird's family can not be too sufficiently express't, who have given me an Invitation to there Country house as soon as my Physician & Apothy thinks it proper this Sickness hath prevented sending the Journall I Intended, but on my recovery it shall be forwarded without fail. my kind esteem & respect attends Hy Carroll to whom I desire to be sincerely recommended, likewise to Mr Croxall; & John Darnell & Sons I am Dear Papa with tenders of most Sincere affection Your Dutifull Son

Charles Carroll.

P. S. Mr Dulaney called upon me a few Days before & In my Illness.

May 15, 1763. [93]

Dr Papa,

Captain Kelty has been so assiduous in calling to see me during my sickness & so earnest of having a letter from me that I cou'd not refuse him his request. He will deliver you another letter wrote by a different hand but signed by me: in that you was made acquainted that I was out of all danger. I am mending apace; find myself in good spirits & very hearty considering all things. I fancy I shall enjoy a better state of health than ever: God send you may. the 18 I take Physick for the 1st time. I shall take 4 or 5 Doses. I shall not be much pitted with the small pox, tho' I have had them very plentifully. I shall be obliged to cut off my hair & wear a wig; a wig will not be so becoming, but much more convenient. I must recommend Capt Kelty to you he deserves yr notice. I wrote this in bed & must be short. I am very well: Adieu Dr Papa. I am yr most dutiful & Loving Son

Cha: Carroll.

14 June, 1763. [95]

Dr Papa,

I am quite impatient to hear from you; your last was dated the 24 Decr. I returned yesterday from Pyegate where I was friendly entertained by Mrs Bird, Mr Bird sister at her country house: I have found great benefit from the country air & have quite recovered my strength & am now in much better spirits & health than I have been for this twelve month past. Mr Bird & his sister kindly endeavoured to prevail upon me to continue a week longer, but I have already lost too much time by my sickness, I want to be master of surveying; my time is but short I shall set out with Mr Graves for Dunkirk the 20 of July or thereabouts: we have changed our intended Journey to Berlin for the following reasons; the Journey to Berlin wou'd require more time than either of us can well spare: Germany at all times a bad country to travel in must certainly at present be worse than ever when over & above the bad accommodations the roads are infested with robbers and Banditti. From Dunkirk we shall proceed to Brussels and Antwerp from thence thro' Holland we shall take Liege in our way: we have thoughts of going to Paris where I shall furnish myself with the waiscoats & silk suits you mentioned in one of yr Letters I have by me a very handsom suit of cut velvet for the winter as good as new wh I brought with me from Paris. A gentleman of my acquaintance has lent me 3 Pamphlets all in favor of the Jesuits one of wh is entitled memoires presenteé au Roy par Monsieur d'Equilles President der Parliment d'Aix contre les arrêts et arrêtés de sa compagnie dans l'affaire des Jesuites. This memorial is couched in the strongest terms; it points out the ambitious views of the Parliamts their disregard & contempt of the Royal authority, the injustice, violence, & precipitancy in their proceedins against and condemnation of the Jesuits. In the Parliat of Aix there was only a majority of two votes, 29 against 27: the 29 to make use of Monsieur d'Equilles own words osesent en oter de leur places les 27 qui avoient declaré ne pouvoir & ne vouloir juger une affaire de cette importance,

sans aucune soite d'instructions, sans aucun compte rendu par des commissaires, et sans aucun examen des constitutions. I see by the newspapers the Majority has since proceeded to more violent measures against the dissenting members; they have banished the President d'Equilles for life, fined him 3000 livres, l'abbé de Montvallon his near relation is also banished & fined & several other members. You will be astonished to hear by what an inconsiderable majority throughout all the Parliaments the ruin of the Jesuits has been effected. You may depend upon what follows, tis extracted from a Pamphlet stiled mes doubtes sur la mor^{t} des Jesuites a Pamphlet w^{h} the Parliat^{s} have burnt, but not answered.

In the Parlia^{t} of Roüen there were 20 against the Jesuites 15 for them: in that of Rennes 31 against 28, of Toulouse 41 against 39, of Aix 29 against 27 of Bourdeaux 23 against 18, of Perpignan 5 against 4; thus a majority of 18 votes only, in open defiance of the Kings edict, has subverted an order confirmed by several Popes, approved of by the council of Trent & patronised by all the present Bishops of France, one only excepted, Fitz james Bishop of Soissons I rec^{d} the inclosed letter the other day from M^{r} Whitten at Dublin: perhaps you can furnish him with some new lights. He imagines our Branch is descended from Charles the last mentioned person in the extract of the Carrolls of Ely: is his opinion well grounded? if you have reason to be of a different opinion let me know it as soon as possible, & wether you are willing to get the Pedigree made out at the expence mentioned in my last.

M^{r} Wilkes continues to be the subject of discourse in most conversations: what will be the event is uncertain; he is countenanced by men of the greatest influence & popularity.

The name of Liberty as well as of Religion has often covered the worst designs. If the welfare of England & the liberty of the subject were the true motives of M^{r} Wilke's conduct I shou'd wish him well: but who is so blind as not to discover the secret designs of a disappointed party, grasping at power & willing to obtain it, at the expence of the peace & happiness of their

fellow subjects. But perhaps from a conscientiousness of their superiour abilities they are only desirous of serving their country & not themselves; such patriotic statesmen shou'd be careful how they overrate their capacity for government & remember that unanimity is the greatest blessing a free People can enjoy. You have no doubt your Wilkes, Pitts, & Temples: tis impossible for all men to be in place, & those who are out will grumble & strive to thrust themselves in. Among all the disadvantages a Rom: Catho: labours under there is still this advantage; he may be honourable, honest, independent. Where is the Place man, I do not say who is himself endowed with these virtues, but who does not hate them in others. If then posts of dignity & profit are almost incompatible with virtue they are not desirable & their Possessors rather slaves more worthy of hatred than envy Socrates the wisest & most virtuous of the Heathens declined all offices of state from a persuasion that a man cou'd not long be great & virtuous. But these thoughts wou'd lead me too far they have already made me exceed the bounds of a letter, w^{h} I cannot end better than with the sincerest assurances of my being D^{r} Papa

Y^{r} most dutiful & Loving Son

Cha: Carroll.

P. S. Pray give my kind compli^{ts} to Rich: Croxall, John Darnall & Sons to Con: Rach: Darnall & to Cap^{t} Carroll.

Sir, [94]

I am commissioned by M^{r} Kennedy to make Search after the Family of the Carrolls in the Kings County, now I find many branches on record, as you'l see by the inclos'd Draft. and tho' the branches entred do not come down to the psent time, its more than probable you may be descended from the last mentioned Cha^{s} in the plan, who is suppos'd to live about the year ano 1657. as it was a Family name, we will only supose, that Cha^{s} Carroll of the Temple in 1685 was Bro: of Kean son of Dan^{l} of Aghagurty son of Cha^{s} in the Draft, descended from a good Stock. then the difficulty will be to find wives; for which

purpose, I have many queries making, in Town & Country. I am enform'd the two gent. your 2d or 3d Cousins mentioned in Mr Kennedys Letter, are both living in the County Tipparary, & has been wrote to, for what information they can collect. I have been to enquire in the College of Dublin, but have found nothing of the Family there as yet.

I find in the Records of the late Trustees, that Owen Carroll of Kilmane K: County, who lost his estate in the Revolution in 1688 was married to Ellinor Dan: of Terence Cochlan of Kincon Kings County, & left a son Barnaby Carroll. I also find another Branch on the same Records anno 1700, which was Anthony Carroll of Ennell in sd County; who was married to Jane Dan: of Benjn Frend of Balleritry in sd County. I mention these Sevl Branches to you, in order to strike some light. I expect in a few days, some further acct of your Branch, which I shall submit to your Consideration. Now if it shou'd be the Case, that the Branch in question, shou'd descend from this Stock, I think it will be sufficient to trace it back to Rogr No. 4, the last King of Ely, who lived about the 14th Century, and will contain about 15, or 16 Descents to the present time all which I submit to your further direction. Who am Sir

Your most obedt

Fleet street Dublin
28th May 1763

Hum: Servt
Edwd Whitten.

An Extract of the Branch of the Carrolls which were stil'd Kings & Princes of Ely, in the K: County.*

The Stock

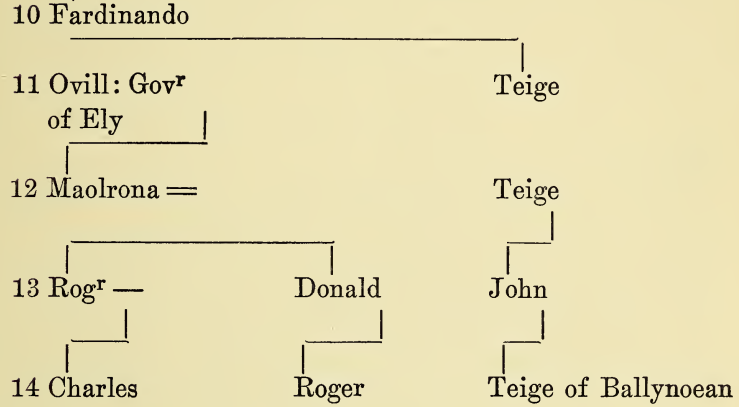
No 1 Fionn K: of Ely
2 Teige Do
3 Maolruna Do
4 Rogr Do
5 Teige Carroll =

I find by the Records of the late Trustees for Sale of Irish Forfeitures ano: 1688, That Kean Carroll of Aghagurty, on the Bar. of Bally britt, & Kings County Claim'd sd Lands with others that was mort-

* Cf. Chart in vol. 1, Rowland, *Life and Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.*

6 Teige
7 Mulrona =
8 John =
9 Maolruna
Ano 1532

gag'd to one Fitzgerald a forfeiting pson. It's possible that Char^{s} Carrol of the Temple anno 1685, was 2^{d} brother of the above Kean.



N. B: these many branches descended from the above Stock viz. Moydrom, Boukbrack, Culoge, Clonnough, Binac, Poblenagh, &c.

June 22, 1763. [96]

D^{r} Charley,

This is in answer to y^{rs} of the 19th of last Febru: I am Convinced you entertain an Opinion by far too disadvantageous of women: what not one Chearfull sensible virtuous Good natured woman, in 10,000;; Pray How many Chearfull sensible virtuous good natured men do you Reckon in a like number. To do the Sex Justice I believe they would out number us in good Qualities. A woman sensible of y^{r} Merit & fortune, I Believe would have no objection, or Dificulty of accompanying you to America, I should be sorry you should ever to appear to like a Woman, so silly as to make such an objection. Domestick Happyness is the Great Comfort in a marryed State, & th^{t} may be enjoyed as fully in Maryland as in London. I Plainly see you do not at Present think of Matrimony, (*I have never been in*

Love & hope I never shall be) I shall not therefore press it upon you, I never will Press it upon you. But many men talk as you do untill they are far Advanced in years some untill they are Past their Grand Climacterick & then become fond Doting Husbands. Wishing whatever you do may Conduce to y^{r} Temporall & Eternall Happyness I am D^{r} Charley

Y^{r} Mo: Aff^{t} Father
Cha: Carroll.

July 2^{d} 1763. [97]

D^{r} Papa,

I wrote to you the 14 of last month by the New York packet: by the newspapers I see there is another packet to sail the 9th instant. I coud not let slip this oportunity of informing you that I continue in perfect health: my acquaintance think I am grown fatter tho' I dont perceive it myself. I have procured by means of M^{r} Panting several interesting pamphlets in vindication of his much injured Brethren. these shall be sent you by the first safe oportunity.

I shall soon set out on my Tour to Holland and the low countries. M^{r} Graves, who is to accompany me is at present somewhat indisposed: if his health permits our departure is fixed to the 17 instant. In all probability we shall make some stay at Paris we shall be absent about 3 months: our expences may amount to £150 each person. I hope you will not think the time too long, nor the expence too great: my health & studies require relaxation: nor ought this to be thought entirely lost time: the knowledge of men and of the manners of different countries polishes and improves the understanding. In the opinion of Horace, whose opinion is of great weight with me utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulysses, qui domitor Troja multorum providus urbes, et mores hominum inspexit. Can I follow a better example than what is set me by the wise Ulysses. I am not indeed endowed with his wisdom or experience therefore my travels will not be so improving as his were, but I hope they will be attended with fewer dangers and with less fatigue.

I have begun Trigonometry: and one more months close application I hope will make me master of surveying. I have taken great pains with Geometry, & my pains have been rewarded by the pleasure resulting from the strictness of Geometrical demonstrations from the thorough conviction of their truth: wou'd there were the same certainty, the same fixed principles in the Law! I am disgusted with its subtilities and perplexed by its intricacy particularly from want of knowing its practice: how much is to be lamented that the knavery of mankind shoud render this knowledge necessary! but it must be confessed that knavery has introduced all those subtilities, those mean arts, which disgrace the science, obstruct justice, and disgust a liberal mind. Sir Thomas Webb died a few days ago many will feel his loss. I wish Mr Ireland may not. Sir John Webb bares an odd character. If credit can be given to report (for I am no ways acquainted with him) liberality is not to be found in the list of his virtues. God is the Judge of these, time will make us Judges of that. Pray present my kind compliments to Mr Darnall & Sons, to Mr Croxall & my Cousin Rach: Darnall & to Capt Carroll. I am Dr Papa

Yr dutiful & Loving Son

Cha: Carroll.

P. S. July 6th. The following is an extract from Mr Whitten's Letter to Mr Kenedy, in my search in the College of Dublin I have found out three good families the Carrolls married into, viz. Roger, Prince of Ely, whose son Teige, deceased in the year 1407, was married to Jane daughter of the second Earl of Ormond, whose son married a daughter of O'Dempsy, who had a son John, who had a son Donagh, who married a daughter of the 8th Earl of Kildare. I am informed that Daniel Carroll of Ahagarty married a daughter of O'Dun, & tis very possible that Kean was his eldest son, who claimed that denomination before the Trustees for Irish forfeitures upon the Revolution in 1688, & Charles his second Son, as mentioned in the

Print vide the Print I sent you with Whittens Letter inclosed in my last.

Rotterdam 8 Augst 1763. [98]

D^{r} Papa,

I received yesterday yours of 31 May; it gives me the greatest satisfaction to hear you enjoy a good state of health. I sincerely wish a long continuance of it & beg you will neglect no means that may insure so great a blessing. Tis a long while since M^{r} Perkins sold the pig iron. I do not remember what price Iron bore at that time, but I remember Perkins was then complaining of its little worth: he wou'd have parted with it long before upon better terms (as he said) had he not been tied up to a certain price: if at that very time more money was given for iron not better than yours, Perkins is innexcusable for selling yours at an under value: Tis a hard matter to form a right Judgment of man's circumstances from appearances. I never heard Perkins credit suspected, and as to his manner of living it bears all the marks of economy: he is of a timorous & distrustful temper & this disposition hurts his business w^{h} wou'd otherwise be more extensive, but the little business he has I believe is good & I have not the least room to suspect his integrity. I am very glad to hear my Cousin Nancy Cooke is well recovered of the small pox, & I hope her beauty is not impaired by a distemper so fatal to the charms of the fair sex. You will perhaps be surprised to see my letter dated from Rotterdam: I left London the 17 July; arrived the 19 at Calais & the next day went to Dunkirk. The French are demolishing the works that were made during the war in that town; the Cunette is half filled up, the Bason is yet untouched but is to share the same fate: this is a most noble & expensive work: ships of 50 guns may ride here in safety; the whole is lined & paved with free stone, at Dunkirk & Calais I saw several of the flat bottom boats; never more clumsy & unwieldy machines were invented; they can not keep the seat in a high wind, & seem intended merely for the canals of Holland & Flanders: from Dunkirk I

proceeded to Bruges where I found my old Preceptors removed from S^{t} Omers. They are at present settled in the vieux government an old and roomy building but never intended for a College & therefore notwithstanding all their contrivances their situation is inconvenient: they are waiting to see what turn affairs are likely to take: shoud the King of France live much longer they may give up all thoughts of returning unto that kingdom: the Parliaments are aiming to subvert the present goverm^{t} and to limit the Kings power: such a design however difficult may be executed: the chief opposition is to be apprehended from the army the never failing support of despotism: to obviate this difficulty the Parlia^{ts} have substituted to the Jesuites men of republican principles who will not fail to inspire the youth with the Love of liberty. thus in 20 years time loyalty will be no more the characteristick of the french nation: the nobility will be Patriots instead of Courtiers from slaves to Kings transformed the friends of Liberty. Tho' I passed thro' Ghent I did not call upon M^{r} Darnall; my cousin Jacky Carroll whom I met at Antwerp informs me that M^{r} Darnall is assured of no more than £st30 ℔ annum & that upon so precarious a bottom, as renders him very uneasy under his present circumstances. I keep a Journal of my Journey, w^{h} when finished I shall send to you by the first oportunity. I arrived here the 7 instant. I sett off to morrow for the Hague. I intend going to Amsterdam, Nimeguen, Clives, Dusseldorp; Liege, Aix la Chapelle, spa: I shall enter France by Champagne & center at Paris: after some stay in that metropolis I shall return to Calais by Lille & S^{t} Omers: I am in perfect health & upon the best terms with my fellow traveller You may expect to hear from me again when I get to Paris. I desire my kind compliments to all my friends, but have not time to name them particularly. The enclosed is from Boisson. I am D^{r} Papa

Y^{r} dutiful & affectionate Son

Cha: Carroll.

Paris 11 Octob^{r} 1761* [99]

D^{r} Papa,

In my last letter from Rotterdam I promised to write to you again from Paris. At that time I little thought of writing on the following subject. M^{r} Crookshanks has lately introduced me to a young lady of 17 of an agreeable person & good tempered if I may rely on M^{r} Crookshanks who I am confident wou'd not deceive me in a matter of this importance. She is the only daughter & sole heiress of a West India gentleman of great fortune his name is Baker: Mr. Crookshanks is not acquainted with his circumstances but judges he must be a man of great wealth by the unlimited credit he allows his daughter. She is now in the Convent of the Ursilin nuns in this city: if upon better enquiry the Father really turns out to be a man of great fortune there is one point gained: I only, am to except to her person & temper: you can have no objection to her education: I therefore flatter myself if I can obtain the Fathers & the lady's consent you will not refuse me yours.

Immediately upon my return to London I shall wait upon M^{r} Baker; disclose to him my affection for his daughter & desire leave to visit her in the Convent: if he grants me leave I shall immediately set out for Paris pay my addresses to the young lady & strive to make a conquest of her heart: her youth & inexperience will I hope smooth the path of victory: the first addresses of a young lover may make some impression on a heart unpractised in the wiles & artifices of worldly women: her genuine candour & simplicity will unfold her true character, all her virtues, & her imperfections. It will require time to sound the lady's inclinations, to know her well, & to settle matters with the father: precipitation where one's whole happiness depends wou'd be madness: If I meet with success in this enterprise it will be absolutely impossible for me to return to Maryland this next Spring: I am affraid that my voyage must be put off to the Spring following: nothing I assure you

* This letter is endorsed in the handwriting of the elder Carroll with the correct date, 11 October 1763. The following letter, dated Oct. 3, 1763, was enclosed in the same wrapper and is in part a duplicate of the former.

can be more contrary to my own inclinations; but in all we do there is a mixture of pain & pleasure.

You have given me leave to settle on my wife if I marry in Europe at the rate of 6 ℔ C^{t}: suposing that my wife's fortune amounts to 30000 then the interest will be 1800 ℔ annum: Shou'd I die young this woud be a heavy incumbrance on the estate is it able to support so great a burthen? in case of my death my widow may marry again & by so considerable a jointure carry off the greater part of the estate to another family; these difficulties are perplexing but I shall leave them to be adjusted between M^{r} Baker & one or two gentlemen in whose honour & capacity I shall confide the drawing up the marriage settlement. M^{r} Baker may have some objections to my living in America; but if he is a man of sense I think he must approve of my full & settled determination of residing in a country where I have so large a property Miss Baker no doubt will have stronger objections than her Father to my settling in Maryland: but when once the knot is tied & her affection fixed my interest will prevail over her inclinations to remain in Europe where she has no deep connections nor particular acquaintances: all I have said must be understood conditionally; if upon our being better acquainted I approve of the young lady & she approves of me; for to insure our happiness our love must be mutual.

The enclosed paper contains the different prices of Mon^{rs} Nisett's wines. I can answer for the Chambertin's being excellen^{t} I was nearly tempted to give M^{r} Nisett a commission to send you a pipe: Let me advise you, if you buy french wines always buy the best.

I have seen our worthy & estimable friend L'Abbe de l'Isle-dieu: time has made no alteration in his affection & esteem for you: he is the only frenchman I ever knew susceptible of friendship.

I shall leave Paris in about 2 or three days time. M^{r} Crookshanks has promised to procure me the several arrêts of Parliment relating to the late edicts & to the Jesuits they will

give you much more insight into the affairs of this kingdom & its present critical situation than I can: it wou'd take me up infinite time & labour to enter into a long narrative of the present transactions & to make you thoroughly acquainted with them.

Pray give my sincere respects to all my friends. I am Dr P: Your

Most affectionate Son

C: Carroll.

Since my departure from London
I have drawn for 180 St: out of this
I have provided myself with a pretty good stock of linen & 4 suits of clothes two of which are silk.

Paris 3 October 1763.

Dr Papa,

In my last from Rotterdam I promised to write to you again from Paris, you see I am as good as my word. At that time I little thought I shou'd have occasion to write on the following subject. My friend & yours Mr Crookshanks has lately introduced me to a young lady of 17 of an agreeable person and good natured: as to her temper & amiable qualities I can at present only depend upon Mr Crookshanks report who I am confident woud not willingly deceive me in a matter of such importance. The young lady is the only daughter & sole heiress of a West India gentleman of great fortune: his name is Baker: She is now at the Ursilin nuns: her fortune, her person, her education are unexceptionable: provided I can obtain the Father's & the daughters consent I flatter myself you can have no objection to the match. I expect to be in London about the 5 of Novr. Upon my arrival I shall immediately wait upon Mr Baker and disclose to him my affection for his daughter and beg his leave to visit her in the Convent: if leave be granted I shall immediately return to Paris and pay my addresses to the young Lady: her inexperience will favour my design: unpractised in the wiles & artifices of worldly women her genuine candour & simplicity will lay open her real character, her good qualities and her defects.

You have permitted me to settle on my wife if I marry in Europe at the rate of 6 ℔ C^{t} shou'd the Lady's fortune amount to £ St 30000 then in this case upon my death she wou'd be entitled to a yearly jointure of 1800 pounds: will our estate be equal to so heavy an incumbrance? If I die young, which is not improbable as I am of a weak constitution, my widow may marry a second Husband & carry the greatest part of the estate into another family: this difficulty is perplexing; I wish I were assisted with your advice upon this point: I shall consult the best in London. Shou'd M^{r} Baker approve of me for his Son in Law I shall then trust the drawing up the marriage settlement to one or two gentlemen upon whose honor I can rely, & whose experience & knowledge will enable them to treat with the Father most to my advantage. It will not become me to appear personally in the transacting of this affair: it wou'd be difficult to avoid the imputation of selfishness the most even in an interested lover to be concealed: but this is far from being my case: if upon further acquaintance with the young lady I shou'd change my mind & think the match not suitable her fortune however great shall not tempt me to sacrifice mine or her happiness to ambition or avarice. I have seen our worthy & estimable friend de l'Isledieu the good old man coud not conceal his joy at our meeting; he immediately & most affectionately enquired after you; your name was never pronounced but with the warmest expressions of gratitude affection & esteem: he has promised me to write you a long letter before my departure from Paris which I shall forward by the first oportunity after my arrival in London. I have desired M^{r} Crookshanks to get me the several arrêt^{s} & remonstrances of the Parliaments to the late Edicts as likewise the arrêts relating to the Jesuits. It wou'd take me up too much time & labour to give you a circumstantial & judicious account of the present critical situation of affairs in this kingdom. Perhaps it wou'd not be safe to dwel upon them with that liberty & freedom that satisfies & becomes an englishman.

The Pretender certainly resides at Bouillon the seat of the Dukes of that name; I was within 20 french leagues of the

Place. account given me by some french officers of his Character was so little favourable that it quite damped the curiosity I had to see a personage who has made so much noise in the world: now indeed as much forgotten as once celebrated & famous.

His mind is unable to bear the weight of his misfortunes he endeavours to drown their remembrance in wine & is now so utterly abandoned to that vice qu'il est (to make use of the french officers expression) entierement abuetis. I shall leave Paris in about 12 days time & return to Calais thro' Normandy a province I have never seen. Since my departure from London I have drawn the following bills two on Perkins one of £30 the other of £100 and a third on M^{r} Bird for 50. in all 180 pounds: out of this I have provided myself with a good stock of Linnen & 5 suits of cloaths of w^{h} two are silk. If I am successful in the main point neither time or money are lost. That you may see me happily married, enjoy your health & be happy is the sincere & ardent wish of

D^{r} Papa Y^{r} affectionate Son

Cha: Carroll.

(*To be Continued*)

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Concluded.)

5th of the week & 31st of the month. This morning Calls & pays my bill $3.00, thence 13 Miles to the River Little Kenhawa & paid a Man to Ride Cumberland through $0.25 & ferry myself & baggage over in a Canoe, thence 11 Miles to David Sleeths & Stoped for the night; David Sleeth now informs me that he owns no Land, neither does he ever expect to Own any; that there is now in Harrison County Court a Judgment Standing against him of $800.00 for being Security for his brother John Sleeth & that his Brother John for divers bails entered

for him Caused him to fail & that he never expects to be able to pay those Judgments & Debts that he is bound for, he pleads poverty in a wonderful manner he is Just setled in the Woods with a Wife & Children Looks poor indeed & I believe he tells me the truth; yet he promises that he will Call on Colonel Pindal & try to make some Arrangements respecting the business & when able pay something.

6th of the week & 1st of the Month. This morning takes breakfast & pays my bill $1.25
thence 20 Miles to Hazletown, fed & refreshed . . $0.50
thence 20 Miles to General John Wolfs my former Boarding house.

7th of the Week & 2nd of the Month. This morning repairs to Major Thomas Haymond's office, spends the day with him in Making a Map & Certificate of Survey in search of the 40,000 Acres; which is in my possession; Also procured from him a Map of Richard Smyths 20 Survey of 5000 Acres Each; which the Survey of 70,000 Acres Surveyed for James Arnold & George Arnold is Anexed to it; & also the Map of the 40,000 Acres is annexed to the 70,000 which Shews a Connextion of the whole transaction as well as the fraud Commited by James Arnold, as no survey was ever made on this land except that of Richard Smyths & we think but on a small part of that.

Also procured from him a Map of 3 of Laidleys Surveys on which Lays the 960 Acres, & also the 472 Acres Lays on the whole, 3 of those Surveys or on part of the 3 Surveys, which Colonel Pindal says the Pattent of the whole 3 surveys must be repealed in order to have a Clear title for the 472 Acres; pays Major Haymond for his Services in Search of the 40,000 &c. &c. as pr his Bill & receipt for the same &c. &c. &c., $29.87½ thence to my Boarding house.

1st of the Week & 3rd of the Month. This morning pays my bill $1.25, thence to Clarksburgh & received a Letter from John Trimble Merchant of Baltimore with $37.00 of Parkersburgh & Saline Bank Notes, which he allows me to make Use of & advises me to sell the whole of Clement Brooks property

for cash, or at a Cash Sale, pays the postage on this Letter, $0.56¼.

Repairs to my office makes an Essay of a hand-Bill Exposing the 40,000, the 472 & the half of the 598 Acres to publick Sale on the 9th Instant, Terms of Sale Cash. Carrys my Essay to the Printers.

2nd of the Week & 4th of the Month. This being the Election Day for Electors to Elect the Ensuing President and Vice president, afforded me a good Opportunity of sending my hand bills through the County, it also gave the People that Came to Election an opportunity of seeing them that was set up in Clarksburgh; as I repair'd to the printers after I took breakfast, he was then Strikeing of them, he turned out with me & assisted in setting them up & sending them through the County, as he was acquainted with the people.

3rd of the week & 5th of the Month. This day James Arnold Came into my office, which afforded an opportunity for me to let him know that we were not able to find the Beech the beginning of the 40,000 Acres, he inquired the reason, I told the reason was that the beech never was marked, neither was he ever where the beech ought to have been this plane talk he seemed to take offence at, was about to leave my room in sort of Mifft, although full 6 feet in length I put myself between him & the Door took him by the arm rallyed him back to the table beged him to have a little farther Conversation with me took up my Pencil & marked thus $3.00, $5.00, $8.00 & $10.00 pr day take thy choice of any of those sums pr day, & go with me in search of the 40,000 Acres & I will pay all Expences & the sum pr Day that thee shall make Choice of, provided thee finds me the Beech tree regularly marked as a begining of the 40,000 Acres & then shew me the first line regularly marked & if thee Cannot find sd Beech thee shall pay all Expences & pay me the sum pr Day that thee makes Choice of this offer he refused & seemed to get almost out of temper, attempts to leave me again, I gets between him & the door & Ralleys him the second time to my table, lets him know that I was disposed to settle the matter Easy with him if he would be patient, Lays down the several

Maps in my possession before him shews him that none of the Steer Creeks was near the 40,000 Acres, & informed him as he was well used & understood the business of selling land that never had been surveyed that I would let him have the 40,000 Acres on very moderate terms, Convey the same to him & give him 3 or 4 years to make payment & in that time he could sell it, this he also refused & would leave me. I not being able to rally him the third time he Cleared out & said I used him very impolite. I let him know that if he would take up with none of my offers that I would Certainly institute a suit against him for Damages & return of a false Survey, he went off muttering as far as I Could see & here him.

4th of the Week & 6th of the Month. Takes a Solid opportunity with Colonel Pindall in his office spends several Hours with him, he says the Patents for the Surveys that the 472 Acres lays on must be repealed.

I read him that part of John Trimbles Letter, & gave him an Extract of the same that wishes me to settle a Correspondence between the Colonel & John Trimble so that John Trimble may address him hereafter & that he wishes the Colonel's opinion in writing on the probability of recovering damages &c. from James Arnold & Also of David Sleeth: The Colonel says that when John Trimble has occasion to write to him that he will attend to his Business & answer him Promptly, and also that he will give me his opinion in writing on the Case of Arnold, & as for David Sleeth if he can flatter him out of anything he will, for his present Situation will not bear a Suit.

5th of the Week & 7th of the Month. My saddle still remains to hurt Cumberlands back, Carrys Cumberland to the Sadlers with my Saddle, gets the Sadler to Examine both Back & Saddle, takes the pad out & going to Stuff some hair in. I told him that I was fooled already by the Sadlers & was determined to see all the Hair that was inside of the old pad before he put any new in, he then set on & pulled all the old stufing out which Consisted of some hair, some fur, some Racoon Skins, some Muskrat skins, some Rabit skins, some Opossom skins, all Cut up fine & put in, but now Mated into hard sharp lumps,

(thus we learn the art of Sadlers as well as of Surveyors) next I leave him the old Stuffing & he stuffed my saddle pad Compleatly all together with Deers hair in my presence paid $0.62½ finding Cumberlands shoes Claping goes to the Black smith shop & gets them fastened on . . . 0.12½ thence to the Post Office & receives a letter from Elias Ellicott informing me that he has made arrangements with John Trimble on account of Cumberland & Cate & that he wishes me to proceed to the County of Randolph & Monongalia in quest of the 5 tracts of Lands belonging to the House of D: Stewards & Sons.

7th of the Week & 9th of the Month. This Morning after Breakfast speaks to Major Daniel Morriss my Land Lord to buy in the Lands if they should sell very Low, or however to bid at my direction. 12 o'Clock Comes; Britton, rings the Court house Bell & after a Little Sets up the 40,000 Acres, not a bid for it, at last I told him to start it at $5, as subject to all Prior & Junior titles on said Land & also Subject to all the taxes due on it & not paid to the State of Virginia as well as the taxes due to the United States, which appeared to be $3396.93 Taxes due to Virginia & the United States, at length Daniel Morriss became the purchaser, the 40,000 Acres was Struck off to him at $65.00—next the 472 Acres was set up on the same terms & subjected as the 40,000 Acres, and this tract has $28.62 Cents of Taxes due on it to the State of Virginia. Major Daniel Morriss also became the purchaser of this tract Struck off to him at $80.00. Then the undivided half of the 598 Acres on Hughe's River was set up on the same Condition as the 2 before mentioned tracts was, & there is $9.20 tax due the State of Virginia for this tract. Major Morriss also purchased this which was struck off to him at $10.00. the above was a Cash Sale. Paid Britton for printing me 50 Hand-bills, advertising the said lands for sale. Thence to John Reynolds Esqr another of my boarding houses & puts up for the night.

2nd of the Week & 15th of the Month. This morning snows very fast, sets on & writes a Deed of Conveyance, Conveying

all the Lands Sold, as Stated to Major Daniel Morriss of Clarksburgh, & also brings my Journal up.

4th of the Week and 13th of the Month. This Day writes a Letter to good old Jacob Beeson of Union Town Fayette County & State of Pennsylvania Earnestly requesting him to keep Cate in as good order as Common good farm Horses Ought to be kept; until farther Orders & that he shall be paid for keeping of her paid the postage on this Letter . . . $0.12½ Thence to Clarks Burgh & puts up for the night.

5th of the Week and 14th of the Month. Presents, they before & mentioned Deeds of Conveyance to Colonel Pindall for his Approbation or Otherwise, he shews me where to make some alterations in each of them (which I attended to) & also puts the Laws of Virginia into my hands, and shewing me where to take the Virginia forms of Acknowledgment both for Man & Wife, I repairs to my office & puts the Deed in Compleat Order for Execution, thence repairs to the Colonels office with the Deeds which he approved of, & said they were in good Order for Execution; but advises me not to have them Executed until the 19th Instant; that on the 18th Instant their Court commenced & if I would wait untill Court & Attend with the Deed of Trust, from Clement Brook To John Trimble & William Lee merchant of Baltimore that he would use his best endeavours with the Court to have the Deed of Trust before mentioned recorded in Harrison County Court; for if that Deed of Trust did not Appear on this County's records before the other Deeds; that Clement Brooks Sale, or his Heirs Sale, on the Claim of any of his Creditors not yet Satisfyed, would take the Lands that I had Sold in Spite of all the Deeds that I Could make; & States that it is a pity I will not give up to Stay a few Days longer after Spending so much time & so much Money & after such fatigue & Pains that I had taken to have every thing in proper order. I Consents to Stay; & reminds him of his opinion in writing as to Arnold.

6th of the Week and 15th of the Month. Colonel Pindall produces me his opinion in writing, respecting James Arnold's false Survey.

James Arnold being the Deputy Surveyor upon whom the duties required by the Law (as to the Surveying the said 40,000 acres Location) devolved, and he having failed to see the same Survey bounded plainly by marked trees and to Close the lines (or leave no open lines) as directed, and having failed to deliver a fair and true plat and Certificate of such Survey, the Courses and descriptions of the Several boundaries &c. as required is Liable to any party injured for all damages he may Sustain by such failure.

The Common Law gives an Action Against James Arnold to repair the injury sustained in Consequence of his Malfeasance as a publick officer in making and returning a false plat and Certificate of Survey knowingly. . . .

Jas Pindall

14th Novr 1816.

7th of the Week and 16 of the Month. Repairs to the Clerks office for the County of Harrison, and Earnestly request him to make Arrangements by the 18th Instant at 12 o'Clock to let one of his younger men to be solely employed for my use in recording of Deeds &c. &c. until he was done with me as there was nothing keeping of me but waiting to get my Deeds &c. recorded he promises me it should be so: & Also requests him to have the 40,000 Acres Entered for taxation in the name of John Trimble & the 472 Acres in the same name.

2nd of the Week and 18th of the Month. This day waits on the Court & obtains an order for recording of the Deed of Trust from Clement Brooks to John Trimble & William Lee, Merchants of & in the City of Baltimore, And also an Order of Court for the recording of a Letter of Attorney from the said John Trimble to Uria Brown on which Power, said Brown sold the Lands as mentioned to have been sold, then Carried the said deed of Trust & said Letter of Attorney to the Clerks Office & them both recorded this day.

Executes the Deed of Conveyance to Major Daniel Morris for the 40,000 Acres, the 472 Acres & the one half of the 598 Acres that he purchased on the 9th Instant as stated on page 7.

3rd of the Week and 19th of the Month. This morning Major Daniel Morriss & Wife Barbara Executes a Deed of Conveyance to John Trimble Merchant of Baltimore, for the before mentioned 40,000; the 472 & the one half of the 598 Acres of Land (so often heretofore mentioned) to the said John Trimble his Heirs & Assigns forever.

Carries the Deed from John Trimble by Uria Brown Attorney in fact; To Major Daniel Morris &c.

And also Carries the Deed from Major Daniel Morris to John Trimble &c. &c.

I say Carries both those Deeds to the Office for recording of Deeds, & sets the young man at it; I now wait for the recording of those Deeds until I Can get them, to send on to Wood County in Order to be recorded there, at Parkersburgh the County town of Wood County.

Writes a Letter to Elias Ellicott informing him that I shall leave this place to Morrow or next Day, for Randolph County on pursuit of the 1900 & 509 Acres in that County; & also informs him that I have sold a Draught on him for $50.00 at Ten Days Sight; this draught bears Date the 20th Instant. Writes a Letter to John Trimble informing him the result of the Sales, & that I had Closed his business in Harrison County; & also informs him that I have sold a Draught on him to Major Moore for fifty Dollars payable Thirty Days after sight. $50.00.

I am now ready in the morning to enter into the service of Elias Ellicott; . . .

Clears out of Clarksburgh intending to Lodge with Isaac Tyson which is 12 Miles from Clarksburgh, night over takes me gets Lost in the Woods, Accidentally meets with Widow Coterels son in the Dark pays him to Pilot me to James Radcliffs $0.25

Gets my friend Radcliff to Pilot me to Isaac Tysons arrives there at 8 o'clock in a Dark night & in the Woods to Boot—no bones broke.

6th of the Week & 22nd of the Month. This morning my bill $0.00 thence 14 Miles to the Tyger Valy River, a powerfull

& Clear Stream of Water, ferrys over on Cumberland, Water to his rumpe gets my feet & Legs wet, Dont like the kind of ferryage, now in Randolph County Virginia.

Dined & fed $0.50

thence 10 Miles to Johnsons & put for the night, a good house in the woods & very kind $1.00

thence 13 Miles Crossing Lawrel Hill to Mark Grimes Dined & fed $0.50

thence 8 Miles into the Town of Beverly & Put up at Peter Bucky's since of the Spread Eagle a house well kept.

Randolph County, from the Tyger Valley river to the foot of Laurel Hill if Cleared Out, would be a handsome Hill Country & well watered, with Streams of gravelly Bottom & not Subject to going Dry as in Harrison & Wood Counties & State of Ohio the waters are Clear & of an Excellent quality, the Land generally is a thin white oak or Chestnut soil.

Laurel Hill is about 5 Miles over & a part of the great Alleghany forest which I have heretofore described; Beverly is the County Town of Randolph; a small Wooden Town, with a handsome 2 Story Brick Court house & a Prison of the same description; situated on the Banks of the Tyger Valley river; in Tyger Valley on a level plane directly out of the Bushes, Tyger Valley as well as Beverly is over looked on every side by the Alleghany Mountains the Valley is from 2 to 5 Miles in width the ground in general too flat, of a Cold sour wet nature, better for Swampt or wild grass than Timothy or grain & grand for Cranberrys & Crab Apples, yet there are many places of rich ground & a great deal of grain & Timothy hay made in this Valley.

2nd of the week and 25th of the month. This morning Clears out 3 miles to Robert S: Shanklin Esquires & County Surveyor of Randolph County, Virginia, makes an Effort to see where the return of survey of 1900 acres was made & at length discovers it was made in the names of & for David Stewart & David Plunket; by John Lynn Deputy Surveyor for Edward Jackson S: R: C:

Now engages Squire Shanklin to go with me in quest of the

1900 Acres; but Cannot make his arrangement to go with me before 6th day of the week & 29th of the month; thence to Beverly.

26th of the month & 3rd of the week. Makes Search after James Gilmore, Collector of the Direct tax on unseated Lands for the years 1815 & 1816 & finds 95 Cents due to the United States for direct tax on the 1900 Acres Charged in the name of David Plunket & Co: No paper can be received except Virginia Charter'd paper unless Pennsylvania & Maryland Chartered paper a 10 pr Cent Discount & Cannot be received any where but in the Clerks Office in Randolph County.

5th of the Week & 28th of the Month. This morning to the Clerk's office on Search again for the 509 Acres said to be in Randolph County Archibald Earl Clerk of the County refers me to John Hoy Esqr of Cumberland in Washington County Maryland, who he says is Legetee & Devisee of Francis & Wm Deakins, & Also has a general Draught of the Country where the Surveys Lay that I am in pursuit of.

Also makes Search to see where David Plunket Conveys his half of the 1900 Acres to David Stewart & Sons no such Conveyance on record here; the Clerk of Randolph States that probable the Conveyance from David Plunket to David Stewart If any might have been recorded in the General Court of Virginia held at Richmond or in the former district Court office formerly held at Morgan Town, Monongalia County; or in Hardy County.

This afternoon Calls my bill & pays the same $10.00, thence to Squire Shanklins & put up for the night.

6th of the Week & 29th of the Month. This morning Clears out in Co: with Squire Shanklin the Surveyor (on pursuit of the 1900 Acres) 24 Miles to William Walmsley Dined & fed $0.62½
thence 4 miles to Major Hiram Gough a Justice of the Peace living on the Banks of Cheat River & put up for the night.

7th of the Week & 30th of the Month. This morning pays my Bill $1.37½
& finds my self much Disappointed; as I had made a previous

arrangement with this Major & Squire Gough in the Town of Beverly to Pilot me to the 1900 Acres from his House, he now Cannot go, he must go to Beverly on a Court Martial will be back in 2 Days & then go; I let Surveyor Lord this would not do me, that we would enquire for the Mouth of the Black fork of Cheat River & endeavour to make up it, & we would get a Woods Man on our way thence 9 miles through the Horse Shoe Bottom Crossing Cheat River 5 times, which is about 150 yards wide & up to the root of Cumberland's tail a very rough bottom & a rapid running stream, the Water the Colour of Lie, to the mouth of the Black fork of Cheat River, which is 70 or 80 yards wide & a very rapid running Stream, about the Colour of tar water; thence up said River 3 Miles to John Rush's where we put up & was kindly treated, he being the highest setler up that River, we let him no our business, he sent for a Certain Fancileer who he recommended to us for a good Woodsman; said Fancileer said that Fairfaxes Stone was about 12 Miles from us and no house nearer than where we were; & that at this season of the year it was impossible for us to get there we Could not get a horse over the Mountain, & the River was too high & too Cold to go up it & declared that he Could not go; & if we would persist in it we might go to John Baker who was a better woodsman than he was: & that Squire Gough was no Woodsman.

1st of the Week and 1st of the 12th Month. Yesterday as I was Crossing of Cheat River & Crossing of the Black fork of Cheat River, I was under the impression that the water was not Colouerd, that it received its appearance of Colour from the Ground & bed of Stones it ran ore, although the whole Country as well as the Traveller believes it to be Coloured as it appears; Early this Morning gets a Clear white tumbler; invites Squire Shanklin to take a walk with me, we went out a few hundred yards to the Black fork of Cheat River, where, I took a tumbler of Water out of the said River, which when in the Glass was as Clear as Crystal, a pure well tasted water, we Carried a tumbler of sd Water to the house John Rush & his family could scarcely believe us, & declared the discovery was never known

before. Takes breakfast & pays my bill . . . $1.00
thence 7 Miles Crossing of Cheat River to John Bakers, the Woodsman he declared that the undertaking was too much for the present season, we inform'd him that King Hiram Gough would take Passons path, he observed that there had not been a horse on that path for 30 years, & that in taking the Path when in use went several Miles up the Horse Shoe run & that water was now too Deep & Cold to travel & that he believed it impossible to take a horse to fair Faxes Stone & that for his part he would not undertake what he could not perform, & that King Hiram was no woodsman: Baker inform'd us, that Fairfaxes Stone was one of the Boundaries of the State of Virginia & State of Maryland & that it Lay between, what was Called the Back-bone & the Alleghany Mountain:

I now Discovered that the Land Lay over the Back-bone & near the State of Maryland, I then told the Surveyor we would take the road to the Great Glades & Surround the 1900 Acres & come in on it from the Maryland or East side of it.

Pays for riding Cumberland through Cheet twice and taking me over in a Canoe; (I rode the other fords) . . $0.25
thence 8 Miles to Maneers Dined & fed . . . $0.62½
thence 8 Miles to Squire Bonnefields & put up for the night. William Wiles, Peter Boman, Henry White is now recommended to us for woodsman Living on & near the Great Glades.

2nd of the Week and 2nd of the Month. This morning pays my bill $1.00
thence 18 Miles to Gough's old Mills on Big Youghagany River, situated on the West side of the great Glades about 60 yards west of the Boundary Line between Virginia & Maryland; thence 2 Miles to William Wiles the Master Woodsman of this great Alleghany Forest & master Herdsman of the great Glades; who keeps an Excellent house, he being Out a Deer hunting Could do nothing 'till he Came home; Evening brings him home, I made my business known to him, he said that he Could take me to Fair faxes Stone which was 10 Miles Runing on the line between the two States; but we Could not reach the Stone in less than 15 Miles, & that if I took a Horse thence

& snow fell before our return I never should be able to get him back; I let him know that I wanted to let Cumberland rest & meant to hire a horse of him to pack our provisions; he declared that he would not let a horse he had go unless I would pay any Damage that should befall him I then proposed for Every Man to pack his provision. A Calculation was made & it was Discovered that each Man Could not pack his own provision & do their Services too, as it would take 6 Days if the weather was good; & Longer, if there sho[ld] be bad weather; & further positively ascerted if there fell a Deep Snow while we were out that some of us would stand a Chance to perish before we Came in; I told him if he would Pilot us I would make a pack horse of Cumberland & risque the Weather he agreed; we then made a Calculation of what men & provision was necessary; & agreed for 2 Chain Carriers, 1 Axman, 1 packer the surveyor, & myself in the rear of Course, in all 6 Men; George Rinehart a neighbor sells me 2 Cheeses to weigh 24lb. W[m] Wiles a ham of Bacon 20 lb: & a Ham of Veneson & 40lb. of Rye Bread & what Oats I Choose to take; all things fixed, pays Rinehart $4.00 for the Cheese, the Surveyor tomorrow morning goes with Rinehart for the Cheese, our Landlady in the morning to Boil the Ham of Bacon & make our bread. Our Pilot Wiles & myself in the morning to go out to Hunt Chain Carriers & Packer.

Several years past, Wiles informs me that Elijah Butler went out into the neighborhood of Fairfax Stone to make a resurvey, & when He wanted to return to the Camp their Pilot mist his way, & never could find their Camp ground, Butler finding themselves lost, went to work with his Compass which in 4 Days brought them into a great road 20 Miles from where any of them Expected; Butler so far exhausted that it was hard pulling to save him; Wiles was then hired to go & bring the horse in, he was left tied to a Hickory tree by the neck, he had barked it up & down, if he could have reached 2 feet farther there was the bag of Oats & from that time forward Wiles became the Pilot for Surveyor Butler. I suppose from this Circumstance Elijah Butler Valued the 1900 Acres at Ten Cents.

12th Mo: 3rd of the week & 3rd of the month. This morning the Mountains all Cover'd with Snow Compleatly & more a Coming, which Compleately puts an end to our Expedition to the 1900 Acres.

Rinehart returns me my money that I gave him for the 2 Cheese. The Landlady is prevented from going on with her boiling of ham &c.

Pays the Surveyor as pr his bill &c . . . $21.19¼

Too Stormy to turn Out. Peter Bowman & Nathan Ashby Two great Woodsman.

Wiles is of the Opinion that there is some good Land on the 1900 Acres, he says there is some very rich Land in that Country; but is of the opinion that would not sell for $100 as it lies so Compleatly out of any settlement, none nearer than 10 Miles on a straight line.

3 o'Clock in the afternoon the Storm abates somewhat; Calls my bill & pays the same $2.00

thence 13 Miles Crossing the great glades, which if in Ohio State would be a Prere to Wm Jonsons in the Pines, snowing very fast; puts up for the night, & very good Table, Cold bed & Cold Stable: Pays my bill $1.50

4th of the Week and 4th of the Month. Thence 13 Miles to Cheet River $0.25

Hired a Man to ferry me over thence 3 Miles to King Wood a Little wooden Town in the Alleghany Mountains, Stoped at Prices, fed & Dined a Low Tavern $0.50

thence 11 Miles to another Price & put up for the night, a midling Stable, & scanty Table; But Cold Lodging I tell ye; This morning pays my Bill $1.12½

5th of the Week and 5th of the Month. Very Icy & Slippery, Cumberlands hind shoes Broke & 1 Lost, the fore shoes all but off forced to get him shod all round & paid . . $1.00

thence 12 Miles to Morgantown in Mongalia County Virginia & puts up at W. N. Jarrett Esquire a good house thence 3 Miles to James Tibbs Esqrs & Staid for the night, where I was made very welcome indeed.

1st of the week and 8th of the month. This morning pays

my bill $5.81¼, thence Clears out 3 Miles to Granvill to Felix Scott the Principal Assessor of Monongalia to see what taxes was on those Lands for Direct tax. Puts up at Dunlaps an Excellent house indeed.

2nd of the week and 9th of the month. Thence to Felix Scotts as above named, he not being able to give me the Satisfaction I wished on those Direct taxes recommended me to John Sanders, Collectors books for further information, the remainder of the day rains till night.

3rd of the week & 10th of the month. This Day rains too fast to turn out. Pays my Bill this morning . . $5.00

4th of the week & 11th of the month. This morning after Breakfast Clears away, thence to John Sanders Collector of Monongalia County for the Direct tax for the years 1815 & 1816. Discovers that the 500 Acres is Valued at $125.00, the 363 Acres Valued at $100.00 the 152 Acres which stands in Lieu of the 122 Acres Valued at $75.00, the whole Valuation of said three tracts of Land Amounting to $300, at 28 Cents tax on each $100 Dollars Amounts to 84 Cents, & the Direct Tax for 1816 is precisely one half of the Tax for 1815 which will be 42 Cents the whole Direct tax for the years 1815 & 1816 amounting to $1.26 paid the same as pr bill & receipt $1.26

Lost in this payment for want of Change . . . 0.04

thence to Morgan Town puts up for the Night & pays my Bill for the night $1.00

And in the Morning Turns into the service of John Trimble. Been in the Service of Elias Ellicott 21 Days.

To 21 Days Keeping of Cate at $0.18¾ pr Day . $3.93¾

Writes a Letter to my family, Carried it to Union Town, Fayette County, Pennsylvania & Put it in the Post Office thence on the 12th of 12th Mo. 1816 in the 18th of the 12th Mo. spent the ½ of this day in quest of John Hay Esqr & in his Company who is a residenter in Cumberland, Alleghany County Maryland; Who informs that he has no Doubt but John Lyn made an Actual Survey on the 1900 Acres in Randolph County; & that he is of the Opinion the said 1900 Acres was sold for

Direct tax in the year 1802, the Truth of this Can be obtain'd at Richmond from the office where the Marshalls Deeds of the United States is recorded.

He is also of the Opinion that there was Actual Surveys made on the 500 Acres; the 363 Acres, the 122 Acres & the 509 Acres; all which he thinks may be found, & that some of these Lands are Valuable particularly the 122 Acre tract & that the original titles of all those tracts are Genuine in his opinion.

Sold a draft on thee Elias Ellicott for Thirty Dollars, payable 5 Days after Sight $30.00
to Roger Perry Esq^{r} Attorney at Law or order:
Put a Letter in the Post office at Cumberland Alleghany County Maryland informing said Ellicott of the sale of said Draft & other Matters relating to his Lands:
the Expence of my Detainure in Cumberland on the Above Account with my 2 Horses was Exclusive of what John Trimble is $1.50
Charged, & I have spent 21½ Days for Ellicott.

I have Omited entering in its proper place which should have been on page 16; this Book, that I sold a Draft on Elias Ellicott for $50.00 to Thomas P. Moore Merchant of Clarksburgh, payable Ten Days after Sight & under Date of Clarks-Burgh Va 11th Mo. 20th 1816.

This 27th of the first month 1817, Elias Ellicott settled with & paid me for the foregoing Business.

Uria Brown.

5th of the week and 12th of the month. This Morning went to the Post office; & received the two Deeds from John H. Neal Esq^{r} & Clerk of Wood County Enclosed to me for which I paid as marked on the back of the Enclosure for Postage, $0.75
Feeds Cumberland Takes Breakfast paid . . $0.62½
thence 10 Miles to Cheat River & feryed over . 0.25
Now in Fyatte County Pennsylvania, thence 5 Miles
fed & took a Cut 0.50
thence 15 Miles through a handsome hill Country, with Ex-

cellent farmers, good Houses & Barns the Land full of Stone Coal, to Union Town, The County Town of Fyatte in the State of Pennsylvania and put up at Thomas Brownfield a good House & Sign of the Swan; This Day rains all Day & I rode all Day, this night wet & tired Enough I tell ye.

6th of the Week and 13th of the Month. This morning repairs to my Worthy friends Jacob Beeson's enquires after Cates Health, he Informs me that in about 2 or 3 weeks after I left her that her hind Legs took to Swelling & she had another spell of the Stranguary or Gravel nearly as bad as the former, he got her Bled very freely which relieved her. She in a few days got to thriving and Continued on to until she got fat & when the pasture had failed he took to giving her grain & kept her up; he orders her brought into the yard for me to see; & if it is Cate I do not recollect her features well Enough to be Certain it is her; at all events Jacob Beeson says that it is the sick Mare that I left heer last sumer; she being here 5 months & 22 Days his bill for keeping of her & taking Care of her is $—— for which I paid him $14.00

She being now very fat in much better Order than when I brought her from Baltimore.

I now askes him Jacob Beeson if he would purchase William Thompson Hay's note of $75 the Ballance due for the Lot I sold him in Waynes Burgh Green County Pennsylvania. He seemed to think he would if I would wait till the Morning, as he had to ride a piece abroad. I Conclude so to do.

1st of the week & 15th of the month. Pays my Bill at Brownfield's $3.00
Bought a Bridle for Cate $1.50
thence 14 miles Over Laurel Hill to Ink'ps fed & Dined $1.50
thence 10 miles to what the people here Call the Big Crossing I Call it the Big Yohogany River & ferryed over on Cumberland to Phillip Smyths in the Dark, stoped for the night; rode Cate the first 14 miles, Cumberland the last 10 Miles; this Days ride Severe on the horses roads from 12 to 14 Inches Deep in Mud now froze so as to Carry one half the way, the other breaks through the frost Cuts the horses Legs very much.

2nd of the week and 16th of the month. Pays my bill $1.62½
thence 7 Miles on the great Western Turn Pike Road to Widow Jones fed & took Breakfast 0.37½
thence 13 Miles on said road to Tomlinson's fed & took a Cut $0.62½
thence 15 miles to Carters & fed (on said road) . $0.25
thence 5 miles on said road & put up for the night in the House of Walter Slicer, Situated in the Town of Cumberland.

This Days ride although 40 Miles was Easier for Man & horse than yesterdays ride of 24 miles: He that objects to paying of Toll on Turnpike Roads, let him Stop in the Mud 'till he is tired.

3rd of the Week and 17th of the month. This morning Calls on Roger Perry Esqr Attorney at Law who is the Attorney of James Lindsey Esqr (as also our Council) Squire Jammey of Union Town.

5th of the week and 19th of the month. This morning very Cold indeed takes my Breakfast & pays my Bill . $3.18¾
thence 15 Miles to Risers & fed, took a Cut . $0.50
thence took the Mountain 1 Mile to a Watering Trough where Cate took fright & Cast me from her, I came to the ground on my feet, (the ground frozen very hard) my Left Leg gave way & down I Came in an Instant on my Stern, thought my Leg was Broke, held Cumberland fast by the Bridle while Cate run back (with Saddle & Saddle Bags) once in while looked back at me, Called to her & flatter'd her to Come back, She would not Clear'd off & left me, now Examines my Leg found it was not broke, helped myself up by Cumberlands Bridle, Could not bare any weight on my Leg, Concludes to Wait, 'till Sum person would Come, presently Discovered I should freeze, determined to walk or Crawl, helped myself by the bridle on my feet Again, stood up found I could move a little, draws Cumberland to a bank, he very willing that I should get on, Comes up, but my left leg would not Carry my weight until I could put the right Leg over, & Could not get on, thought I should freeze, set to Hollooing a Little house ¾ of a Mile off Cate was taken up by

a poor Woman, She hearing me Come on to see what was the Matter & assisted me in geting to her House & helped me off with my Boot went ¼ of a Mile to Risers & brought help to get me back to the Tavern, I paid the woman $1.00 for her kindness, She was better pleased on the occasion than I was: I was kindly used but my Leg pain'd me so that I slept very Little.

6th of the week and 20th of the Month. After Breakfast pays my Bill $3.00

Clambers on Cumberland, thence 10 Miles to Hancock fed & took a Cut $0.75

Gets Cumberland Shod & Cates shoes fastened . $1.00

pays for Piloting me through the River Potomac . $0.25

thence 6 Miles to Bath or the Warm Springs: & put up at John Smith's Dear entertainment.

7th of the week and 21st of the month. This day Confers with John Robinson respecting the 3 houses & Lots in Bath, he informs me that he could not rent them to get the repairs made that he had in prospect, & that If I sold them, possession Could be had Immediately; this day being very Cold and my Leg painful Concludes to Stop 'till Morning.

1st of the week and 22nd of the month. This morning takes breakfast & pays my bill $1.25

thence 20 Miles through the Mountains to Widow Merchants (not another Stand for 12 Miles) Must stop for the night; this night Leg very Painfull.

22nd of the week and 23rd of the month. This morning Takes Breakfast pays my Bill $3.00

thence 12 Miles to Gadelope & Leaves Cate with John Pugh until my return; thence on Cumberland 8 Miles to Winchester Va. & put up at Wm McSherrys Could not see Archibald McGill Attorney at Law this Evening.

3rd of the week and 24th of the month. This morning to the Clerks office of the Old District Court made Search to see if there was any Conveyance from Angus McDonald for Lot No. 108 In the Town of Bath: To Clement Brook, nothing of the kind on record. Next repairs to Archibald Macgills office presents him with Clement Brook's Petition praying the said

Magill to make a Title for Lot No. 108, In the Town of Bath to John Trimble the Surviving Trustee to Clement Brook for the Benefit of C. Brook's Creditors: And Also presented said Magill with his Bees & Caps that he sold me for $5.00 see Vol. 1, page 16, said Lawyer Magill Esq^{r} & Attorney at Law now appears to be a little willing to make a conveyance for Lot No. 108 to Clement Brook; I rejecting his faint willingness, & inform'd him that I must sell the property under the deed of trust; he then replied that the purchaser, might bring a friendly Suit in Court of Chancery in Berkly County Against him the said Magill, to make a title for Lot 108, as Magill sold it by Deed of trust from Angus McDonald & no title Can be found from Magill to any person; he there and then recommends Obadiah Waits a residenter in Winchester & Attorney to bring this suit Berkly Court, & that he will through no opposition against the said suit which he says will Cost about $20.00 to obtain the title thence to my Lodgings pays my bill . . $2.50
Pays for paper in this Town 0.18¾
thence 8 Miles to Gadelope & put for the night at John Pugh's; where I was very kindly treated.

4th of the week and 25th of the month. This Morning pays John Pugh for keeping Cate & Cumberland . $2.00
Pays his boy for taking Care of Cate while I was in Winchester $0.25
Pays for my Own keeping $0.00
thence 20 Miles to Martinsburgh & put up at Andrew Gouldings house; thence to Phillip C. Pendletons Attorney at Law, not at home; thence to the Clerks Office, it is Shut, this is Christmas Day & nothing to be Done; retires to my room makes an Essay Exposing the 3 Houses & Lots in Bath to publick Sale on New Years Day 1817. Terms of Sale Cash.

5th of the week and 26th of the month. This morning Carrys my Essay to the Printers Orders 70 Hand bills to be struck, & orders the same to be Published in the Martinsburgh Gazette. thence to the Clerks Office & demands a Copy of the Plan of the Town of Bath for which I paid . . . $1.00
as marked on the same thence to Phillip C. Pendleton Esq^{r} &

presented him Clement Brook's Petition praying the Legal representatives of Colonel Pendleton deceased to make a Conveyance to the said John Trimble & William Lee or the Survivor of them as Stated in the deed of trust for the use as there in set forth: The said Phillip C. Pendleton, did not incline to make a new deed according to the prayer of Clement Brooks Petition, but assured me that Brook had a title made to him for a Certain part of Lot No. 100 in the Town of Bath: thence to the Printers & received my 70 Hand Bills & a Copy of his Gazette and paid for the same as p^{r} bill & receipt . $2.25
thence through Martins-Burgh pasting up the handbills these Christmas times afforded a good opportunity to send the hand Bills far & wide which was attended to.

6th of the week and 27th of the month. This Morning Puts 2 Hand bills in the Post Office at Martinsburgh, directs them to John Trimble Merchant in the City of Baltimore, those hand bills gives information of the Sale of the 3 houses & Lots in the Town of Bath on new years day 1817.

Also writes a Letter to my family & puts it in the Post Office:
Pays my Bill $7.12½
thence 15 Miles to the half way house fed & took a
Check $0.62½
thence 13 Miles to Bath at Berkley Springs.

7th of the Week and 28th of the Month. This morning pastes up my hand Bills in Bath; & Through the Course of the day Distributes them to Hancock in Washington County State of Maryland.

1st of the Week and 29th of the Month. This day Brings forward my Journal.

2nd of the week and 30th of the month. Have now got my business arranged & Cannot do much until the day of Sale.

3rd of the week and 31st of the month & Last day of the year. Looking anxiously for to morrow to see how the Sales will Terminate.

4th of the Week and 1st of the Month. New Years morning for 1817 is now here; This morning after Breakfast, speaks to my friend John Robinson Merchant of this place to buy in the

3 houses & Lots if they should sell very Low, or however to bid at my direction; 12 O'Clock Comes John Smith Auctioneer Blows his horn & presently sets up the Big or 40 foot house with the Lot there unto belonging, John Robinson became the purchaser, the said house & Lot was struck off to him at $201.00: next Lot. No. 108 was set up with the 2 Log Houses John Robinson also became the purchaser, it was struck off to him at $57.00.

The above was a Cash Sale: Paid John Smith auctioneer as p^{r} his bill & receipt for selling of the said property . $2.00

5th of the week and 2nd of the month. This days writes a Deed of Conveyance Conveying all the Lands sold, as stated above to John Robinson merchant at Bath & brings on my business thus far.

6th of the week and 3rd of the month. This day writes a Deed of Conveyance from John Robinson Merchant in Bath; To John Trimble Merchant of & in the City of Baltimore; for all the before described property Consideration money as John Robinson purchased.

This Evening Jonathan Jones Esq^{r} Came to Town which afforded an opportunity of Geting the above deeds Executed & acknowledged, which was Done before, John Hunter Esq^{r} (which is all & the only Magistrate in Bath & the before mentioned Jonathan Jones Esq^{r} Expenses of the Sale & Executing those Deeds $2.00

The Magistrate making no charge for taking the several acknowledgements.

7th of the week and 4th of the month. This morning rains fast, slacks away at 10. Pays my Bill . . $22.15

thence 20 Miles to Robert V. Snodgrass Commissioner of the revenue, & had the ⅓ of Lot No. 100 & the whole of Lot No. 108, In the Town of Bath at Berkly Springs, entered in the name of John Trimble Merchant of Baltimore, the Tax to Commence in the year 1817, in Trimbles name & to Continue so until farther order. Paid s^{d} Robert V. Snodgrass . $1.75

And John Robinson of Bath Informs that he has paid the taxes on those Lots for the year 1816, but at present Cannot

find the receipt and of Course all taxes will be Clear until & up to 1817, on those said 3 houses & Lots thence 10 Miles to Martins-Burgh arrived in the night, to Andrew Goldings thence to Phillip C. Pendleton Attorney at Law my worthy friend, who says if John Trimble will write to him as an Attorney he will undertake to get the Title from Archibald Magill of Winchester for Lot. No. 108 (but remember he says; send on Angus McDonald's Deed of Trust to Archibald McGill, & also s^{d} Magills Bees & Caps &c. And Clement Brooks petition to said Magill) made to the said John Trimble.

He will also undertake to get the Title made to, said John Trimble for the ⅓ part of Lot No. 100, from the Heirs of Colonel Pendleton but he is under the impression that Lot or ⅓ of Lot No. 100, was made to the firms of Lee, Brook & Dillon; but he will investigate the business: Thence to my Lodgings 10, at night.

1st of the week and 5th of the month. Fed yesterday at the ½ way house on my way to Martins Burgh & took a
Cut $0.62½
This Morning after Breakfast, was introduced by my friend A. Goulding, to the Clerk of the County of Berkly (s^{d} Clerk being appointed on New Years day made this necessary Introducting).

Thence 12 Miles to Sheppards Town and fed . $0.37½
The first 6 Miles from Martinsburgh Mountaineous & Piny poor Ground bad farmers, plaster would help; now in Jefferson County Virginia. the next Six Miles to Sheppards Town, a Delightful Valley of Land (farmers good for nothing except 4 or 5) the Lime Stone too Troublesone in the roads & farms, Very Little wood not Enough to Spare to burn the Lime Stone, as the Land is worn out & would be a good thing to have those troublesome Stones Burned up & Strewed over the ground; at any rate a few years a very few years will force some of you to take some of those Lime Stones to make fences with your Land will afford it, but your Wood will not Afford you wood to make fences with use Plaster freely & you have as good Land in 4 or 5 years as heart Could wish & that will enable you to dig

wells in your fields to Water your Stock with & they will thrive much better than taking their drink from them Nasty filthy Lime Stone Sinks that you pen up & keep from one rain to another.

Sheppards Town is Situated on a Rough Lime Stone Mountain, Lays high & Dry, directly on the West Bank of the Potomack River; affords Many good Brick houses & some good Stone houses, (rather too many Log houses but time will bring them down) there is a Spring raises ¾ of a Mile from Town which runs through the same & affords 4 Merchants Mills in the Vicinity, of town, (& 2 Saw Mills which is supplied by Logs from the river Potomack) and other water Works yet; this Town with the river, and good Country around it, when good farmers get there, will become a Smart place of Business. Pays my ferryage over the river . . . . . $.25

and now in W'ashington County, State of Maryland.

Thence 4 Miles to Sharps Burgh; from the River to this Town is a Beautiful hill Country, full of Lime Stone bad farmers Plaster would make it delightful, bad off for Timber & Water; Sharps Burgh is pretty much of a Wooden Town several good Stone houses Surrounded with a Lovely Hill Country when it gets the Plaster. the South Mountain in ful View to the East of said Town Affords romanticks of a handsome prospect. Puts up at John Knodes, Spread Eagle good House & good Stable.

2nd of the week and 6th of the Month. This Morning pays my bill $2.00

thence 7 Miles to Boons-Borough, took Breakfast & fed $1.00

From Sharps-Burgh to Boons Borough a beautiful Hill Country well Adapted to plaster. Boons-Borough is a Smart little Town at the end of the Frederick Town Turnpike Road, I put up at Adam Smith's an Irishman, An Excellent House & Stable indeed. thence 7 Miles to Middle-Town situated in the South Mountain, thence 7 Miles to Frederick Town & fed $0.62½

Frederick Town is the County Town of Frederick County, a Large & Handsome Inland Town with many Elegant Buildings, the Surrounding Country from 5 to 8 Miles is a Lime

stone Country, which is fertile & Delightful but not a hill Country (good farmers) bad off for Water & wood Paid toll on the Frederick Town Turn-pike Road . . $0.37½
thence 4 Miles & Crossed the Monocquacy, thence 10 Miles to Liberty Town & put for the night, the Last 7 Miles a poor thin Country badly farmed.

3rd of the Week & 7th of the Month. This Morning pays my bill $2.22
thence 21 Miles through a poor thin Chesnut Country without farmers to Carters, took Breakfast & fed . . $1.12½
thence 12 Miles & fed 0.37½
thence 7 Miles to Baltimore put Cate & Cumberland up at Kings Sine of the Cross Keys High Street, thence into Green Street No. 61 to my famyly & put myself up.

4th of the week & 8th of the Month. After taking breakfast shewed myself to John Trimble in his Counting Room on Spears Wharf; spent the remainder of the Day in trying to make Sale of Cate & Cumberland.

5th of the week & 9th of the Month. This day entirely spent in trying to make Sale of the Two Horses, paid their Bill at Kings $4.50
And moved them this Evening to Green's Stable the Horse Auctioneer.

6th of the week & 10th of the Month. This day also spent in trying to make Sale as yesterday.

7th of the week & 11th of the Month. This day spent in the Horse Market trying to sell the two Horses, this Evening paid their Keeping $4.00
To Cash paid Green the Auctioneer for offering the Two Horses at Publick Sale $1.00
Cate was offered first, something better than, $40.00 was bid for Her; & $65.00 was bid for Cumberland of Course neither of them was sold, thence moving both Horses to the Falls-Turn-pike-Gate & paid Toll $0.09¼
thence moved to Browns Prospect & put both Horses under my Barn.

The 17th of this Month I sold Cate to Samuel Morton (her Age not less than 12 nor more than 15 years) for the sum of $75.00
Twenty Dollars be paid be in hand the remaining fifty-five to be paid me in 30 Days.
To Keeping of Cate 6 Days $3.00
Receives a Letter from John Trimble since my return, which was dated 9th Mo. 20th 1816 this Letter never Stopped 'till it reached Kentucky, from that I met with it in Baltimore paid Postage $0.25
4 Days, I was arranging & pasting the Accounts, writing a Deed of Conveyance from John Trimble Merchant of the City of Baltimore, to James Lindsey Esquire Merchant of Union Town, for the 1/8 part of 72 Acres of Land in Alleghany County Maryland, & arrangeing the different & Several parcels of Papers, all respecting the foregoing Expedition to the West, on the business of John Trimble, respecting the Estate of Clement Brook: And Also writing a Letter to Roger Perry Attorney at Law in Cumberland; with a Deed of Conveyance in the same for the 1/8 part of 72 Acres of Land near Cumberland from John Trimble to James Lindsay Esqr at Union Town Pa.:
3rd Mo. 5th. Sold Cumberland to William Beadon for $110.00 @ 30 Days; Ensured his Age not to less than 7 nor more than 32 years.
To keeping of Cumberland 53 Days at $0.50 pr Day $26.50
The time I was in the Service of Setling the Estate of Clement Brook, on the Western Expedition was 6½ Months @ $100.00 pr Month Amounts to $650.00.

John Trimble Instructions to Uria Brown.

To Uriah Brown.

There is hereby requested; on my behalf To visit the several lots and tracts belonging to the estate of Clement Brook as contained in the schedule (except those tracts already disposed of) ascirtain their respective Situations as respects claims on them for taxes, whether any of them have been sold for those

claims & if so whether they can be redeemed and on what terms. inform me the amt of said claims, and of the time limited for paymt of the taxes or for redeeming any that may be sold. Ascertain the value as near as practicable, and also to sell any part or the whole of said property if practicable, provided it should appear probable that the Sales can be effected now to nearly as much advantage as a short time hence.

Ascertain what the situation is of the tract on Hughe's river, held Iointly by the late John Simonson Esqr and Clement Brooke, to know whether Brooks interest can now be sold and also enquire particularly the situation of the 40,000 acres in Harrison County what was the result of the chancery suit in Virga. between Lemuel Howard & Clement Brooke & how it affects Brooks right in said tract if no immediate sale can be effected, recommended to go to Zanesville, Ohio to consult Moses Dillon & if necessary & practicable, to obtain his assistance in anything relating to the sale.

Sales for cash will be prefered, but if a credit is necessary, it is recommended to take Bonds with good security for the payment of the purchase money & at as short dates as possible, giving only Bonds or agreements to convey, when the last payments are made the Bonds for conveyance, are only to bind the surviving Trustee to give such title as the Deed of Trust vests in him, and to have no binding effect on him further.

As our great object is to prevent any part of the property from being sold for the taxes, & thereby be cost to the estate, it is my particular desire to have every possible information on that subject as soon as practicable that preparations may be made here to save it, provided funds cannot be raised by the sale of part of the property to meet the public demands against the others, if it should be found that sales cannot be made to any extent at this time, and the property should be found to be in a State of Safety, or they should succeed in placing it so, I should wish the large tract of land to be explored, and examined as minutely as the nature of the case will admit of,in order to discover any particular advantage it may possess, as respects its soil,

situation, timber water courses & with remarks on the facility of clearing & cultivating advantages for saw mills, grist mills & other water works; its mines of Iron or other minerals, Coal, &c. and its distance from the Cumberland turnpike road or other great leading roads, and also to the nearest landing places on the western waters whence produce it sent down to New Orleans.

As the ultimate object is to raise as much money out of the property as will pay off all the debts of Clement Brooke which are supposed to be about $24000, and as Uriah Brown will probably in many cases that may occur on the Spot, be better able to judge of the measures that will be likely essentially to contribute towards effecting it, he is requested to exercise his own judgment in determining on measures that he may feel assured will be for the benefit of the estate, provided the effect will not be to delay a final close of the trust for an unreasonable length of time. Monies received for sales, over and above what may be necessary to pay taxes expences &c. to be remitted by mail in half notes; the counter halves by different mails.

Baltimore 5mo. 20 1816. Jn° Trimble.

[Taken from scrap of paper inside of book]

3rd Mo. 19th 1817

Esteemed friend John Trimble

I have left in thy Counting Room 2 Books relating to the Western Expedition Seven White Walnuts that grew on the 472 Acres, Five Buck Eyes, Alias Horse Chesnuts that also grew on the 472 Acres in Harrison Va. thy friend

Uria Brown.

Wm Brown came from England to America about the year of 1682 & settled in W'. Notingham Pa.

David Brown } married Nov. 3, 1757
Sarah Brown }

Uriah Born April 18, 1769

married Mary Brown.

SOME OLD BIBLE RECORDS OF THE RIDGELY FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

John Ridgely's Bible, printed in the year 1792, is owned by Mrs. Mary Ridgely Palmer, of "The Highlands," Baltimore County, Maryland. Through the kind permission of her daughter, Miss Elsie W. Palmer, the following transcripts were made by the contributor.

RIDGELY.

John Ridgely, Son of Jno. & Mary Ridgely, was born on the 24th of November, 1764.

Mary Emmit, Daughter of Abraham & Mary Emmit was born on the 1st of November, 1769.

John Ridgely was married to Mary Emmit, on the 15th of January, 1791. And on the 15th of October following (each day happening on a Saturday) Edward Ridgely their son was born.

John Ridgely their son was born on the 20th of April, 1793 and departed this Life on the 29th of January, 1795, between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M.

John Ridgely (2nd) their son was born on Monday, 21st of September, 1795, about 5 o'clock & christened (on the 13th of March, 1797) John William, by the Revd Mr. Bend.

Laming Ridgely their son was born on the 25th day of April, 1797, about 6 o'clock P. M.

Mary Ridgely their daughter was born on the 5th day of May, 1799 (happening to be Sunday) about 12 o'clock in the Day.

Charles Washington Ridgely was born on Friday the 9th day of January, 1801, about 1 o'clock A. M. and died on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1849, about 3 o'clock A. M. aged 48 years 8 mo. 22 days.

Mary Ann Ridgely was born on Friday the 12th day of November, 1802 (between 10 & 11 o'clock A. M.).

Eleanor Dall Ridgely was born on Thursday the 18th day of October, 1804 (about 3 o'clock A. M.).

Eliza Sophia Ridgely was born the 22d of November, 1807, between three and four o'clock A. M. and died on the 2d July, 1808, about 5 o'clock A. M.

William Ridgely Son of Jno. departed this life on Saturday evening the 11th of March, 1797.

Mary Ridgely daughter of John and Mary Ridgely departed this Life Jany. 27th, 1802—12 o'clock in the day.

John Ridgely died on Sunday, 26th of June, 1814, about 6 o'clock in the morning, aged 49 years. 7 months. 2 days.

Mary Ridgely (wife of the above named John Ridgely) departed this life on the 9th of September, 1833.

Edward Ridgely, Son of John and Mary Ridgely departed this Life November 3d, 1852, about 6 o'clock in the evening, aged 61 years 2 weeks & 5 days.

Laming Ridgely son of John and Mary Ridgely departed this life January 21st (29th?) 1860 about 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, aged 62 years 9 months 4 days.

Jno. W. Ridgely & Isabella Folger were married November 17th, 1818.

Mary Sophia, Daughter of the said Jno. & Isabella, was born on Friday the 22d October, 1819 and departed this Life Monday July 21st 1862, aged 42 years 9 months.

Eleanor their Daughter was born on Monday, November 12th, 1821 & christened Eleanor Laming.

Edward their Son was born on Wednesday the 21st day of April 1824 and christened by the Rev. Daniel Hall July 20th, 1828.

John Charles their Son was born on Tuesday September 26th, 1826 and died Thursday May 24th, 1827.

Anna Bella their Daughter was born on Sunday the 11th day of May 1828, christened by Doctr. Dan'l Hall, Sunday July 20th, 1828.

Emily their Daughter was born on Wednesday February 9th, 1831.

John Frederick their son was born 10th June 1834 and died

Tuesday December 28th, 1852, aged 18 years 6 months 2 weeks 4 days.

FOLGER.

Frederick Folger & Isabella Emmit were married on Thursday evening, the 7th of March 1782, by Rev. Dr. P. Allison.

Mary Folger, Daughter of the said Frederick & Isabella, was born on Thursday the 6th of March 1783, and died on Wednesday the 21st of January, 1784.

Franklin Folger, Son of said Frederick & Isabella, was born on the 17th of November 1784, and died April 21st, 1785.

Frederick Folger, Son of said Frederick & Isabella, was born March 21st, 1786.

Sophia Maria Folger, Daughter of said Frederick & Isabella, was born March 23d. 1788; died 4 April 1814.

Thomas Cole Folger was born June 28th 1790 & died August 13th, '19.

Isabella Folger, Daughter of said Frederick & Isabella, was born on 7th September 1792.

Isabella Folger, mother of the above mentioned children, died 7th September 1794.

Capt. Frederick Folger,[1] father of the above mentioned children, died on 5th August 1797.

WILL OF JOHN ROSS OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.[1]

In the Name of God Amen. I John Ross of the City of Annapolis Ensine being of Sound and Disposing mind and memory do make & ordain this to be my last Will & Testament and do hereby dispose of my Estate in manner following—that is to Say—

[1] Captain Frederick Folger distinguished himself as a naval officer during the American Revolution. He is buried in Westminster churchyard, Baltimore (F. B. C.).

[1] Copied by Mrs. Geo. W. Hodges.

First I give & bequeath into my Daughter Anne Arnold Key & her Heirs the following Negro's that is to Say, One Negro Man named phil, One Negro man named Ned, One Negro Boy named Jerry the Son of Kate, One negro man named Jerry, One negro man named Tom, One negro woman named Chloe, One negro woman named Beck, One negro woman named Bett, One Negro woman named Sylvia, One Negro Boy named Dick the Son of Bett, One Negro Girl named Patt—the Daughter of Negro Bett, One negro Boy named Bob—the Son of Negro Bett, two negroes—Boys named Tom & Charles the Sons of Negro Beck, One Negro Boy named Tom the Son of Negro Pris deceased, One Negro Girl named Lucy the Daughter of Negro Pris deceased and One Negro Child named Ned—the Son of Negro Ned and Nan deceased.

Secondly—I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Scott Wife of Dr. Upton Scott of the City of Annapolis & her Heirs—the following Negro's—that is to say—One negro Man named Pompey, One Negro man named Nacey, One Negro Man named Dick (which I Bought at Mrs. Hendersons Vendue), One Mulatta Boy named Dick the Son of Negro Jenny deceased, One Negro Man named Will, One Negro woman named Nell, One Negro woman named Kate, One Negro woman named Rose, One Negro woman named Rachell, One Negro Girl named Priscilla Daughter of Negro Rose, One Mulatto Boy named Mingo, the Son of Negro Rachell, One Negro Girl named Nan the Daughter of Kate, One Mulatto Boy named Bill, the son of Kate, One Negro Girl named Augustine the Daughter of Negro Jenny deceased, One Negro Girl named Sal the Daughter of Ned and Nan deceased, One Negro Girl named Fanny the Daughter of Jenny deceased, & One Negro Girl named Peg—the Daughter of Moll deceased.

Thirdly—I give & bequeath unto my Grand-son John Ross Key Son of my Daughter Ann Arnold Key—One Negro Boy named Charles, Son of Ned & Nan deceased—Also I Give & bequeath unto my Grand-Son Phillip Barton Key—One Negro Boy named Jem the Son of Ned & Nan, also I give & bequeath

unto my Grand Daughter Elizabeth Key One Negro Girl named Bett—the Daughter of Ned & Nan deceased.

Fourthly—My Will is and I hereby direct & Appoint my Executors herein after named as soon as conveniently may be after my decease—to Sell & dispose of all my real Estate whatsoever & wheresoever for the Payment of my Just Debts & to pay & Discharge the same out of the monies arrising from the Sale of my said real Estate—& I do further Will and direct that my said Executors herein after named do sell & dispose of my said real Estate for the Purposes abovesaid within Eighteen Kallender months after my Decease—And I do hereby empower my said Executors herein after named to Execute Proper deeds of Conveyance for Transfering & making over my said real Estate or any Part thereof in Fee Simple, to any Persons purchasing the same for the better enabling my said Executors to Comply with my beforementioned directions for discharging my just Debts—and I do hereby Empower & direct that in Case either of my Executors hereafter named should die before they can dispose of my said real Estate as before directed—that then the Survivor of my said Executors herein after named shall have full Power & Authority to Convey & Transfer my Said real Estate in Fee Simple as fully & amply for answering the Purposes aforesaid—as my said Executors might do in Case no such death of either of my Said Executors had happened.

Fifthly—I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Elizabeth Scott all my personal Estate whatsoever which I am now Possessed of in the City of Annapolis (except such Debts as are now due & owing to me by Bond or otherwise) and I also give & bequeath unto my Said Daughter Elizabeth Scott all my personal Estate whatsover which I am now possessed of on the Plantation formerly belonging to me but now the Property of my Son-in-law Dr. Upton Scott About Seven miles from the City of Annapolis on the River Severn—Provided always & my Will is that nothing herein contained shall extend or be Construed to extend to give any part of my Personal Estate which I shall have by me at the Time of my decease in Cash or

Bills of Exchange to my Said Daughter Elizabeth Scott—but that the same shall go as herein after directed.

Sixthly—I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Ann Arnold Key the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds Sterling money which sum I direct shall be paid to my said Daughter Ann Arnold Key out of the monies that shall remain from the Sale of my said real Estate and out of such Sums of money & Bills of Exchange which I shall dye Possessed of & Debts which shall be due & owing to me at the Time of my Decease—after discharging from the said money's that shall be received on the Sale of my said real Estate & from Such Monies & Bills of Exchange which I shall dye Possessed of & from such debts as shall be due & owing to me at the time of my Decease—all my just Debts.

Seventhly—I hereby give bequeath & dispose of all the rest Residue & Remainder of my Estate unto my said two Daughters Ann Arnold Key & Elizabeth Scott & their Heir's equally to be devided between them Share & Share alike & I do hereby Nominate Constitute & appoint my Son-in-Law Francis Key & my Son-in-Law Dr. Upton Scott my Sole Executors of this my Last Will & Testament hereby revoking all former & other Wills by me at any time heretofore made.

Eighthly—I hereby order & direct that my said Executors do not return any Inventory of my Estate to the Commissary's Office, or be Obliged in any manner to make any Inventory of my Estate but that my Said Executors shall have full power & Authority to comply with the directions of this my Last Will & Testament fully & amply to all intent & Purposes without making any Inventory whatever of my Estate or any part thereof. In Witness whereof I have Hereunto set my Hand & Seal this 13th Day of Sept. in the Year of Our Lord 1766.

Sealed Signed published &c. & J. Ross. (SEAL)
who at request of Testator in
his presence have Signed Our names as Witnesses hereto (the words "Mulatto" in the 1st Page "Estate" in 2nd Page & "which" I shall dye Possessed of in 3d Page being 1st in-

serted (and) the words " Signed Sealed Published and " in the last Page being first obliterated.

James Brooks.

Ann Mace.

Rebekah Mace.

Pro. Oct. 8, 1766.

Will Book, 34 Lib. C. G. No. 2, fol. 252—1766. Land Office, Annapolis, Md.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of May 29, 1916.—A special meeting of the Society was held at 8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

President Warfield stated that the meeting had been called to consider the resolution amending paragraph 1 of Article V of the Constitution (see page 293):

President Warfield stated that since an attendance of twenty was necessary to constitute a quorum at a special meeting it would not be possible to take any action that evening upon the proposed amendment.

There being no quorum present the meeting adjourned until May 31st, at 12.30 p. m.

Meeting of May 31, 1916.—The adjourned meeting of the Society was held at 12.30 p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

The resolution presented at the regular meeting of May 8, to amend the Constitution, was offered, seconded and duly passed.

The President thereupon declared that the Constitution had been duly amended by the passage of the resolution.

The President called attention to the fact that there were over sixty-five candidates for membership. He suggested that it would be advisable to call a special meeting of the Society in order that the election of new members could take place.

Judge Stockbridge thereupon moved that the President be

requested to call a special meeting of the Society to act upon the nominations for membership, such special meeting to be at such a time and hour as the President might deem advisable. Mr. Richard Bayard seconded the motion and it was duly passed. President Warfield thereupon announced that he would call a special meeting of the Society to meet June 7, at 12.30 p. m., to act upon the nominations for membership then pending.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of June 7, 1916.—A special meeting of the Society was held at 12.30 p. m.

The President announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of voting on the candidates for membership who had been nominated at the monthly meeting on May 8 last.

The election of members resulted as follows:

Mrs. I. Pike Gough,
Miss Sarah Mauldin Ford,
Samuel Webster Bradford,
Thomas H. Robinson,
William H. Harlan,
James H. Harlow,
George F. Rowell,
Dr. Joseph I. France,
R. C. Hoffman, Jr.,
John Ridgely, Jr.,
William Ross Howard,
Iredell W. Iglehart,
Eugene Blackford,
Philip H. Clase,
George P. Bagby, Jr.,
Eugene W. Hodson,
Robert H. Williams,
Frederick A. Savage,
Phillip L. Poe,
J. Milton Lyell,
James W. Chapman, Jr.,
Bernard Freeman,
Dr. Floyd T. Holden,
Thomas H. Gaither, Jr.,
Hammond J. Dugan,
Claud Warfield Keefer,
Henry E. Brennick,
Mrs. W. Kennedy Cromwell,
Mrs. B. Frank Deford,
John Warfield,
John E. Semmes, Jr.,
Jesse N. Bowen,
Walter DeC. Poultney,
Harry West,
Fred. G. Boyce, Jr.,
Edgar G. Miller, Jr.,
Henry S. King,
A. H. S. Post,
Thomas H. Fitchett,
William G. Baker, Jr.,
Sewell S. Watts,
Edwin W. Levering,
G. Glenn Goodrich,
John C. Legg, Jr.,

Lewis J. Lederer,
William C. Coleman,
Edwin L. Turnbull,
Edw. B. Passano,
Edw. N. Rich,
Richard Howard Bland,
William W. Symington,
Lewis A. Elmer,
Robert B. Peter,
Edwin W. Broome,
Mrs. Robert A. Welsh,
Redmond C. Stewart,
Dr. William M. Dabney,
Thomas D. Bowers,
William B. Copper,
Gov. Emerson C. Harrington,
Miss Zaidee Thomas,
Clinton Somers.

The following were elected associate members of the Society:

Mrs. Violet Blair Janin,
Mrs. Robert W. McPherson,
Miss Louisa Stewart Williams.
Mrs. Malcolm Littlejohn,
Henry Rieman Duval,

The President in announcing the fact that 67 new members had been duly elected at this meeting, referred to the personal gratification which he experienced in realizing that the large addition in membership showed such healthy progress in the Society. It was, he said, a most gratifying expression of confidence from the community. President Warfield then stated that he had an additional announcement to make which was a further indication of appreciation of the work of the Society. One of the oldest members of the Society, who had for many years taken the keenest interest in the Society and who now regretted his inability to work in its behalf, had this day presented to the Maryland Historical Society a $1,000 bond as an addition to the permanent fund, the security being a 5% bond No. 958 of the Railways of Lexington, Kentucky.

General Trippe thereupon offered the following resolution:

"That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby tendered to our old and esteemed member, Mr. Isaac Tyson Norris, for his generous and timely donation to the permanent funds of the Society, thus manifesting his interest in its welfare and perpetuity."

The motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously.

Monthly Meeting, Monday, November 13, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m., Governor Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on account of the importance of the occasion President Warfield called for a rising vote. Adopted unanimously.

The correspondence was read by the corresponding secretary and the list of nominations for membership, by the recording secretary.

The following persons were elected to membership:

John Haslup Adams,
Samuel H. Barry,
Tolley Allender Biays,
William R. Bishop,
Clarence K. Bowie,
Miss Eleanor S. Cohen,
James T. Doyle,
Miss Emily E. Graves,
Mrs. Tabitha Joynes Hance,
Dr. J. H. Jamar,
Rev. Edward Leonard,
Miss Mary A. Lyon,
Telfair W. Marriott,
George May,
Charles R. Miller,
Mrs. Charles R. Miller,
John J. Milligan,
Miss Elizabeth Lester Mullin,
Edward Quarles,
Mrs. John B. Roberts,
Thomas DeCoursey Ruth,
E. Allan Sauerwein, Jr.
Rev. George Thomas,
Albert C. Tolson,
Howard Turner,
Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams,
G. Franklin Wisner,
Andrew J. Young, Jr.

The following were elected associate members of the Society:

Mrs. Margaret Gray Blanton,
James Courts,
Mrs. James Courts,
Miss Sue Courts,
St. James McC. Courts,
Guy Allan Tawney.

The following Necrology was made by the Secretary:

1. On Monday, October 23, 1916, at his home, Mount Custis, Accomac County, Virginia, Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany. Dr. Tiffany was elected February 10, 1902, on the nomination of Mr. Mendes Cohen.
2. On Saturday, November 4, 1916, at the Rochambeau, Wash-

ington, D. C., Mrs. Emma Henrietta Wickes Merritt, widow of James Alfred Merritt of Baltimore, and daughter of Colonel Simon Wickes of Kent County, Maryland.

Mrs. Merritt was elected October 11, 1909, on the nomination of Mr. Richard Henry Spencer.

3. Suddenly on Tuesday, October 24, 1916, at his home, 700 Cathedral Street, Mr. Joseph Whyte, son of the late William Pinkney Whyte.

Mr. Whyte was nominted at our October meeting by Mr. Octavius Norris, and was to have been elected tonight.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, on behalf of the Publication Committee, reported the publication of Volume 36 of the Archives and gave a resumé of its contents.

General A. C. Trippe, on behalf of the special committee appointed to secure a complete roster of the Maryland Troops in action at the battle of Brooklyn Heights, reported that the investigation is under way and that the Committee hoped to be able to report in full at the next meeting.

Judge Stockbridge then offered the following resolution:

"That the committee for securing an endowment for the home tendered this Society by Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, when appointed be empowered to appoint such and so many sub-committees as to it shall seem wise and desirable for the accomplishment of its purpose." Seconded by Mr. Harris.

In discussing this motion, Mr. Richard M. Duvall recalled the fact that a committee on an endowment fund had been appointed about two years ago and has never been discharged. On further discussion the Chair ruled that the Committee contemplated in the resolution is a special committee and will not be in conflict with the original committee, whereupon the question being put it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Francis B. Culver read a paper entitled "Personal Reminiscences of a Revolutionary Officer." The paper was largely

from the autobiography of General Francis T. Brooke. General Trippe moved the thanks of the Society, whereupon the Society at 10.50 adjourned.

NOTES.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIV, contains a genealogy of the Gorsuch and Lovelace families, running through all four numbers. The last number (October) contains much material concerning the Todd family. The author is Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore.

Josiah H. Benton's "Voting in the field, a forgotten chapter of the Civil War," privately printed, 1915, contains an interesting chapter (pp. 223-250) on the soldier vote in Maryland in 1864.

C. H. Mercer's "The Bible in Iron" contains a list of early iron foundries in Maryland.

Volume one of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors contains the following sketches of local interest:

1. The Calverts, by Samuel Davis Page.
2. Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland, 1709-14, by George McCall.
3. Robert Brooke, Acting Governor of Maryland, 1652, and
4. Thomas Brooke, Acting Governor of Maryland, 1720, by Edwin Swift Balch.

The list of provisional Governors of Maryland on pages 36-38 is not as accurate as that published in this Magazine, Vol. 7, p. 321.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. 40, p. 461, prints a letter from George Washington to Thomas Johnson, July 14, 1791, appointing him to the U. S. Supreme Court; and at page 501 a letter from Zachariah Hood to Governor Sharpe, Sept. 3, 1765.

The Lancaster County Historical Society Papers, Vol. 20, p. 8, contains an account by Thomas Cookson of the entertainment of the Commissioners from the Six Nations by Commissioners from Maryland, at Lancaster, June 30, 1744.

The Catholic Historical Review, Vol. 2, contains the following items of local interest:

"The American Capitoline Hill and its early Catholic Proprietors," by Margaret Brent Downing, with mention of the Notley, Rozer and Carroll families (p. 269); "Jesuit Missions in Maryland in 1773" (p. 316); "A visit to St. Mary's City" (p. 363).

The Society's Library has received the following gifts:

"The Ryerson Genealogy," by Albert Winslow Ryerson, privately printed, Chicago, 1916. Pp. 433. Presented by Edward L. Ryerson.

"History of Kent County, Maryland, 1630-1916," by Fred. G. Ussilton. Pp. 251. Presented by the Kent County Board of Education.

"James McHenry Howard, a Memoir," by Tunstall Smith, Baltimore, 1916. Pp. 27. Presented by the author.

"Sally Cary; a long hidden romance of Washington's life," by Wilson Miles Cary. Privately printed, New York, 1916. Pp. 104. Presented by Fairfax Harrison.

"A Philosophy of Therapeutics," by Eldridge C. Price, M. D. Baltimore, 1904. Pp. 336. Presented by the author.

"Midsummer Motoring in Europe," by De Courcey W'. Thom. New York, 1916. Pp. 322. Presented by the author.

"A Brief History of Panics," by Clement Juglar (translated by DeCourcey W. Thom). New, York, 1916. Pp. 189. Presented by the translator.

Miss Ada Hadel has presented to the cabinet a framed marriage certificate of John Kemp and Sarah P. Troth, from Third Haven Monthly Meeting of Friends, dated Nov. 4, 1790, witnessed by 43 members of the congregation.

The title page and index for Vol. Eleven will be sent out with the March issue of the *Magazine.*

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